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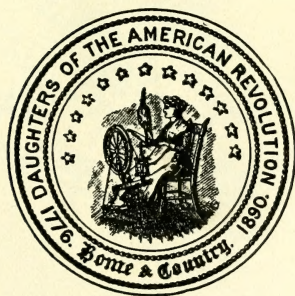
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

EDITED BY
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

BUSINESS MANAGER:
MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

VOL. XX.

January--June, 1902.



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1902.

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MRS. ELROY W. AVERY

MRS. ALICE LOCKWOOD



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Vol. XX

1902 JANUARY, 1902

No. 1

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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WASHINGTON D. C.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, Editor

The American Monthly Magazine.

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EUNICE DENNIE BURR

Patron Saint of the Fairfield Chapter, Fairfield, Connecticut.

American Monthly Magazine

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HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JOSIAH BARTLETT.—A sketch of this illustrious man, with a record of his descendants has already been given in the October issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. To



Josiah Bartlett



this should be added that Josiah Bartlett was the first one who voted for the Declaration of Independence of the United States. The picture herewith given is taken from one painted by Trumbull, which is in the possession of the family. Some histories and cyclopedias print a picture of another Josiah Bartlett and ascribe it to the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Early in 1774, the house in which Dr. Josiah Bartlett lived (at Kingston, New Hampshire) was burned; supposedly by a

British spy. In the following year, he built the one, represented in the engraving, which has been in the possession of his descendants ever since. The large tree in the foreground is one of two linden trees, brought from Philadelphia, on the backs of mules, on his return to New Hampshire in 1777. The house is kept in good repair, and many relics of the Signer, such as his pistols, used on the journeys; his knee breeches, his spectacles, etc., are preserved by his great-granddaughter, Miss Ella Bartlett (member of the Miriam Danforth Chapter, District of Columbia), and her brother, Mr. Levi Bartlett.

MATTHEW THORNTON was born in Ireland about 1714 and died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 24, 1803. James Thornton, his father, came to America, when Matthew was but a lad. He finally settled in Worcester, Massachusetts.



Matthew Thornton

Matthew Thornton was carefully educated and chose medicine as his profession and began his career in Londonderry, New Hampshire, among his native countrymen, the Scotch-Irish. His success in his chosen profession was great. He served as surgeon in the glorious expedition against Cape Breton. He was justice of the peace and colonel of militia. He took an active part in the overthrow of the royal government in New Hampshire and was chosen

president of the provincial convention in 1775. Wise and prudent measures were adopted and acts of lawless violence wholly avoided. He was judge of the superior court of New Hampshire; member of the court of common pleas and speaker of their general assembly. In September, 1776, he was elected to congress. The immortal document which secured to the infant colonies their independence had been passed the preceding July, but Matthew Thornton was allowed to add his signature.

In 1779 he removed to Exeter and later purchased a farm

at Merrimack. Here his days passed tranquilly. He was twice elected to the general assembly and once served as state senator. He left two sons and two daughters.

Concerning his home, Mrs. J. B. Carpenter, state regent of New Hampshire, writes: "Our state has erected a monument to his memory at his old home. A portion of the estate is owned by descendants, who live upon it."

WILLIAM WHIPPLE, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, was born in Kittery, Maine, January 14, 1730, and died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 28, 1785. He became a sailor and



Wm Whipple

rose to the command of a ship at the age of twenty-one. He traded with Europe and the Indies and became engaged in the African slave-trade, but during the Revolutionary war he freed those belonging to himself. About 1759, he abandoned the sea and entered upon a mercantile life. He early identified himself with the cause of the colonists. He served the state as member of the provincial congress, committee of safety, and when New Hampshire set up a government of its own he became a member of its

council of 12. He was elected to the continental congress in 1775, and reëlected for three successive terms. He signed his name to the immortal document, which proclaimed our independence. Not alone did he serve his state in the halls of congress for he was sometimes absent from his seat acting in a military capacity. As brigadier-general, he led a detachment of New Hampshire troops at the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater and signed the articles of capitulation after the surrender of Burgoyne. He also took part in Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island. After the war he served as member of the state legislature, superintendent of finance and judge of the supreme court.

Mrs. Carpenter writes that she is unable to locate his home.

NANCY HART.

By Mrs. Julius L. Brown.

Nancy Hart was a Georgia cracker and a genuine Daughter of the American Revolution, who lived in what is now Elbert county, close to the Broad river into which flows a creek called "The War Woman's Creek" in honor of the deeds of this farmer's wife, whose home was at its mouth.

As the past history of civilized peoples is best studied by examining living communities of the uncivilized, so we can understand Revolutionary social conditions by farms distant from the railroad. Primitive customs retreat to the wilds, as do old fashions to the stagnant, dead-a-live sections in cities, true eddies where wax flowers and worsted mats in homes show the level of taste in matters of art.

In a book of his own family genealogy, Gov. Allen Candler has given a capital *resume* of Georgia affairs during the Revolution. He explains why lineage is so hard to trace and records to get at. They are hard to get at because they don't exist.

In 1776, Georgia was the youngest state. For twenty years she was an experimental station in the hands of Oglethorpe and his philanthropists; then King George took charge and sent three royal governors over in succession. And a tough time these fine gentlemen had with those stiff-necked Americans. The last, Governor Wright, led a weary existence between Indians, taxes, the unruly supreme court and the stamp act—no rest for Sir James Wright.

All this time Nancy Hart was looking after her children, hoeing her patch and by way of treat, going into the wilderness, gun on her shoulder (she was a strapping woman, red-haired and six feet tall) and bringing down birds for dinner—sometimes a deer. She put antlers up for gun-rack, not dreaming she was doing anything "swell." Or she followed that singular instinct which showed her to be what the Germans would call an "ur-mensch," the best word we have is "aboriginal woman," and would go on a hunt for a bee-tree. The drained comb was afterwards set on a shelf as ornament

and trophy. To hunt a bee-tree means patience, keen sight, the flair of the woodman, the tramp through the forest, into the swamp with its peril of snakes and what Nancy called varmints, and certain damage to clothes. It means indifference to many petty dangers that most women shrink from. With fear for company who among us could see the beauty and feel the intense brooding calm of the deep woods, or notice the fresh country scents, or the golden brown bee over head blazing the way to the honey? All this meant the breath of life to Nancy Hart.

Georgia was so far from the centers of population and activity that war had been declared two or three years before there was much organized fighting against the British. Now and then a band of patriots would have a spirited skirmish with the enemy, then melt away. Savannah, Augusta, with other towns were in the settled district near the coast. Further inland a settler here and there disputed possession with the Indians. Soon the British had and kept all Georgia. The timid or indifferent element of the population sided with the crown, saving their skins and their property. A man named Brown, of infamous memory, was so detested by his neighbors that they tarred and feathered him. Time brings changes as well as roses, and it so happened that Brown became a colonel in the British service and was put in command at Augusta. His revenge was most cruel. Tories were even encouraged to plunder their Whig neighbors. They ravaged, burned, murdered. That fine old veteran, Hugh McCall, says, they even stole ear and finger rings, besides, often insulting what he politely calls "the tender sex." All this was not calculated to encourage agriculture, fields grew up in broom sedge and pine thickets. And it did not favor the preservation of records. Where Tories did not spoil, the British and their friends, the Indians, did.

The governor and the executive council ran for safety from Savannah to Augusta, to Ebenezer or Heard's Fort, having no fixed home. Governor Candler says, the inevitable consequence was that only one department of the state saved any great part of its records.

And still Nancy Hart spun and wove for her family and

hated Tories with all her might—O, how she loved the “Liberty Boys,” as she called the Whigs! She put up with her husband, but frankly declared him a “poor stick,” because he took no sides, held his tongue, plowed his crop and took to the swamp when Tories were around. The only paper published in the state was the *Royal Gazette*, at Savannah. It is probable she never saw a copy, but she would not have liked its politics anyway! Her newspaper was a man on horse-back at her front bars, carrying a bag of corn to mill. There she got faint echoes from the outside world, heard how the negroes were kept busy throwing up earth works at Savannah; what a stir there was over brilliant Count Pulaski; heard what staunch patriots the Jews were and that the legislature was holding sessions on Sunday; and scandalous, those dogs of British were giving American prisoners bad meat to eat and the smallpox was all over the country. This section where she lived, around Augusta, was so rebellious that the English called it “The Hornet’s Nest,” and treated it accordingly. She heard, too, from neighbor women heart-rending tales of how the Tories cut the precious cloth out of the loom, how they cruelly ripped open that symbol of luxury, the feather bed, and scattered the feathers. That happened to *my* grandmother, who, not being of heroic mold, I am afraid only lifted up her voice and wept.

Not so Nancy—at hearing these things, she said bad, bad words, like a man. Her opinions were known and the Tories delighted in fretting her. Her house had but one room—we have all seen such—usually set in a space of cleared land, a fringe of dark trees around. Nearly always in the door a woman and tow-headed children stare bovinely at the passer while a fierce dog barks viciously, poking his nose through the rail fence, and yellow-legged chickens scurry through the bushes. In the patch behind the house grow cabbages, beans and a little tobacco perhaps. From the low log and mud chimney, floats a thin blue smoke. Such a house had Nancy. Cosy with its split-bottomed chairs, spinning wheel and big gourd to hold eggs; its pack—a shelf piled high with homespun spreads and quilts of the time honored Irish

chain, rising sun and star patterns; and it held one priceless thing—a heroine, a woman handy with the gun, reputed past mistress of the frying pan! She knew how to cook a pumpkin a different way every day of the week. And such a doctor! everybody came to her. What child dare refuse from that positive hand, the dose of calomel, or huge cup of Peruvian bark? Then whose herb stews so nauseous as hers?

One day the soap-gourd was empty. The pot was set over the coals, the room overfull of the stifling fumes. The mother stirred, talking to her children, teaching them to be good little rebels with her war news. Suddenly, up goes a little girlish hand, pointing to a crack in the chimney. Sure enough! some one was looking and listening! The mother talked more loudly than ever, giving her opinion about the Tories and a very bad opinion at that. Stirring she watched, look those eyes again! Poor eyes! quick as thought, a ladle full of boiling soap was dashed into them! Shrieks told whether it hurt. Out rushed Nancy not to soothe, but to catch her prisoner, gloat over and gibe at him. She had what Huxley calls “the proper dose of fanaticism” for a revolutionary. She had quite time to nurse her wrath, as winter nights she and her young rebels picked their task of seed out of the cotton spread on the hearth, so that heat would make them come out easily. And how many thoughts and plans can a woman card into the fleecy roll of batting?

About '80 was the darkest hour in this night of war. Further defense of Georgia seemed hopeless. Hundreds of the people emigrated. Four hundred women and children got together at one time and Col. Elijah Clarke, with three hundred soldiers, escorted them on a two hundred miles' journey through wastes and mountains, into Tennessee.

In this distressed train were the Twiggs, Clarkes, Mc-Intoshes, Clanders, many whose property was confiscated—and things were so dear! it took the month's pay of a captain to buy a pair of shoes. Colonel Clarke took up his march through a devastated land with seven hundred mouths to feed and only five days of provisions. Sometimes they

had only nuts to eat, and here again McCall speaks of "the tenderness of the female heart," and how it cheered the men.

Somewhere about this time Nancy Hart looked down the road—company coming! Five Tories from the camp at Augusta! They were on a raid and after amusing themselves by murdering Colonel Dooly, concluded to call on their old acquaintances, the Harts; they were sure of a tongue lashing, but also of a good dinner. The lady of the house received them with a scowl which moved one to say, they had come to see whether she had helped a rebel to get away from the king's men. "Yes," defiantly, she saw a Whig coming on a horse, she let down the bars, she told him to fly through her front and back door and take to the swamp. When men came hunting him, she just muffled up her head and asked why they wanted to bother a poor sick woman. "Had she seen anything of a man?" "Oh! yes!" pointing the wrong way. "Well! fooled, when if they had not been so lofty minded, but had looked on the ground inside the bars they would have seen his horse's tracks up to that door as plain as you can see the tracks on this here floor." What was to be done with such a woman? And they wanted dinner! The leader gruffly told her to cook one. "Never feed traitors and king's men if I can help it, the villians have made me unable to feed my own, all gone but that one old gobbler you see there in the yard." "Cook that then," said he, shooting it. Nancy changed her tactics, called ten-year-old Sukey to fly around and help, with one of the Tories with whom she joked familiarly. Women always wonder at how easily Delilah can gull men, but she can do it, even this ugly, cross one had them so pleased that they gave her a drink out of their precious jug. Down by the spring, on a stump, lay a conch shell used to give signals to Nancy's "poor stick" in the swamp. Sukey was sent for water and secretly told to blow for "Paw" to "keep close."

The warriors relaxed as they sniffed the smoking hot venison on the hasty corn cake and eyed the fresh honey in the comb and cool jug of butter-milk. Their guns were peacefully stacked, they began to eat, too busy to talk. But they forgot to watch the lady of the house. She had sent Sukey

down to the spring again to blow that shell trumpet and she had quietly pushed out the chinking in her log wall and thrown two muskets outside before they noticed her. Good bye, good dinner! Up they sprang! Nancy's musket faced them and they knew she could shoot. One man rushed at her. She shot him dead just as Sukey, true chip of the old block, ran in crying, "Daddy and them will soon be here," throwing out another musket as she spoke. The Tories made a rush, Nancy's gun brought down another. Then planting herself in the door she bade them "deliver their carcasses to a Whig woman." When her husband and three other men wanted to interfere she said "No, they surrendered to me, and shooting is too good for them." So by her order they were hung from a tree and nobody thought of questioning Judge Lynch. A rough story for dainty ears of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1901. We can not feel drawn to this rough woman. Yet she is said to have had a heart for her friends, and a good mind—certainly nothing calls for sound judgment more than cooking. Kindness she must have had to be doctor for the neighborhood; what we call intellect to care for political questions and nobility to love liberty. Judging from the facts of her life it is impossible to believe she was the hideous vixen pictured in histories when it was necessary to heighten the tones to make her effective. The first printed account of her was in the Yorkville, South Carolina, *Pioneer*. The writer seems to think he settles her status in saying "She was a Patagonian in altitude." Patagonian does sound formidable. As to the cross-eyes which scared the Tories who could not tell at whom she was looking, it is hard to see how they told about it after they were shot and hung. Her relation, Mr. Snead, remembered "Aunt Nancy" well; he denies the cross-eyes, they were probably historic license. Her hair, he says, was brown at sixty, of course it may have been red in youth. He admits the hot temper which in old age would blaze out at mention of Tories. She was profane! Well! We have all known fine ladies who did not object to using words beginning with "d."

Her six children loved her. As she said "Drat em, when

they get in trouble they always send for me." This was apropos for helping a son-in-law out of a scrape. He got into prison, she just managed to unlock the door and let him out. Some one sums her up thus: "She was a honey of a patriot but a devil of a wife."

Some accounts say she made her husband sell out and move West for the reason the Indian gave, "People grow too thick, bee-trees too scarce." But it is said also (and her relative, Mr. Snead, does not deny it) that she lost her husband and (I am glad to say after a suitable time of mourning) she married and this time a young man; they pulled up stakes and moved West to grow up with the country.

NOTES ON NANCY HART.

The Stephen Heard Chapter, Elberton, Georgia, has located the home of Nancy Hart, and is taking steps to purchase and preserve it. The Thomas Jefferson Chapter has every reason to believe that her grave has *been found* in the Keystone state. The restless Amazon sleeps beneath the quiet shade of the blue grass in Henderson county, Kentucky.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations of the attachment of a people to their Revolutionary history and traditions has been shown in the newspaper controversy—Was Nancy Hart a Myth? From every section of Georgia came indignant protests and incontrovertible proof of her reality and her heroism. Suffice it to say that Nancy comes out of the discussion a greater heroine than ever, without the smell of fire on her garments, without losing her captive Tories or her auroral locks. Moral—Touch not a people's traditions.

"Green be the graves where her martyrs are lying!
Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest;
While o'er their ashes the starry fold flying;
Wraps the proud eagle, they roused from his nest."

HONORING THE FLAG.

Action of the Governors of the Various States in Relation to the Observance of Flag Day, June 14th.

The Flag Committee of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Brigadier General Thomas M. Vincent, United States army, chairman; Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States army; Admiral James A. Greer, United States navy; Mr. William V. Cox and Mr. Henry W. Samson, secretary, have presented their report to the society, the following being a resume of the same:

The chairman and secretary of this committee in an interview with the Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of commissioners, presented on behalf of the society to the public school children of the District of Columbia 43,000 small American flags, which were worn by the children of the schools on Flag Day. In acknowledging the receipt of the flags, Commissioner Macfarland writes as follows: "I beg that you will present the society the thanks of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are very sensible of the patriotic purpose and of the courteous kindness of the society in making this appropriate and handsome present." General Henry V. Boynton, president of the board of trustees, and Mr. A. T. Stuart, superintendent of the public schools, gave the committee their hearty coöperation, Mr. Stuart taking charge of the distribution of the flags in schools.

A communication was addressed to the governor of every state in the Union, to the governor of Porto Rico, to the governor of the Philippine Islands, and the governor of Hawaii, calling their special attention to Flag Day, and requesting that they take such action as would tend to secure a more general observance of the day than it had received in previous years.

Replies from a large number of governors were received.

Governor A. T. Bliss writes as follows: "Acting upon the

suggestion contained in your favor of April 18th, the matter creating by legislation a Flag Day for Michigan was presented to the state legislature, meeting with a patriotic reception at the hands of the lawmakers. On the fourth day I signed a concurrent resolution authorizing me annually to issue a proclamation, calling the attention of the people to the observance of the day in honor of the Stars and Stripes."

Governor Miguel A. Otero issued a proclamation calling special attention of the people to the observance of the day throughout the territory of New Mexico.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, issued a proclamation in which he said: "I would suggest that the flag be prominently displayed upon all public and private buildings, that suitable exercises be held in commemoration of the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, that we may have an increased love for the Stars and Stripes and stronger devotion to the institutions which it represents."

Governor Toole, of Montana, also by proclamation called special attention to the observance of the day, requesting all citizens and business houses in the state to display the Stars and Stripes on Flag Day.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia issued a proclamation calling special attention to the observance of the day here.

While all the replies received were most encouraging, a memorable occasion was the celebration at the Pan-American Exposition. The director general, the Hon. W. I. Buchanan, writes as follows: "We shall celebrate Flag Day at the exposition, by proper services in Music Temple, and with such display of the flags here as will make it a memorable day in the history of the exposition."

Elaborate exercises were held in the new National Theater, Washington, District of Columbia, upon the evening of June 14th, under the auspices of the citizens of the District of Columbia. This meeting was a brilliant success as attested by reports from the city papers. Flags for the first time on Flag Day were displayed from the dome of the Capitol. The president's salute of 21 guns was fired by the United States artillery at Washington Barracks, and a large

flag reserved for special occasions was floated from the War, State and Navy building. The business houses and vessels in the harbor were radiant with the Stars and Stripes, and Old Glory waved proudly from the District public buildings and private residences, while worn in miniature over the hearts of 43,000 school children. If the flags which were presented to the school children had been placed in a single line, they would have reached over one mile.

Thousands of people, led by the Daughters of the American Revolution, under the direction of the Buffalo Chapter, bowed to the flag at the Pan-American Exposition, during the exercises at the great Temple of Music, which was not one-third large enough for the immense throngs that desired to enter. "It was a universal day of honor throughout the nation, a day crowned with ceremony in which the official representatives of every government in the Western Hemisphere joined out of respect to the nation and in glory to the flag." As stated in the columns of the city press of Buffalo: "Gray haired women wore it on breasts where their sons were nursed who went forth to die for it; bent, feeble men wore it, on sleeves that had been emptied for it. Headstones wore it, on graves that were filled for it; children wore it, over hearts that would give their life's blood for it. Spires wore it, above buildings that have risen under it; cities wore it, on institutions that they created through it; the skies of day wore its crimson and white; the skies of night wore its stars and blue; earth and sky united in homage to it. There are no more on earth than there are beyond the skies who have lived and loved and died for it. In the azure of the night shown the silver stars as if each gleamed for a commonwealth beyond the clouds, where those of the past, like those of the present, were banded together in the majesty and might which it symbolized."

A huge flag floated over the esplanade at the Pan-American Exposition, sixty by one hundred feet. Near it floated another twenty by sixty feet. Proudly it waved as if conscious of the fact that the nation knew and respected it.

One was reminded that the French government unfurled the Stars and Stripes as a token of love and esteem, on the

Fourth of July of last year when it floated from the Eiffel tower. One thousand pigeons were released from crates by the Court of Fountains, and in one compact mass they darted to the triumphal causeway and circled above the flag, a fluttering, feathery wreath, hovering over it like a strange halo of pale purple.

The following are extracts from letters received by the committee:

General Arthur McArthur, Manila, P. I., writes: "Your letter has been bulletined where the public and press may see it, and a copy has been furnished to the superintendent of education of the Philippine Islands."

Acting Governor Cooper, of the Territory of Hawaii: "The superintendent of public instruction will draw up a program to be forwarded to all the schools of the territory for the holding of proper exercises on June 14th. I shall take pleasure in requesting our people to have the general observance of Flag Day here. It is quite appropriate for us as it is the first anniversary of our admission as a territory."

The acting governor of Porto Rico writes: "A detailed program of exercises will be published in due time and sent to all the schools."

Governor of Iowa: "That the agitation for the better observance of such an occasion is helpful and as results show, is calculated to inculcate in all the people and especially the young a higher veneration for the country's symbol of liberty and union."

Governor Smith, of Maryland: "I am always willing to do what I can to procure a proper observance of an occasion of this kind."

Governor Durban, of Indiana: "Necessary action will be taken in order that the day may be suitably observed."

Governor McLean, of Connecticut: "I shall take pleasure in bringing the matter to the attention of the state board of education."

The governor of Missouri: "I have referred your letter to the state board of education with the request that your suggestion be followed."

The governor of Colorado: "I will issue an order in rela-

tion to the observance of Flag Day, and call the attention of the state superintendent of education to the matter."

Governor Richards, of Wyoming: "This is a question that interests me very much and after consulting the state superintendent of public instruction, I am glad to report that every school teacher in Wyoming, where the school has not already been closed, will display the American flag, and patriotic exercises will be held."

Governor Stanley, of Kansas: "I hope the day may be generally observed throughout the State."

The response received from the Empire state indicated great interest, the day being generally observed there. This state has published a work teaching patriotism. It is a large volume known as the Manual of Patriotism, wherein is presented the choicest literature bearing upon love of country and notable events and achievements of proud names in American history, in the belief that the country grows best when the youth of the land have a lively appreciation of what our free institutions have cost in individual sacrifice, in suffering and in treasure. The observance of Flag Day was inaugurated in 1890 by the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The generous and favorable responses which have been made by the representatives of the various states and territories is indicative of a spirit of deeper patriotism and greater veneration for our national emblem than it has heretofore received. It is hoped the day will be more generally observed in the future than it has ever been in the past.

The foregoing is an extract of the report of the committee submitted to the society and signed by the chairman, General Thos. M. Vincent, and Mr. Henry W. Samson, secretary.

"No lack is in your primal stock,
No weakling founders builded here;
They were the men of Plymouth Rock—
The Puritan and the Cavalier."

BATTLE OF PELL'S POINT.

By William Abbatt.

The battle of Pell's Point, or Pelham, is one of the Revolutionary encounters which historians have neglected to record, or of which they have failed to recognize the importance. It was fought within the present town of Pelham, New York, and partly within the limits of the present village of Pelham Manor, on October 18, 1776.

Colonel George Glover commanded the patriots, consisting of three skeleton regiments, in all less than six hundred men, as opposed to a large part of Howe's army—at least four thousand, possibly ten. The action began early in the morning, at a point where is an enormous glacial boulder known ever since as Glover's Rock, and continued all day until darkness set in. The British, following their traditions, fought in solid column on the roadway; the Americans, making the most of their scanty numbers, were posted behind stone walls on either side and stubbornly contested every foot of the ground.

The advantage of numbers, arms and discipline was with the invaders, but the dogged resistance they met caused them to lose from five hundred to a thousand—a greater loss than the army of Burgoyne suffered at the first battle of Saratoga—and so daunted Howe that he encamped for five days waiting for reinforcements.

This delay was priceless to the retreating main army of Washington then retiring from New York to White Plains, where he was to give battle on the 28th. When the disparity of numbers and the important result of delaying the invaders after inflicting so heavy a loss on them is considered, it is not difficult to see that this encounter was really an important one and worthy of far more attention than history has given it. That both Washington and General Charles Lee (who was then second in command of the Continental army) issued congratulatory addresses to Glover's brigade a day or two afterward, shows that they fully appreciated the exertions of the men who fought that day in the Pelham woods, against

great odds, and without food, bivouacking afterwards in a chill October night without shelter. Their own loss was slight—about twenty killed and wounded.

A feature of the story is that all engaged were Massachusetts troops—the regiments of Joseph Read, Loammi Baldwin, William Shepard, and of Glover himself, his regiment being left in reserve, and taking no part in the battle. except to cover the retreat at dusk.

REQUIEM.

By Post Wheeler.

Saddened the laggard day;
 Flags fluttered low.
 Grieving the waterway;
 Ships trailing slow.
 Gone are the bitter days;
 Low—low his head.
 Only the victor's bays
 For the great dead.

Blow breezes;
 Ripple river;
 Flame, western sun.
 So be soldiers' quiet slumber
 When battle's done!

Silent the leaden song
 When war shall cease.
 Dead be the bitter wrong,
 Buried in peace.
 Over a shaken land,
 Slow—slow the years.
 After the iron hand,
 Love—love and tears.

Blow breezes;
 Ripple river;
 Sun, gild the West.
 So be heroes' quiet slumber.
 God holds the rest!

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN AND NEAR BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

The Tuscarora Chapter of Binghamton, New York, has done patriotic service in identifying the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in that vicinity. The chapter has marked the graves and each memorial day the committee in charge of patriotic work sees that the graves are decorated. Descendants of these soldiers are scattered over the broad land and it is believed that some will find here the names of their Revolutionary ancestors for whom they have been seeking.

JOSEPH LEONARD.—Born in 1751; died Dec. 1, 1842; moved to Chenango, 1787; rank, captain; in battles of Bunker Hill and Wyoming, Pa.; pensioned; buried on farm.

WILLIAM ROSE.—Born, 1763; died, 1849; moved to Chenango, 1785; buried at Nimmonsburg; pensioned at \$55.21 per annum; enlisted as a musician in Col. Willis's regiment; enlisted in 1779 under Col. Sanford; 1780 was selected by Baron Steuben to fill a vacancy in Col. Swift's regiment of light infantry in Gen. Lafayette's brigade; served nine months; discharged.

ANDREW HAUVER.—Born in 1764; died, 1845; moved to Chenango in 1816; buried at Nimmonsburg; entered in Col. Hendrick Van Rensselaer's regiment as a volunteer; served three years.

JOSHUA MERCEREAU.—Moved to Union, 1789; rank, commissary general, also general; was General Washington's aide; also adjutant-general of New Jersey troops; member of provincial assembly from 1788 to 1804; gave money to assist the War; was a prisoner in the Old Sugar House. Buried in Union. Pensioned.

JEDEDIAH SEWARD.—Born, 1758; buried at Glen Castle; moved to Glen Castle in 1786; pensioned at \$37.67 per annum; enlisted 1776 in Col. Shepard's regiment, Mass. state troops for the defense of

Boston, was soon ordered to New York under General Washington's command; volunteered in 1777 in Col. Timothy's regiment; enlisted in 1779 under Col. John Harper; served seven months.

BENJAMIN WARNER.—Born, 1752; moved to Windsor in 1801; buried in Windsor cemetery; pensioned at \$26.66 per annum; enlisted in Col. Cortland's regiment; was in Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery; served eight months.

SELAH SQUIRES.—Born in 1754; died, 1837; buried in Spring Forest cemetery; pensioned at \$140.00 per annum; enlisted 1775 in Col. Waterbury's regiment, Conn. state troops, under Gen. Gates; enlisted 1776 in Col. Osborne's regiment; served three months; enlisted 1776 as 2nd lieut. in Col. Mead's regiment of state troops; discharged with smallpox.

JESSE HINDS.—Born in 1759; died, 1842; moved to Chenango Point, 1817; buried in Spring Forest cemetery; pensioned at \$60.00 per annum; rank, sergeant; enlisted Sept., 1776, in Col. Potter's regiment, Mass. militia; was taken prisoner, held four mo.; enlisted Jan., 1779, in Col. Putnam's regiment, Mass. troops; joined Gen. Wayne's forces, thence to Monmouth, N. J., was in battle there; served until 1782.

ELIAS PRATT.—Born in 1743; died in 1834; rank, sergeant; pensioned; enlisted 12 Jan., 1777, in 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, Conn. line; served to 5 Jan., 1780; buried in Christ Church yard.

GAIUS MORGAN.—Born, 1765; died, 1849; buried in Spring Forest cemetery; pensioned.

WINTHROP ROE.—Died, May 11, 1832; buried at Richard's cemetery, Leistershire; rank, private in Conn. line; pensioned.

ELI NICHOLS.—Enlisted as private Mar. 31, 1777, at New Milford, Conn., in the Conn. line under Capt. Elizur Warner, for three years. Was in the battle of Germantown, at the burning of Norwalk, and in a number of skirmishes. Received an honorable discharge Mar. 24, 1780. Buried one mile north of Windsor.

JAS. KNOX.—Was on Washington's body guard; buried in the family cemetery four miles north of Windsor.

JOHN HEATH.—Buried in Windsor cemetery.

JOSEPH HEATH.—Buried in Windsor village cemetery.

SETH EDSON.—Buried in Blatchley cemetery.

LUTHER MASON.—Corporal 17th Conn. militia; buried in Windsor village cemetery.

REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COL- ONEL EDWARD HAND CHAPTER.

Below are given the names and services of the ancestors of the Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa, Kansas. Many of these records have not been printed before and will undoubtedly be of service to yet unknown descendants.

GEN'L EDWARD HAND, Pa.; born Ireland; came to America on a British ship as surgeon's mate; joined continental army, served throughout the war; was at the siege of Boston, battle of Long Island and the battles through the Jerseys; served to the end of the war, after which he served as member of the continental congress. He appears in two historical paintings: "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and "Surrender of Cornwallis."

COL. EBENEZER NORTON, Goshen, Ct. Raised and equipped men for service; commanded a regiment.

LIEUT. MILES NORTON, Goshen, Ct.; son of the above, same regiment.

LIEUT. ALEX. KALLOCH, in Capt. Philip Ulmer's co., Col. McCopp's reg., 1779-1780., Mass. troops, Castine, Maine.

LIEUT. HATEVIL LIBBEY, in Capt. Starrett's co. Major Mason Wheaton's reg. of Thomaston and Col. Farnsworth of District of Maine, Maine militia.

MAJOR EBENEZER ROBINSON, New York state troops.

CAPT. ELIAS WILLIAMS, Groton, Conn.; capt. train band co. 9, Conn. troops; also 6th reg. volunteers, 1769; 6th reg. militia, 1772; justice of the peace, Weathersfield, Ct., 1778.

CAPT. SAM'L PAYSON, Mass., April 19, 1775; commissioned May, 1775.

CAPT. SIMEON EDGERTON, Conn. troops; present at the massacre of Ft. Griswold, Conn., 1781.

SERGEANT THOMAS BALL, N. J. state troops and quartermaster commissary dept.

SERGEANT TIMOTHY MEEKER, N. J. state troops; in active service during the war. He was accompanied by 6 sons and 3 sons-in-law.

SERGEANT JAMES McDERMOTT, Easton, Pa.; Capt. Goodwin Johnson's Co., Col. Craig's reg. Pa. state troops, 1777. Served three years; was in battle of Monmouth, N. J.; about 1771 went to Ken. with Dan'l Boone; returned to Pa., Mercer Co.; removed to Ohio, 1816; died at Mansfield, O., aged 102.

SERGEANT ISAAC ELDER, Gorham, Mass.; District of Maine.

SERGEANT JONATHAN WADE, 2d reg. Essex Co., N. J. state troops; Capt. Abram Lyon's co., Dec., 1775.

CORPORAL JONATHAN SQUIER, Capt. Lyon's co., 2d Reg. Essex Co., N. J. state troops.

GRENADIER JOSEPH BAILEY, state troops, Sharon, Conn.

PRIVATE LEVI RUSSELL, Plymouth, Mass.; Capt. Caleb Turner's co., 1775; Capt. Nathan Watkin's co., 1776; Col. Edmund Phinney's reg.; Col. Mason Wheaton's regiment., serving at Camden; removed to Waldoboro, Me.

PRIVATE JOHN FAIRBANKS, Capt. Morse's co.; Col. Putnam's reg., April 19, 1777; also in Capt. Hatfield White's co., 1780; also Capt. Joshua Benson's co., Col. Rufus Putnam's reg., Jan., 1781.

PRIVATE NATHANIEL WADE, Capt. Squier's co., 2d regiment Essex Co., N. Jersey troops.

PRIVATE SAMUEL BURNET, Capt. Morgan's co., 2d regiment Middlesex Co., N. J. state troops.

PRIVATE ABNER BALL, Capt. Isaac Gillam's co., N. J. state troops.

PRIVATE TIMOTHY MEEKER, Jr., N. J. state militia.

PRIVATE SETH SHELDON, Conn. militia, Suffield, Conn.

PRIVATE SAMUEL PACKARD, Capt. Matthew Randall's co., Col. Geo. Williams' regiment Rhode Island state militia.

PRIVATE JOHN SARGANT, Norwich, Conn.; Conn. state troops; wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec, 1775.

PRIVATE GEO. ELLSWORTH, Saratoga Co. N. Y.; a boy of sixteen, fought at Bemis Heights, 1777, and through the succeeding contests till the surrender of Burgoyne; ancestor of Col. Elmer Ellsworth, of the Civil war.

PRIVATE WILLIAM WASHBURN, Col. Ezra Wood's regiment, Mass. troops.

PRIVATE ROBERT MCCHESENEY, Essex Co., N. J. state troops.

PRIVATE SILAS STOHE, Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton's co., Mass. state troops; called out at Lexington Alarm, 1775.

PRIVATE ELEAZER COBURN, Dunstable; Capt. Reuben Butterfield's company, Col. David Green's regiment, Mass. troops; marched on the Alarm, April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; also in Capt. John Ford's company at Ticonderoga, Aug. 28, 1776; discharged Albany, 1777.

A REVOLUTIONARY PUZZLE.

These odd rhymes were written in the early part of the Revolutionary War—about 1776. If read as written they are a tribute to the king and his army—but if read downward on either side of the comma, they indicate an unmistakable spirit of rebellion to both king and parliament. The author is unknown.

"Hark, hark the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms
O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms,
Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon shall shine,
Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join.
The Acts of Parliament, in them I much delight.
I hate their cursed intent, who for the Congress fight.
The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast,
They soon will sneak away, who independence boast,
Who non-resistant hold, they have my hand and heart,
May they for slaves be sold, who act the Whiggish part.
On Mansfield, North and Bute, may daily blessings pour
Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore,
To North and British lord, may honors still be done,
I wish a block and cord, to General Washington."

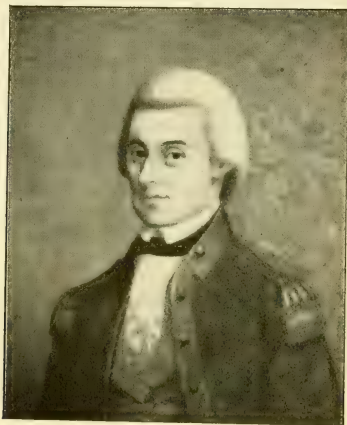
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY A. WASHINGTON.

The First Real Daughter.

Charter Member D. A. R., National No. 81, Local No. 1.

Thirteen years after Napoleon Bonaparte ceded the territory of Louisiana to the United States, Mrs. Mary Anne



COLONEL SAMUEL HAMMOND.

Father of Mrs. Mary A. Washington.

(From original portrait owned by her.)

Washington was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 12, 1816, five years before Missouri was admitted to statehood in 1821. St. Louis was then a French settlement of a few hundred population, an Indian and trappers' rendezvous, though having a dignity both as a commercial point and a site of government.

Her father, Col. Samuel Hammond, had been appointed military and civil commander of the great district of St.



MARY A. WASHINGTON.

Regent of Macon Chapter, Macon, Georgia, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Louis by President Jefferson in 1804, the treaty having been completed in December, 1803.

Colonel Hammond was born in Richmond County, Virginia, in 1757. Prior to the Revolution he had been conspicuous in the service of Virginia, and before Lexington, or Concord, or Bunker Hill, had fought in the battle of Point Pleasant, one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles in the annals of colonial warfare.

In the impending struggle for liberty his family were intensely patriotic, he and four brothers entered the army and became officers. In June, 1775, he joined a minute company as lieutenant and was at the battle of Long Bridge, Virginia. He was constantly in arms throughout the struggle. Until 1779 he had been active in the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia campaigns. In that year he came South with General Lincoln and participated prominently in nearly all the historic southern engagements, notably Cowpens, Eutaw, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. He rose by merit alone to the rank of colonel of cavalry, and his record was one of unremitting energy in the colonial cause. It was natural that Mr. Jefferson should have chosen an officer of such tried worth to exercise the authority of the government at St. Louis, the border settlement of the great West, then unexplored, mysterious and savage.

Until his appointment to the North Louisiana post, he made Savannah his home and in 1801 was elected to congress, thus being one of the earliest representatives at Washington, the new capital. He remained in Missouri twenty years prominently identified with the upbuilding of the city and state. He organized and was president of the first bank beyond the Mississippi in St. Louis, in 1816, and was a member of the first state constitutional convention.

In 1824, he removed with his family to his estate in Edgefield District, South Carolina, near Augusta, Georgia. He was on the committee to receive Lafayette at Augusta in 1825, when that distinguished patriot revisited the republic his sword had helped to establish. Mrs. Washington, then nine years old, with her father and older sister attended the reception, and she retained a vivid recollection of the event.

In 1831, when her father was elected secretary of state in South Carolina, she presided over his home in the capital city of Columbia, and she cherished personal recollections of the great statesman of the day. At this time she made frequent trips to Charleston over the South Carolina railroad, the first railroad in the Southern states. She witnessed the ovation given by the citizens of Charleston to the South Carolina troops upon their return from the Mexican war in 1848.

In 1835 she married Jas. H. R. Washington, of Georgia, a banker and planter, who held many offices of trust and honor, a man of strong intellect who wielded a potent influence in the affairs of the state.

Her interests in life were varied and manifold, and the work of her hand, and heart, and mind was unceasing. She was ever kind and considerate of the humble, the dependent and the poor. Her kindness and gentleness and loyalty made fast friends.

In 1851 at the state fair she received the silver cup for the finest display of flowers—flowers which she cultivated and arranged; and at the fair of 1871, she was awarded the beautiful gold medal for the finest display of needlework and embroidery.

At her home on College Hill, Macon, Georgia, where she had so long resided, she entertained many of the celebrities of the last generation. Of late years her receptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution have been unique and delightful occasions.

When the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1890 it was peculiarly appropriate that Mrs. Washington should be not only the first "Real Daughter" to join, but the first member and first regent in Georgia, and the founder and leader of the Macon Chapter. She was the chapter's active and only regent until her death. The McKinley memorial meeting of the chapter was held at her home only two days before her last illness. When trouble arose in the councils in 1891, she had the society so much at heart that she made the journey to Washington, and attended all the meetings of the conference although then

seventy-five years old. On her return she stopped in Virginia and visited the home and tomb of Jefferson whom she revered as her father's friend as well as the author of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1899 at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution she was made honorary state regent of Georgia for life.

Mrs. Washington's illness was of three weeks' duration only, she retained her consciousness till the spirit went home. She recognized and blessed those who ministered to her, taking the beautiful flowers sent her by friends in her hands. On the morning of November 2, All Souls' Day, peacefully and calmly she closed her eyes on the scenes and friends of this earth to awake in the Life Eternal. The floral offerings were many and beautiful—among them the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Gates Ajar with the legend "Regent."

Many messages of love and sorrow were sent from all parts of the country, and the state chapters and state conference passed resolutions of sympathy.

The Macon Chapter passed resolutions of sorrow and love saying in part: "Mary Anne (Hammond) Washington lived among us with all the honor, love and confidence which noble name and character claim. Uniting in herself the high memories of the past, the strength of the present, the hope of the future, there went forth from her quiet and retired life the power that springs from worth. She was a devoted and most distinguished member of our order. To it she devoted her time, her means, her talents. She brought to it the sanction of high birth, and gave to it the inspiration of her unflinching interest.

" 'A woman mixed of such fine elements
That were all truth and virtue dead,
She'd make them newly, being what she was.' "

MRS. LUCY PECK CHRISTY.

In the death of Mrs. Lucy Peck Christy, which occurred August 28th, Medina loses its oldest resident and one who had been a useful member of society.

Mrs. Christy's childhood home was in Waterbury, Vermont, where she was born to Hiram Peck and Welthy Kilburn, on January 18, 1809. At the age of seventeen she was married to Henry Christy, of Castleton, Vermont, with whom she lived most happily until his death in 1869, and to whom she bore seven children, four of whom lived to a ma-



MRS. LUCY PECK CHRISTY.

ture age. In 1834 they came to Medina and here they made their home the rest of their days.

To Mrs. Christy belonged one distinction seldom met with in these days. She was a Daughter of the American Revolution of the first generation, her father, Hiram Peck, having entered the service of his country in the struggle for independence at the age of sixteen. Mr. Peck also served his country with the rank of colonel in the war of 1812, and a visit by him to his home during that war, dressed in the

striking uniform of the time, was one of Mrs. Christy's vivid childhood recollections, as was also the rumble of the cannonading during the battle of Lake Champlain.

She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, interesting herself in all good work; and for more than fifty years she was a teacher in the Sunday school.

MRS. HANNAH SOUTHWICK.

The Pawtucket Chapter is the leading chapter in Rhode Island for "Real Daughters." Their seventh and latest one



MRS. HANNAH SOUTHWICK.

is Miss Hannah Southwick. The May meeting was an occasion of more than ordinary interest as a gold souvenir spoon was presented to this "Real Daughter."

At the close of the business session, Mrs Beede introduced Mrs. Southwick as the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier,

and presented her the souvenir spoon in behalf of the National Society. She feelingly responded, and said she would treasure it and value it in the light of an inheritance from her father who faithfully served his country.

Mrs. Hannah Southwick is the daughter of Jonathan Hazelton and his second wife Mary Amesbury Hazelton. He was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and enlisted at Boston for three years' service. Later he enlisted with a New Hampshire regiment and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware.

Mrs. Southwick was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, March 17, 1815. She has a twin brother now living. In 1840 she was united in marriage to Joseph P. Southwick. She had three children. Her daughter-in-law and granddaughter were present on this occasion.

Although eighty-six years of age, Mrs. Southwick is very active. She is accustomed to walk when visiting different parts of the city, and although the members desired to send a carriage for her, she politely, but firmly declined, preferring to walk. She was present at the Charter Day exercises.

She has a very retentive memory and mentioned with a great deal of pride that her family had ever been loyal soldiers, her son having served in the war of 1861. She stated that her father's seven nephews were born in Rhode Island, enlisted in Rhode Island, and served in the Civil War. She is a member of the Advent Church of Providence.—EMILY LEB. GOODRICH, *Historian*.

MRS. PATSEY PATTERSON.

In the death of Mrs. Patsey Patterson, which occurred last month, the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis lost their only "Real Daughter" and the only daughter of a Revolutionary soldier living in this city.

Mrs. Patterson's father, Mr. Isaac Wilson, came to Indianapolis from North Carolina in 1820, there being only two other families here at that time.

The first Methodist meeting ever held in Indianapolis was at the Wilson home, the result of which was the Mendian Street M. E. church, the most prominent in the city at pres-

ent. About two years ago Mrs. Patterson was presented with a gold spoon by the National Society.

Mrs. Patterson up to the time of her death at the age of eighty-seven, was unusually active, taking an interest in current events and still had a clear memory of events which occurred over two-thirds of a century ago.

MRS. ELVIRA D. MATHER BARCLAY.

The little band of South Dakota Daughters have lost a distinguished member in Mrs. Barclay, of Huron. Mrs. Barclay was the daughter of William T. and Sarah Chapman Mather, and was born in Akron, Ohio, August the second, 1837. Educated at the Mary B. Allen Seminary at Rochester, New York, the youngest girl in her class, she won the highest honors. Travel at home and abroad, music and languages under the best masters all developed the brilliant girl into culture, grace and noble womanhood.

Descended from some of the oldest families in New England, she entered the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America. Her record in the Daughters is from John Chapman, who was in Major James Wait's Third New Hampshire Volunteers, and Eleazer Mather, sergeant in the company of his brother, Captain Saul Mather of Connecticut. She was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames, being eighth in descent from Major General Humphrey Atherton. Appointed chairman of the South Dakota Colonial Dames she exerted herself to the utmost to establish a society in the state, but the requisite number to organize had not been obtained at the time of her death. The same difficulty was hers that in this new state meets the regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Barclay was the wife of Lucian T. Barclay of Lexington, Virginia. Hugh Barclay was captain of the Augusta County Virginia Riflemen at the Great Meadows battle; and

Captain Alexander Tedford and Captain Elihu Barclay were in the Revolutionary War.

As if to transmit the patriotic and military virtues to her descendants, Mrs. Barclay's promising young grandson, son of Mrs. Moody, is a cadet at West Point. In the words of one who knew her well and loved her: "From childhood she always reminded me of pictures of colonial days."

Mrs. Barclay was called the most beautiful woman in Chicago, and in 1860 Mayor Long-John Wentworth presented her to the Prince of Wales with these words: "Are any so fair in all England?"

Her affable, though dignified bearing, her delicate, refined beauty distinguished her in every assembly. She possessed that crown of womanhood, gentle breeding, and has reared her two daughters, Mrs Virginia Barclay Moody of Huron, and Mrs. Robert M. Hubbard of San Diego, California, in the old, true womanly way of her own girlhood. Her death, March twenty-first, 1901, at Huron, South Dakota, has left a vacancy impossible to fill. It is women like Mrs. Barclay who have given distinction to the western Daughters. Her brilliant and noble personality emphasizes the supreme attribute of the South Dakota Daughters as a whole. Necessarily limited in numbers, yet, like a rare bit of lace, or a wonderful jewel, infinitely precious as to quality.—MARGUERITE CHAMBERS KELLAR, *State Regent, South Dakota.*

ROSEMARY.

"That's for Remembrance."

By Mrs. James H. Walker.

I.

Tossed on a rough and wintry sea
 Came an exiled band, seeking liberty—
 And a home on an unknown shore.
 The "Mayflower's" prow, pointed out to the West,
 Hope lighted the way of the Puritans' quest,
 Their star leading on before.

II.

The storm clouds above, in their hurrying flight,
Oft put out the lamps, angels lighted at night,
Leaving darkness to brood o'er the deep.
But ever undimmed, shone this beacon's bright ray
O'er the wide waste of waters, a golden highway
To the land where the sun sinks to sleep.

III.

To the shore of New England, where ocean's waves press
In the tide's ebb and flow an unceasing caress,
The home of the "Red Man" whose sure, stealthy tread
Disturbs not the bird in her nest overhead,
When he wanders at twilight beside dusky maid,
Or hunts for the deer in the forest's deep shade,

IV.

Here, weighing their anchor they entered the door
Of the "Land of the Free" which should close nevermore.
By history's bright torch their records we read
Of struggle, endurance and heroic deeds,
Until a great seal by time was affixed,
That stamped them untrammelled, in '76.

V.

Fair spring o'er the earth her green mantle has spread,
And autumn has dressed in gold, purple and red
For many a year since these heroes were laid
In their patriot graves, 'neath the pine and yew's shade.
Throughout all our land are their places of rest
In the North and the South, in the East and the West.

VI.

And lest we forget, their deeds or their name,
Let marble and bronze speak our ancestors' fame.
Smooth the face of the rock and tell there the story.
The date of the battle, who fell, and it's glory.
This "A Labor of Love" to the "Daughters" shall be
We call it "Remembrance" or "Sweet Rosemary."

"The torch of patriotism is lighted at the hearth-fire."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter (Opelika, Alabama).—The year 1901 opened with bright prospects. Our program has been one of study of the battles of the Revolution—its heroes, its heroines, historic homes and patriotic songs, “Flag Day,” Washington’s birthday, our third anniversary and memorial day—a day for loving services for our charter regent, Mrs Fannie Louise Witherspoon Harrison, who fell asleep September 25th, 1900.

We contributed to the loving cup presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Alabama to the battleship Alabama; to the Continental Hall; monument to the Revolutionary soldiers at Talladega and we have added to our library by subscribing to Miss Stone’s book of “Chapter Heroines.”

We have assisted in establishing the claims of two “Real Daughters” and locating one Revolutionary soldier’s grave.

We have a membership of twenty-four. Death claimed a charter member, Miss Mamie Shapard in September.

Mrs. Cowan made an esteemed and excellent regent until death threw its dark mantle over her home. The hospitable home with patriotic heart of the vice-regent, Mrs. Bennett, is opened for the chapter for the present. A social hour closes the session. The chapter motto is, “If we care not for our ancestry, posterity will not care for us.” Our chapter flower, white and blue violets.

The officers for the year 1901 are: Mrs. J. L. Cowan, regent; Mrs. A. B. Bennett, vice-regent; Mrs. A. L. Dowdell, treasurer; Mrs. I. N. Stowe, secretary; Miss Leo Smith, registrar; Mrs. Isaac Ross, Historian.—MRS. ISAAC Ross, *Historian*.

Arizona.—On April 19, 1901, the regent of Arizona, Mrs. Lydia G. Price, presented the first charter ever given in that territory. It was to the Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix. The

regent, Mrs. Talbot, accepted it in a happy manner. The Indian school band gave patriotic music and Mrs. Millay a brief history of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Sons of the American Revolution were the guests of the afternoon. Dr. Halsey spoke in their behalf; Bishop Kendrick for the Grand Army and Mrs. Woods for the Lexington Historical Society.

On Washington's birthday the chapter presented a gold medal for the best paper on a Revolutionary topic from the grammar school. The offer is to be repeated annually. Thus the Daughters of the American Revolution are beginning to make themselves known and their influence felt in Arizona.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Groton and Stonington, Connecticut).—Its Belated Pilgrimage was the name of a paper read at the annual session of the chapter. A beautiful memorial album had been prepared by the chapter for presentation to Queen Margherita of Italy on the anniversary of the death of King Humbert. The album was made by Tiffany from the design of the regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who had intended to present it in person to the queen. Mrs. Slocomb's departure for Italy being delayed, her daughter, the Countess Cora Di Brazza, presented the memorial at Stopinigi, the queen's country palace near Turin. Her majesty cabled to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the regent, as follows:

Stopinigi, Nov. 8, 1901.

I gratefully wish you will, with the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, express my thanks to the national president and regents, Daughters of the American Revolution. I was deeply touched at the kind thought and admire the beautiful album brought to me by Countess Brazza.

Margherita.

A paper on the Old Kinne Meeting house, by Miss Elizabeth Avery, was of great historical value. Miss Emma W. Palmer, of Stonington, read from her great-uncle's journal, Benjamin Franklin Palmer, of Stonington, who wrote while in durance vile on prison ships and in English prisons.

At noon the regent transferred her badge of office to the

vice-regent, Mrs. John O. Spicer, whilst she should take her vacation granted at her request, that she might (as she expressed it), find out whether she was really herself—Abby Day Slocomb or the reincarnation of Mistress Anna Warner Bailey, after nine years of uninterrupted and devoted service to that dame's honorable memory and earthly renown.

The regent announced that the chapter's group of trees planted on the Fort Griswold reservation in memory of President McKinley had been completed and was now in readiness for the dedicatory marker; also that the chapter had taken the Ledyard memorial, within the fort, in charge, to save it from further desecration.

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Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Connecticut).

—A Revolutionary memorial tablet was unveiled by the chapter with appropriate exercises, at the Windham town hall, October 26, 1901. The tablet is of bronze, and is placed in the lobby of the hall. It was made by Paul E. Cabaret, of New York city, and is a handsome piece of work. The inscription is in relief within a wreath of oak leaves, and the emblems are an eagle and shields above, with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution below. The chapter regent, Mrs. Martha Armstrong Chaffee, presided. Following the singing of "America" by the audience and invocation by the Rev. Lyman J. Horton, of Willimantic, Thomas Snell Weaver, of Hartford, Conn., gave a brief historical address on "Continental Windham." Mrs. Lottie L. Horton sang Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" with much expression. An address by the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, followed, in which she spoke in complimentary terms of the patriotic, and commemorative work accomplished by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. After the singing by the chapter of Kipling's "Recessional," the tablet was presented to the town of Windham by Mrs. Kinney in behalf of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter. Mr. James M. Smith responded for the town in a brief speech of acceptance.

Master Gardner Coit Means, the chapter baby, and the son of the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Helen Coit Means, of Wind-

ham, was introduced by Mrs. Chaffee, and, following the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by school children under the direction of Principal Harroun, Master Means unveiled the tablet.

The inscription, written by Thomas Snell Weaver, is as follows:

1775—1783
To the
Honor and Glory
Of our Patriotic Sires
Sons of Windham
Who
For Freedom and Independence
Endured Hardship and Battle
In the War of
The American Revolution
that their descendants
Might enjoy the Blessings
of a Government
by the People.

This tablet is erected by Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901.

At the regular meeting of the chapter, which occurred October 28th, the regent, Mrs. Chaffee, introduced Rev. F. H. Means, of Windham, who gave an interesting lecture on his travels in the Netherlands. Quaint illustrations of some of Holland's places and people added to the enjoyment of the occasion. The chapter chorus sang "America" and Holland's "National Hymn." The woman's club were invited guests. November 6th, under the auspices of the chapter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dean, of New York, gave "an evening with the song writers of Europe." Mrs. Dean's songs and Mr. Dean's descriptions pleasingly entertained an appreciative audience. Miss Ethel Risedorf was the accompanist. The national colors, with chrysanthemums and plants attractively decorated the rooms.—SARAH E. PECK BURNHAM, *Historian*.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—The chapter has a forestry committee, and are trying not only to save their own trees, but to preserve the histories of

the noteworthy ones, and to incite other localities to do the same. One of the members has written an account of the historic trees of the vicinity. The planting of trees commemorative of the events of to-day is also considered. The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has shown the way, and others will undoubtedly take up the good work.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The Chicago Daughters have an interesting calendar for this year. Instead of having a series of addresses by one lecturer, as in the past two years, the program committee decided upon the study of Illinois history and arranged for a different speaker each meeting.

Prof. George E. Vincent, of the University of Chicago, gave the first lecture on the "Psychology of Fashion." He drew some interesting comparisons between the customs and dress of early days and those of the present.

The December meeting was devoted to "A Day of Colonial Fiction" under the guidance of the charming newspaper writer, Mrs. Elia W. Peattie. She read two original stories, the first gave a vivid picture of Benedict Arnold's last hours, the second was a very attractive love story, "Margaret Brent, Attorney."

A novel feature of the program was the singing of an original Revolutionary song entitled Mollie Pitcher, written by Kate Brownlee Sherwood, of the Toledo Chapter. It was sung in dramatic style by Mrs. Sherwood's daughter, Mrs. Lenore Sherwood Pyle, of Toledo, Ohio, who was the guest of the Chicago Chapter.

Mrs. James H. Walker, our chapter poet, read an original poem, "Rosemary—That's for Remembrance." Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago, was present to make a plea for the preservation of historic materials in the shape of newspapers, pamphlets, letters, etc. He thought this an appropriate and desirable line of work for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chapter has come into possession of a gavel made of wood taken from Fanueil Hall in the present reconstruction of that historic building.

A new departure has been made in organizing a study class which meets one morning a month to study "Federal and Civil Law." "The Constitution of the United States" was the subject for discussion the first day. Mrs. John D. Sherman, the parliamentarian, was the leader and gave the first of four able papers on the subject. Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Fake, all members of the chapter, gave in detail different points in connection with the constitution. This study class being an experiment, the committee felt pleased with the good attendance and the interest manifested at the first meeting.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

General Edward Hand Chapter (Ottawa, Kansas).—The chapter held a pleasant meeting February 22d, 1900, at the home of Mrs. Dr. J. Davis, one of the two sisters belonging to the chapter who are descendants of General Hand.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and the painting of "General Washington Crossing the Delaware," in which the portrait of General Hand appears, was an object of special interest. A number of interesting relics preserved in the family were shown, among them an invitation to General Hand to dine with General Washington at Morristown, New Jersey.

Interest has been awakened in the history of the heroes of the past and in preserving records of old times.

More than one piece of old furniture has been brought from eastern homesteads. An ancient chair and sofa with an old "Clock on the Stairs" grace the home of one member.

A little metal "skillet" in which bullets were run at the battle of Saratoga by the women ancestors of a descendant of the Ellsworths of New York is the treasure of another member. We find the Magazine helpful and inspiring.—JENNIE M. WARD, *Regent*.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—At the unveiling of the shaft erected by the Sons of the American Revolution to the memory of the soldiers of the Maryland Line during the Revolutionary War, the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took a promi-

nent part. The date of the ceremony, October the nineteenth, "Peggy Stewart Day," was an appropriate day, and social, civil and military organizations gathered to fittingly honor the occasion, making a brilliant assembly. In the space south of the monument the grand stand had been reserved for the representatives of the various patriotic sister societies, and prominent among them was Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, wearing upon her breast the blue and white ribbon and the badge of the society, and Mrs. I. Pembroke Thom, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the deep mourning of her garb relieved only by the insignia and ribbon of the society. Mrs. Knott on behalf of the Baltimore Chapter presented a beautiful laurel wreath tied with blue and white ribbons to be placed on the monument, at the same time making the following eloquent address:

"Mr. President, Sons of the American Revolution: I have to perform the pleasing and grateful duty of presenting to you on behalf of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, this wreath to be placed on the monument erected by your society, and just dedicated to the memory of the heroic dead of the Maryland Line.

"Although Maryland was the last of the states to sign the Articles of Confederation for reasons of public policy of a high and statesmanlike character, which then met with the approval of the general assembly, and of the people of our state, and have since elicited the commendation of eminent historians of our country, she was among the first to contribute, in unstinted measure, both men and money to the cause of our national independence. She took a leading and active part in all the deliberations of the continental congress, and promptly answered every requisition made upon her by that body for troops and supplies.

"She sent twenty thousand of her best sons to the army of Washington, who displayed their heroic valor on every battlefield of the Revolution from White Plains to Yorktown.

"On them that great commander relied with confidence—a confidence justified by their military discipline and splendid courage—in every trying emergency of the war. It is but fitting therefore that a monument should be erected by you, their descendants, on the soil of the state which they rendered illustrious by their courage and patriotism, their sacrifices and sufferings.

"It is a duty that should have been performed long since. It is

to the enduring honor of your patriotic society that it has been performed now, and in the beautiful shaft that you have consecrated to-day to their memory you have expressed in granite and in bronze the gratitude of the people of your state to the illustrious soldiers of Maryland who shed their blood to achieve our independence.

"In making this presentation I, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, congratulate you, Sons of the American Revolution, on the successful accomplishment of your laudable and noble enterprise in erecting this monument in our beautiful city of Baltimore to the illustrious dead.

"It will perpetuate their fame, and your gratitude and patriotism."

The shaft itself is a granite column 60 feet high, surmounted by a statue of "Victory," and is conspicuously placed at the intersection of Mt. Royal avenue and Cathedral street, facing Charles street. The base is a solid square of Maryland granite upon each side of which has been placed bronze tablets setting forth the date of the erection of the memorial, its origin, the deeds it was designed to commemorate and the names of the many battles of the Revolution in which the Maryland Line was distinguished for its gallantry from White Plains to Yorktown.

Appropriate addresses were also delivered by the Hon. Edwin Warfield, president of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, by the historian, Mr. Alfred D. Bernard, by Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mr. Walter S. Logan, president-general of the National Society, and by Mr. Henry Williams, who represented the mayor of the city, and in that capacity accepted the monument on behalf of the city.

After the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue a reception tendered their invited guests took place in the Music Hall, north of the monument, where the Sons of the American Revolution dispensed old-time Maryland hospitality with lavish honor. The regent of the Baltimore Chapter, surrounded by her officers, assisted in receiving the different members of the patriotic sister societies and out-of-town guests, and the occasion was a brilliant tribute from their living descendants to the dead heroes who fought for American freedom in the War of Independence.

The following poem was written for the occasion by the historian of the Baltimore Chapter:

"A LAUREL WREATH."

With drum-beat and heart-beat,
The living here to-day
Salute the dead who fearless led
Up Freedom's glorious way,
On Fame's immortal scroll to win
For Maryland a name,
Linked with a Nation's battle hymn,
Blazed with a Nation's fame.

They shed the blood that heroes shed,
They died as heroes die;
To-day the land for which they bled,
In love and loyalty,
Sends every loyal son to greet
Each hero's glorious name,
A hundred thousand hearts to beat
The roll-call of her fame;
They gave us freedom to be free—
We give them—Immortality.

—JULIA THURSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Under the auspices of the chapter the first Boston reading of scenes from Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" was given by Mr. Charles Williams, A. B., Harvard, in November before a representative audience. The regent, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who secured the speaker and who completed the arrangements, introduced Mr. Williams, whose masterly rendition won much applause. The stage was draped in the national colors.

The chapter has held three regular meetings this season, and in September assisted in the celebration of the eighty-second birthday of one of its "Real Daughters," Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, whose father served with Paul Jones during the memorable sea fight. Thirteen members of the chapter form a committee identified with the "American Flag Association," organized to urge the passage of a national law for the protection of the flag from desecration. One of the

new members admitted in October is Caroline B. Nichols, the celebrated orchestra leader, and founder of women's orchestras—at least in New England.

An associate membership list has been started, the fees \$1.00 a year, the membership confined to Daughters. They will be entitled to all privileges save that of voting or holding office. One marriage is to be recorded, that of Ethel Brigham, the registrar, now Mrs. Albert Thompson Leatherbee. The regent has been invited to California and will participate in the exercises incident to the dedication of the



MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER.
Regent—Editor Patriotic Review.

memorial to Paul Jones, made possible through the patriotic efforts of the Society of American Wars.

The chapter has been presented with many articles of historic interest, notably a sea chest from Admiral Belknap in which the archives are kept. They own bits of wood from the Alliance (Revolutionary), Constitution (1812), Kearsarge (Civil War), Olympia and Maine (Spanish War) and will shortly have them put in the form of a star and imbedded in their new charter frame, the gift of a naval officer, and made of wood from Admiral Dewey's cabin on the Olympia.

On the afternoon of January 14th the chapter will hold a

public meeting for many guests, who will be entertained with speech, song and poetry appropriate to the day which is the 118th anniversary of the ratification of peace by the United States congress.

Through the efforts of the regent, aided by the committee on "Coöperation in Patriotic Work" the next school house erected in Boston will bear the name of Paul Jones. This committee is composed of delegates from the four Revolutionary Societies of Sons and Daughters. One of their accomplishments is the naming of the Tremont side of Boston Common, Lafayette Mall, in honor of the brave ally who once trod that thoroughfare.

At "Old Ironsides" fair in November the chapter had a table for the sale of flags. A novelty was the small thirteen-starred flag for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, thus distinguishing such graves from those of the Civil War veterans. There were flags made by a descendant of Betsy Ross—Sarah Wilson, of Philadelphia.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts.)—Celebrated its fifth anniversary on December sixteenth in the Old South Meeting House in Boston. The regent is Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler.

The Algonquin Chapter (St. Joseph, Michigan).—The June meeting was a reception given in honor of Captain Clark and wife, of the battleship Oregon, at the home of the regent, Miss Winchester, and was a delightful occasion. The leading citizens of the town were present. The captain gave an interesting talk. Everything was done to make the day a memorable one.

At the October meeting plans were discussed for the erection of a monument overlooking the waters of the St. Joseph river and Lake Michigan to commemorate the entrance of the La Salle into this harbor. The monument will consist of a huge boulder taken from the bed of the river, handsomely mounted on a granite base with suitable marking. Plans were made for raising the funds to complete the work.—(Mrs.) MARIE H. PIXLEY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

St. Paul Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—The chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary in October, 1901, and we were fortunate in having with us many of our charter members, also in having as guests Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, honorary president general; Mrs. W. P. Jewett, Minnesota's vice-president general, and Mrs. D. A. Monfort, our state regent. The latter, one of our charter members, and who deserves great credit for making our chapter what it is, gave us an interesting history of its life and work during the past ten years.

Our chapter day is Bunker Hill Day, and we always celebrate it by some special program. One year we were the guests of Mrs. McKenny at her summer home, and last year we, with the Sons of the American Revolution as our guests, joined in a celebration at White Bear Lake.

At our anniversary meeting, Mrs. Stevenson read an interesting paper, "Has Club Life been a benefit to the American Woman?"

Each meeting has some distinctive feature, sometimes papers on different subjects, and one time an interesting lecture with stereoptican views of Washington City.

We are also fortunate in having as a member a "Real Daughter," and on her seventy-eighth birthday a reception was held in her honor.

Our chapter has great cause for thankfulness in the complete recovery of our beloved state regent, Mrs. Monfort, whose serious illness for many months saddened all hearts.

The Continental Hall is a project dear to the hearts of all members of the St. Paul Chapter. May we all see and enjoy its spacious halls before many more years.

Samuel Ashley Chapter (Claremont, New Hampshire).—We observe the usual public days in various ways. We held a pleasant reception February 22d. The Sons of the Revolution were received and the clergy of the town.

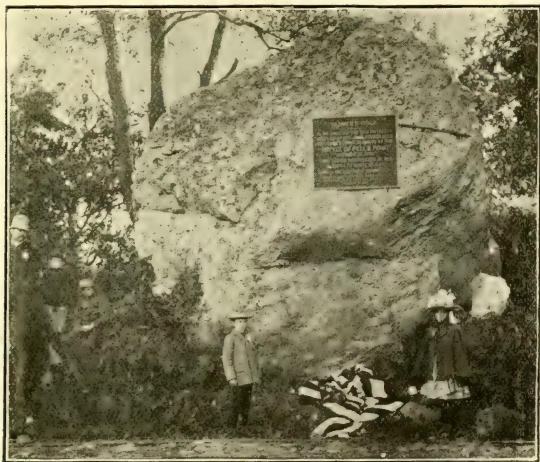
Last June the society offered prizes of two and three dollars each, for essays in the high school and the grammar school. Those in the high school were on "Burgoyne's Campaign." Those in the grammar school were on "Washing-

ton at Valley Forge." One of the Darmouth professors acted as judge.

This year we have offered the same prizes, the subject in the high school being "The Declaration of Independence." The grammar school subject is to be "The Flag of our Union."

Tory Hole is the only historic spot we have.—L. E. CHELLIS STORY, *Historian*.

Bronx Chapter (Mt. Vernon, New York).—The 18th of October, 1901, was a memorable day in the annals of the chapter, since it marked the completion of some months of



labor and effort in the lines of patriotic work, and gave to the public and posterity the result of their achievement in the form of a bronze tablet, whose legend commemorates the encounter of American and British forces, known as the battle of Pell's Point.

The scene of this little known, but important conflict is within the limits of the present Pelham Bay Park, a suburb

of Mt. Vernon, and the tablet has been affixed to a huge boulder, historically known as "Glover's Rock," which marks the scene of the first skirmish of the day.

With the single exception of the historian Dawson, writers have neglected this all-day-long encounter, between two small regiments of Glover's brigade and an enemy ten times their number. But the historic importance of the fight was great, for it gave an additional day's respite to Washington's troops then retreating northward after the disastrous battle of Long Island, and caused the enemy to halt for several days more at and near New Rochelle; thus enabling the patriot army to take up a new position at White Plains and later give battle there.

The program of the day consisted in part of a stirring and timely address by Edward Hagaman Hall, secretary of the "American Historical and Preservation Society;" patriotic songs by children of the public schools of Mount Vernon; and a few appropriate words from the chapter regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman, in presenting the memorial to the public.

The tablet reads as follows:

GLOVER'S ROCK.

In memory of the 550 patriots who, led by Colonel John Glover, held General Howe's army in check at the

BATTLE OF PELL'S POINT,

October 18, 1776.

Thus aiding General Washington in his retreat to White Plains.

"Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds."

Erected by Bronx Chapter of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

October 18, 1901.

* The tablet was covered with a draped American flag, and at a signal the unveiling was accomplished by Marjorie Sherman, daughter of the regent, and Donald Baker, son of a chapter member, and a descendant of Absalom Forbes, who fought in the engagement in '76.—JOSEPHINE B. TICHENOR, *Treasurer*.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York).—The last session of the year 1901 of the chapter was held at Wellsville, when the Daughters were the guests of Mrs. George H. Witter, Mrs. Emily Grover, Mrs. J. C. Wilson and the Misses Fuller at the home of Mrs. Witter. Thirty-six members and guests were present to enjoy an interesting literary and musical program, following the necessary business session.

The chapter being a county organization it was deemed advisable at its annual meeting in June last to have but seven meetings a year and those during the pleasant months, therefore the winter and early spring sessions were ruled out and no further meetings will be held until May, 1902.

The membership is at present seventy-six and the work of the chapter is both patriotic and educational. During the present year eight gold medals were given to eight different academies and high schools of the county for the best essays on American history, and these prizes will be continued for the next year.

To discover, locate and mark with suitable stones neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the county is one of its patriotic duties, while the intelligent knowledge gained and diffused of the brave men and women who made the American flag a possibility and laid the corner stone of this great republic is the best proof that the society is not a social one alone.

The program was opened by a rendition of a Nocturne by Chopin on the piano, by Mrs. Joseph F. Rice, followed by an interesting paper by Mrs. George H. Witter on "Marion and Sumter," after which the Sappho quartette favored the guests with one of their always pleasing selections and kindly responded to an enthusiastic encore. Mrs. A. G. Hinman read an excellent essay on "Literature in the Revolutionary Period." Miss Gertrude Thornton sang beautifully, "A May Morning." Miss Genevieve Alger accompanist, and Miss Bertha Brandt, of Belmont, gave a selection from Schubert on the violin, accompanied by Miss Hyland on the piano.

After a vote of thanks to the program committee for the pleasant literary and musical entertainment and to the first

vice-regent, Mrs. William F. Jones, for the favors extended to the chapter, the session adjourned to meet in May, 1902.

A dainty and elegant luncheon served by the hostess after adjournment and an hour spent in social enjoyment closed a pleasant, profitable and ever to be remembered day.

Mrs. Hamilton Ward, regent, and Miss Kathryn Clark, of Belmont, were chosen delegates to the national conference at Washington in February, and Mrs. Joseph F. Rice, Friendship, and Mrs. E. B. Hall, Wellsville, as alternates.

The Catharine Schuyler Chapter have just had printed, prepared by and under the supervision of Mrs. Enos W. Barnes, a beautiful lineage book, containing the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of the members, under whose record they entered the patriotic organization. The first vice-regent, Mrs. W. F. Jones, of Wellsville, presented each member with a handsome copy of this book, and when it is considered that the chapter has 76 members, the expense and value of the gift can be appreciated. The members of the chapter are grateful to their beloved first vice-regent for these beautiful books and they feel that it is only another evidence of her patriotic devotion and generosity to the organization.

John Reily Chapter (Hamilton, Ohio).—On November 2, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. Markt, the John Reily Chapter gave a reception in honor of our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. Surrounded by a throng of listeners, the national colors on every side, Mrs. Fairbanks gave one of her interesting talks. She urged the duty of perpetuating the memory and the spirit of those who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historic spots and relics. She referred with deep feeling to the desecration of the American flag. She did not like to see our emblem of liberty pasted on a plug of tobacco, or on a door-mat, to be trampled upon. She wants to see it floating from the top of every public building, and every school house in the land. She showed such intense interest, loyalty, and true patriotism, that none present doubted that she was the right one in the right place. Among the distinguished guests present was Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent of

Ohio. She responded to a call for remarks in a way that captured the admiration of her hearers. She dwelt upon the work which she has instituted in Cincinnati, that of the society of the "Children of the Republic."—MRS. W. C. MILLER, *Historian*.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter (Toledo, Ohio.)—At the annual meeting held March, 1901, Mrs. Ferdinand Welch was elected regent and Mrs. Burchard Hayes, vice-regent. The membership was ninety and at the December meeting was one hundred and six, with a waiting list of fifteen.

The chapter observed April 19, by hearing a lecture from William W. Ellsworth. His theme was "From Lexington to Yorktown." The Anthony Wayne Society, Sons of the American Revolution, made common cause with the chapter and from the proceeds of the lecture the chapter was able to send to the chairman, Mrs. Kilbourne, regent of the Columbus Chapter, \$130.00 for the Manila Library, Ohio Alcove, at Manila. This sum, with a handsome collection of books, one hundred and twenty volumes in all, made a gift worthy of the Ursula Wolcott Chapter. The books were new, desirable editions, handsomely bound, of travel, science, poetry and fiction, worth \$70.00.

In June, the annual historic pilgrimage was made to Fort Meigs, Fort Miami and the place of Col. Dudley's massacre. The guests of the chapter were the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky. The occasion was memorable. Martha Pitkin was the grandmother of Ursula Wolcott and that of itself was of interest. At the different places of note interesting papers were read. As the Daughters sat on those grassy knolls in such delightful environment it was difficult to realize the bloody scenes enacted there, so many years ago.

At the sad memorial exercises, when our loved President McKinley was buried, the chapter had a prominent place in Trinity church, and towards the memorial arch to be erected at Toledo, they gave fifty dollars.

The birthday of our "Patron Saint," Ursula Wolcott, was observed October 26, by a luncheon at the Country Club. The attendance was large and the day an ideal Indian sum-

mer one. The toasts were brilliant and eloquent. Two were original poems written for the occasion. It was a disappointment that the state regent Mrs. Murphy could not be present, but her letter was full of good cheer and encouragement.

The state conference at Cincinnati was attended by the regent, Mrs. Welch, the vice-regent and three Daughters, one of whom Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, ex-regent, read a fine paper. The account of this conference given by the delegates was much enjoyed.

The efforts of the chapter are directed towards a "Chapter House" on historic ground, and for this purpose gatherings are being held, which have been financially successful as well as brilliant society events. Thus far two have been held. The first was a reading by Mrs. Frances Carter and the second was a brilliant card party, given by the regent, Mrs. Welch. Another is being planned for New Year's afternoon, when the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will meet to further this worthy project.

Plans are being made, led by the vice-regent, Mrs. Burchard Hayes, looking towards the chapter's annual contribution for the "Continental Hall Fund."

The chapter has a great work before it, but with its untiring regent and enthusiastic Daughters, much will be accomplished.

Its private charities are unostentatious. Its work, the open support and sympathy of all.—HELEN WOLCOTT DIMICK, *Historian*.

Wyoming Chapter (Wyoming, Ohio), October 17th, celebrated the annual observance of the surrender of Burgoyne, by a "Trolley Ride," to which we invited our friends. Not having any Revolutionary landmarks, we visited several places in the vicinity, made famous by our Civil war. We also visited the home of Alice and Phoebe Cary. The past year we have contributed towards the library in Manila and helped the desolated people of Jacksonville, Florida.—ELLEN STEWART HILLS, *Historian*.

Merion Chapter (Bala, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania), held its annual meeting on Tuesday, April 2, 1901. The following were elected officers: Regent, Miss Margaret B. Harvey; vice-regents, Mrs. J. G. Walker, Mrs. Moses Veale, Miss Mary E. Harding; recording secretary, Mrs. S. T. Jones; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; treasurer, Miss Ellen J. Heston; registrar, Mrs. George D. Tait; historian, Mrs. Dora Harvey Munyon.

On the evening of April 18th, the chapter held a musical in aid of the Soldiers' Club House at Manila. Through the courtesy of Captain Barclay H. Warburton, the use of the armory of Battery A was freely tendered the chapter. The large hall was artistically decorated, and the program was of a high character. The proceeds amounting to \$76.00 were turned over to Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, chairman of the club house fund.

Early in July, Merion Chapter responded to an appeal from Jacksonville, Florida, and sent to Mrs. Dennis Eagan, a barrel of summer clothing in aid of the sufferers.

At the October meeting, a gold souvenir spoon was presented to the "chapter bride," Mrs. Mary R. Thomson, the chapter thus keeping up an established custom. Mrs. Thomson is the fourth bride to receive a spoon.

Merion Chapter continues its work of collecting and restoring Revolutionary records.—MARGARET B. HARVEY, *Regent*.

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—At the tenth annual meeting of Gaspee Chapter, a large number were in attendance. The officers for the ensuing year were elected and several matters of importance considered.

The historian, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, gave an account of the competition for the Gaspee historical prize of \$40.00 for a student of the Women's College, which was won by Miss Ruth Appleton, and announced the subject for the coming year to be "The Attitude of College Graduates in the Revolution." She also alluded to the celebration of the "Gen. Nathaniel Greene Statue Day," giving a detailed account of the observance by Gaspee Chapter.

The registrar's report showed a membership of 300.

The chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Walter S. Ballou, gave a brief account of the entertainments given during the year, the reception to Mrs. George M. Thornton, the celebration of George Washington's birthday, the observance of "Patriots' Day" and the observance of "Gen. Nathaniel Greene Statue Day."

Officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. John F. Huntsman; vice-regent, Mrs. William H. Arnold; recording secretary, Mrs. John R. Hess; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas B. Aldrich; treasurer, Mrs. W. Louis Chapman; registrar, Mrs. Mary B. Anthony; historian, Mrs. Richard J. Barker.

The report of the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Statue Fund committee was then read by the chairman, Miss Mary A. Greene. She alluded to the appointment of Gen. Nathaniel Greene Day by the legislature as the result of the work of the committee, to the recommendation of the committee that each member make herself responsible for \$5.00, and suggested that the chapter devise some plan to secure a contribution to the fund.

A communication from the state regent, Mrs. Lippitt, in regard to a note of sympathy sent to Mrs. McKinley, was read and her action ratified.

A letter was also read, asking for aid in restoring the church of George Washington at Mt. Vernon.

A recommendation of the executive board was then read, to the effect that \$25.00 be given to the fund for the restoration of the Polick church, and that \$50.00 be given to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund, the appropriations to be paid out of the funds now in the treasury, and that \$50.00 be appropriated the coming year, making a total of \$100 for the statue fund.

Jackson-Madison Chapter (Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee).—On June 14th, 1901, this chapter was organized with fourteen members—Mrs. Wm. Holland was appointed regent by the state regent. Mrs. Holland appointed Mrs. E. J. Gilmore, vice-regent; Miss Anna Murray, recording

secretary; Mrs. C. G. Bond, treasurer; Miss Sophia Reed, registrar; Mrs. S. T. Dancy, historian; Mrs. B. A. Enloe, corresponding secretary. The chapter was named for the city of Jackson and the county of Madison, and in perpetuation of the names of Andrew Jackson and James Madison. The growth of the chapter has been gratifying. We now have twenty-four active, interested members. We hope to have a home for the chapter where we can keep our books and relics, and receive our visitors.

This winter we propose to take up the study of the early history of our country. We have received our charter from Washington and had it framed. Our next meeting will be entertained by a paper from Mrs. Mary Eliza Bond on James Madison, and one from Mrs. Lilia Morgan Murrel on Andrew Jackson. Each member will invite a guest, and refreshments will be served after the literary feast.—FANNIE ASHWORTH ENLOE, *Recording Secretary*.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter (Austin, Texas), held its first reunion of the season in October. Mrs. John C. Lewis, vice-regent, presided. Several new members were received. Distinguished among the visitors present was Mrs. Elizabeth Keith Bell, regent of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, of Fort Worth, Texas. A letter was read from Mrs. John L. Henry, of Dallas, state regent, announcing her intention to be present in Austin at the annual meeting of the Colonial Dames of Texas, on November 6th, and expressing a wish at that time to meet the Thankful Hubbard Chapter. Mrs. James B. Clark, a great-granddaughter of Thankful Hubbard, was pleased to afford the regent opportunity to meet the chapter, and invitations were extended for a reception which was held on November 5th.

During the state fair at Dallas, a convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called by the regent, which was attended by our delegate, Mrs. Everett E. Smith. Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, of Houston, received the unanimous endorsement of the convention, as vice-regent.

At our meeting, November 12th, Mrs. David McFall was elected president of the Children of the American Revolution

Society, subject to the endorsement of the state president. We hope to gather the children in an organization as harmonious and efficient as the Thankful Hubbard Chapter, under whose auspices it will be conducted.—FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK, *Historian*.

Vermont State Conference.—On October 10th a pleasant gathering of Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Brattleboro, Vermont, the beautiful home of the state regent, Mrs. J. J. Estey.

The twenty-five ladies, representing all sections of the state, formed but a small proportion of the audience which filled the parlor of the Brooks House, where the meeting was opened.

A brief report of the meeting held at Brandon one year before preceded the opening greeting and address by the state regent, Mrs. Estey, who welcomed the visiting Daughters and stated the object of the gathering; which was, to discuss freely and fully all matters pertaining to the society, and to ask questions on any point which was not made clear, and together to come into closer touch with the leaders in Washington. She especially urged the ladies to voice any discontent or complaint they might have heard or felt, that the understanding between the chapters and the National officers might be entire.

She then introduced the guest of honor, President General Mrs. Fairbanks, who spoke with feeling and enthusiasm of the great work which was being done by the Daughters; the erecting of monuments commemorating men and events, the preservation of the national flag from the hands of advertisers, the pressing need of pushing to completion the Continental Hall,—these were the principal objects for effort which she outlined and urged upon her interested listeners. Generous applause followed her speech, and Mrs. Estey introduced, as another guest of honor, Mrs. Crosman, a vice-president general of the National Society. She spoke for a reduction in the representation at Washington, which seems, she stated, imperative, and left the ladies to discuss it in their own way. Mrs. Estey encouraged all to

participate in this discussion, with the result that even the most backward found herself upon her feet before the matter was dropped. Almost without exception the chapter regents and members present expressed themselves in favor of chapter representation, though the number of delegates might be lessened. It was believed that, without chapter representation, interest in the National Society would wane, the rapid growth of the society cease.

The meeting adjourned, after the ladies had been treated to five o'clock tea daintily served by the Brattleboro ladies, and a cordial invitation from Mrs. Estey to her home in the evening.

This invitation was very generally accepted, as was evinced by the crowd which filled the spacious rooms at the home of the regent, who had extended an invitation to several hundred towns people, as well as all visiting delegates. Floral decorations and music added to the pleasure of the guests, who were welcomed by the hostess, and Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Crosman, who were graciously courteous to every one, and made a very pleasant impression upon the Vermonters. The artistically decorated dining room catered to the physical needs of all, and as good nights and good byes were exchanged it was agreed that the gathering had been a signal success.—JENNIE A. VALENTINE, *Secretary Pro Tem.*

Virginia State Conference.—The fifth annual conference was held at the University of Virginia, by invitation of the Albemarle Chapter. The program was of special interest. Addresses were made by Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent, and by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general. A paper upon the "Virginia Signers of the Declaration of Independence," by Mrs. Anna W. Harper, merited much attention. Mrs. J. Heron Crosman and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, each ably presented subjects of importance for the consideration of the conference.

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Of the different amendments offered at the last congress, Miss Richard's certainly strikes the right note in that it aims to form a small body of the best women; but it will be strongly opposed because of its injustice to the large states. It is the plan upon which we form our senate but not our house of representatives which is our especial legislative or law making body. It also takes away all motive for growth. If a state can have "four representatives" when it has a membership of only a hundred, why should it grow any larger when it can have no more delegates?

If this amendment could be made more truly representative—if instead of giving "four representatives" to every state large or small, it would *give one representative for every one hundred members of the state*, to be elected at large at an elective conference, it would seem to be a very fair arrangement. Every state would be represented according to the number of its Daughters as at present, but on such a scale that the congress would be less than half its present size and hence double its present effectiveness.

It is urged for the present that it is like "the old town meeting where all were equal." But students tell us that the practical application of this idea of equality in the ancient republic of Greece was the destruction of that republic, and that, profiting by this experience, modern republics have taken the wiser plan of selecting representative men and placing the government in their hands. Shall not we as a National Society follow out this plan evolved from the ages, and consent gracefully to place our legislation in the hands of a selected body of our truly representative women?

AMELIA P. BUTLER,

Waynesville, North Carolina.

Historian.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The World Review, Chicago, of November 16, contains a clear, compact statement of the formation, growth and purpose of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was written by our honored president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks. A plea was also made in the interests of Continental Hall. Thus the circle widens of those who desire to learn concerning the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The National Board of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has sent out a request to all chapters for concerted action in an effort to raise funds for the Continental Hall. The suggestion is made that each chapter celebrate Washington's wedding day by an entertainment or thank-offering in the interests of Continental Hall. There is little doubt that the result of this concerted action will result in such an increase of funds that all true Daughters will rejoice. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Board recommends a Daughters of the American Revolution Tea to be held by the chapters throughout the National Society, on Washington's wedding day, January 17, 1902."

Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, who recently received the distinction of election as honorary state regent at the hands of the Georgia women, succeeds in that office the late Mrs. Mary Washington, a "Real Daughter." The Georgia Daughters have thus testified their appreciation of the service rendered by Mrs. Jeffries. To her was committed the work of the restoration of Meadow Garden and well did she merit the trust.

The burning words of our president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, on the desecration of the flag of the United States, has awakened a response in every patriotic

heart. The names of the committee to whom the president general has committed that important object are as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. Walter Kempster,

Mrs. James G. Jenkins,	Mrs. William F. Slocum,
Mrs. Henry C. Payne,	Mrs. E. C. Atkins,
Mrs. R. Randolph Powell,	Mrs. C. H. Tebault,
Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt,	Mrs. A. A. Kendall.
Miss Alice Quitman Lovell,	

Every Daughter will rejoice that the National University seems at last an assured thing. The gift of Mr. Carnegie makes possible a university where original research can be carried on to the fullest extent, a university where those who enter will already hold a degree, a university that will extend the influence of the scholars of the United States round the broad earth.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have long been interested in such a university. The names of the committee for this year are given below:

Chairman, Mrs. Simon P. Newcomb,

Mrs. Leland Stanford,	Mrs. George H. Shields,
Mrs. Julius C. Burrows,	Mrs. William F. Slocum,
Mrs. A. Leo Knott,	Mrs. James R. Mellon.

An interesting volume on the history of Miss Pierce's school in Litchfield is about to be published. If anyone has items of interest concerning the school or its pupils, which they are willing to add to it, it is requested that they send them as soon as possible to the editor, Mrs. John L. Buel, regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut.

"Our hearts where they rocked our cradle,
 Our love where we spent our toil,
 And our faith and our hope and our honor,
 We pledge to our native soil."

"The riches of the Commonwealth
 Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health,
 And more to her than golden gain,
 The cunning hand and cultured brain."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

And who were they, our fathers? In their veins
Ran the best blood of England's gentlemen,
Her bravest in the strife on battle plains,
Her wisest in the strife of voice and pen.

—Fitz Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a *personal* answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A *special request* is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

57. DARROW.—The following from several sources may be of interest to "B. B." Pierce Darrow, b. in Montville, Conn., Feb. 22, 1784, probably son of Christopher, Jr., married April, 1818, Annice Post, daughter of Phineas and Sybil (Barber) Post. Annice was born 1785, near Hebron, N. Y., and died there Oct. 21, 1818. Pierce may have married 2nd Eunice Burbank. He was a military man of note, and published, 1821, an artillerist manual, and an abridged edition of Gen. Winfield Scott's "Militia Tactics." He was col. of a regiment, commissioned about 1805. He died of cholera in N. Y. about 1824. There was a Christopher Darrow in the second regiment N. York line, and in the Albany Co., N. Y. militia during the Revolution.—L. B. N.

68. SOUTHWORTH.—Thomas Southworth, b. May 24, 1776, had a brother Constant, b. Aug. 20, 1764. They were the children of Thomas and Anna (Hatch) Southworth, who moved to Readfield,

Me., with the sons of Thomas and Constant. Thomas moved to Greece, Me.; Constant to Corinna, Me., and their names were changed to Southard.

Their grandfather was Benjamin, who married Rebecca Delano. He was son of Edward and Mary (Pabodie) Southworth, who was granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden.—S. G. W.

QUERIES.

119. PARKER.—Wanted ancestry of Nathaniel Parker, born about 1740. His wife was Elizabeth ———? They lived in Mass., or Conn., afterwards in Virginia, then North Carolina, and lastly Tennessee, where he died about 1786. Is there any connection between this Nathaniel Parker and the one mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Nov., 1900, in the account of the Asa Polard Society, Children of the American Revolution, at Billerica? Any information of the Parkers who first came to Mass. will be gratefully received.—A. J. H.

120. (1) WATERS.—Who were the parents of Aaron, Joseph, Amasa, Daniel, John, Israel, Hannah and Eunice Waters, of Charlestown, or Salem, Mass.? Aaron and Joseph married sisters named Hills. One of them, Lida, lived in Lewis Co., N. Y. I have been told their father served in the Revolutionary war.

(2) ROCKWELL.—Who were the parents of William Rockwell, of Granby, Conn.? He married Annis Clark. Their children were Lena, Perez, Heman, Anson, and Annis. Also the ancestry of Annis Clark. Descendants of William and Annis Clark Rockwell are thought to live in New Haven, Conn.—J. W. H.

121. ROE.—Hugh Roe, of Hartford.—1661—removed to Mass. (Salem or Weymouth), but in 1669 is freeman in Conn.; before 1678 was in Suffield, where he died Aug. 5, 1689. His wife, Abigail, died Sept. 3, 1689. Peter Roe, son of above, married, 1689, Sarah, daughter of Thos. Remington, and had ten children. Peter died about 1732, probably in Suffield. There was a Peter Roe married Mary ——— in 1718, whose daughter, Abigail, born 1720, married James Dalton in Boston Jan. 24, 1740. Can any one give the connection between these two Peter Roes?—L. S. P. N.

122. MERCER-MOTT.—Wanted—Ancestry of Benjamin James Mercer, who married Mar. 23, 1787, Elizabeth Mott. A son Benjamin, born Oct. 25, 1787, married Elizabeth Delanoy June 14, 1808. They had three sons, Edwin, James, and Theodore.—N. R. F.

123. STEWART-HAWS.—Wanted—Information of dates of marriage and death of John Stewart, of Virginia, and his wife, Ann Haws. Also birthplace and date of marriage of their son, Brig. Gen. John Stewart, who married Mourning Floyd, of Virginia, half-sister of the first Gov. Floyd, and aunt of the second Gov. Floyd. In White's "Historical Collections," I find "General Stewart a soldier of the Revolution, died, aged seventy, in Oglethorpe Co., Ga." This is the

Brig. Gen. Stewart, of Ga., who resigned his position 1813, and was succeeded by Gen. Floyd, his cousin, who died June 24, 1824.

There is also a Gen. Daniel Stewart, a great Indian fighter under Gens. Sumter and Marion. He was Brig. Gen. of a cavalry, 1812. Stewart Co., Ga., was named for him. Was he in Rev. war?

The old home was "Cherry Hill," Oglethorpe Co., and it is said there is an old family graveyard at "Cherry Hill" of which possibly some Daughter of the American Revolution can give some information. A will was found in Oglethorpe Co., made in 1830 by John Stewart, whose children were Pamela, Lorenzo Floyd, Sarah Stevens, Emeline Tarpley, Matilda Phinizy. The will of John Stewart, supposed to be the father of Gen. John Stewart, who married Ann Haws, is as follows: dated 1784: "I give to my beloved wife Ann Stewart, all my property for the remainder of her life. At my wife's death my property to be divided equally among my children, Charles, John, James, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, William, Thomas, Samuel, David, Sarah, and Richard." This is found on the records in Charlottesville, Vir., the county seat prior to 1761.—P. S. C.

124. RUSSELL.—Wanted the ancestry of Ruel Russell, Branford, Conn., and any Revolutionary service that would entitle a descendant to become a Daughter of the American Revolution.—M. J. R. S.

125. (1) MERRILL.—I would like to learn the ancestry of Benjamin Merrill, born in Newburyport, Mass., 1750. His children were Lydia, married 1801 to Henry Mowatt; Mary, married 1803 to Henry Mowatt; Hannah, married Jonathan Murse; Sally; Elizabeth, married Moses Burnham; Benjamin, Jr., and Charles. Was Benjamin Merrill the son of Benjamin, son of Daniel, born in Newburyport, 1708, who married first Hannah Barket and second Elizabeth Dow? Was this Daniel a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill who came to America 1634 with his brother John?

(2) REDDING.—Would like to know if Moses Redding enlisted in Revolutionary army from Mass. or New York. He married Priscilla Ryder, supposed to be a descendant of Alexander Standish and his wife, Sarah Alden.

(3) MORRILL.—Also ancestry of ——— Morrill, whose daughter Mary married Benjamin Merrill, a minute man in the Revolution and a pensioner in 1817.

(4) MOWATT.—Would like to trace the descendants of the English captain, Henry Mowatt, who bombarded Falmouth (now Portland), Maine.—F. S. M. M.

126. (1) SHEPHERD-VAN METER.—Information wanted of Thomas Shepherd, who founded Shepherdstown, West Virginia, 1762. Was he of the same family as Mr. Thomas Shepherd, of the Virginia Company of London? The will of Thomas Shepherd was probated in Martinsburg, Vir., 1776. In it he mentions his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Meter. Would like to learn something of this John Van Meter.

(2) TEAGUE.—The names, dates of birth and death of the parents of Rachel Teague, wife of Col. David Shepherd, of Ohio Co., West Vir., also the dates of her birth and marriage.

(3) MCINTYRE.—Information of the ancestry, dates of birth and the residence of William McIntire, son-in-law of the above Col. David Shepherd. Was he the same William McIntire who was in the battle at Fort Necessity, 1754, mentioned in Washington's journal?—H. M. F.

127. COOPER-HOLLIDAY.—Information wanted of Jane Cooper, wife of William Holliday, a private in Col. Elijah Clark's regiment of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was a holder of bounty land in Ga. Who were his parents?—I. T. M.

128. (1) CLARK.—Clark, born on Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor; married ——— Snyder, and lived in Montgomery county, N. Y., where her daughter Rachel Snyder was born in 1797. There was also a son Isaac and may have been other children. Wanted any information of the Clarks of Governor's Island.

(2) SNYDER.—Information is also wanted about the husband of ——— Clark, mentioned above, and his family.

(3) WHEELER-FULLER.—Mary Wheeler, born Dec. 4, 1768. Married Daniel Fuller (born Jan. 22, 1763). Their children were: Charity, David, Wheeler, Truman, Daniel, Alva, Polly, Henry, Elizabeth, Julia A., Almira, Parmelia, Matilda; some of whom, if not all, were born at Williamstown (Berkshire Co.), Mass. Information wanted about the ancestry of Mary Wheeler.

(4) FULLER.—Information also desired about the ancestors of of the ancestry of Mary Wheeler.

(5) PALATINATES or PALATINES.—Was a record kept of the Palatinates or Palatines who were landed on Governor's Island and dwelt there for a short time? If so, where and how can one get access to it?

(6) WARD.—Samuel Ward, of Middletown, Conn., born March 11, 1743, son of Samuel Ward and Hannah (Cornwell) Ward, was in Capt. Marcy's co., of the sixth battalion, Wadsworth's brigade of the Rev. army in 1776. He had a daughter, Elizabeth, born June 6, 1778, at Middletown, who married Joshua Arnold. What was the name of Samuel Ward's wife?

(7) ARNOLD.—Where did Ebenezer Arnold, who died in Middletown Nov. 2, 1753, live prior to his residence there? He had a son, Ebenezer, who married Anna Miller, 1753.

129. RANDALL.—Can any one give information of John Randall, a member of the "Boston Tea Party," or tell where the information may be found?—M. B. M.

130. THRALL.—Wanted the ancestry of Persis Thrall, born 1773. She married Amasa Bridges in Bolton, Conn., 1794. Was Lemuel Thrall, of Bolton (1775) the father of Persis?—M. C. N.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

National Officers

1901

Honorary President

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

President

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
1440 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding

*MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,
21 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,
The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.

*MRS. HENRY B. BROWN,
1720 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
1914 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
The Portland, Washington, D. C.

Registrar

MRS. HARRY HETH,
1906 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Historian

MRS. ROBERT CATLIN,
1428 Euclid Place, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES H. DAVIS,
U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Mass. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary

MRS. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
1710 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

* Deceased.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, October 10th, at 10 o'clock, at Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Clark, who presided in the absence of the national president; Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Cottman, state director of Maryland, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with the recital of the Lord's prayer, after which the minutes of the June meeting and of the special meeting June 19th, were read, and there being no corrections, approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. Thirty-three (33) application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Miss Forsyth, state director of New York, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Mrs. W. S. Little, Mrs. E. A. Hoffman, as state promoters.

By Miss Wise, state director of Virginia, Miss Rosa Potts Hill, as president of a society in Petersburg, vice Mrs. Grieg, resigned.

By Mrs. Talbot, state director of Kentucky, Miss Helen Wade McLean, as president of Caleb Stark Society, Covington, Kentucky.

By Miss Forsyth, state director of New York, Mrs. W. W. Wariner, as president of a society at Adams, New York.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, president of a society at Argyle, New York.

Miss Clara Louise Raudon, president of a society at Little Falls, New York.

By Mrs. Cottman, state director of Maryland, Mrs. Inglehart, as state promoter, all of whom were confirmed.

Announcement was made of the resignations of Mrs. A. C. Varis as president of a society at Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Brooks, as president of a society at Keene, New Hampshire, both of which were accepted.

Announcement was also made that the society at Geneseo, Illinois, had chosen the name of Lieutenant Decatur for their society, which was approved by the board.

The Chair named the following as state directors: Mrs. M. Y. Silver, state director of West Virginia; Mrs. Jasper L. Kellogg, state director of Nebraska; Mrs. Frank Bond, state director of Wyoming, all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Heth moved that a committee be chosen to draw up resolutions of sympathy in the name of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution on the lamented deaths of Mrs.

Stephen J. Field and Mrs. Henry B. Brown, vice-presidents of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, seconded and carried.

The Chair named as such committee Mrs. Hamlin, chairman, and Mrs. Heth. The chairman of the committee on revision of the constitution, announced that the new constitutions were now ready for distribution.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the committee on "Revision of the Constitution" for their very efficient services, the results of which are so entirely satisfactory to the board, seconded and carried.

The Chair announced that during the summer she had sent interesting matter pertaining to our society to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which had been printed.

Mrs. Cottman moved that a charge of \$6.00 be made hereafter for a gold badge, seconded and carried. The corresponding secretary was requested to notify the treasurer.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the corresponding secretary be empowered to purchase envelopes for distributing the new constitutions, seconded and carried.

Mrs. Heth moved that the corresponding secretary be authorized to look into the contract with Bailey, Banks & Biddle as to furnishing stationery, seconded and carried.

The Chair announced that on the death of our beloved President, William McKinley, she had sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley in the name of the National President of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, OCTOBER 25th, 1901.

A special meeting of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was held on Friday, October 25th, at nine-thirty o'clock at the residence of the national president, No. 1440 M street, N. W.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Catlin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The National Board extended a hearty greeting to its president, who had just returned from the Philippines after an absence of several months. She informed the Board that she hoped before long to be able to announce that a Society of the Children of the American Revolution had been formed at Manila, the news being received with much interest and enthusiasm.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Harrison, state director of Texas, Mrs. J. H. La Grand, as president of a society at Tyler, Texas.

The resignation of Mrs. Iglehart as state promoter for Maryland was read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization read a letter from the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and after discussion it was moved by Mrs. Fleming "That the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution order fifty (50) yearly subscriptions of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE," seconded and carried.

Mrs. Taylor suggested that these copies of the magazine be distributed to the several societies of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, which suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Clark moved that the corresponding secretary send a letter of condolence to the Brockport Society, on the death of one of its members, seconded and carried.

The vice-president in charge of organization requested to be instructed as to the Board's pleasure in regard to changing the "heading" of the Young People's Department in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that hereafter the heading bear the name of the National Society of Children of the American Revolution, and that the design submitted be accepted, seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary asked for instructions as to the further issuing of the new constitution in its present form, and it was decided to leave the matter to her judgment.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held Thursday, November 14th, at ten o'clock, at Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the last meeting and of the special meeting, called on October 25th, were read and, after slight corrections, approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. Twenty-one application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Slocumb, state director of Connecticut: Mrs. Daniel Lester, as president of the Ebenezer Huntington Society, Norwich, Connecticut, vice Miss Bunster, resigned; Miss Anne Meech, as president of the Thomas Starr Society, Groton, Connecticut, vice Mrs. Almy, resigned; Mrs. Sard, as president of the Colonel William Ledyard Society, Groton, Connecticut. By Miss Forsyth, state director of New York: Mrs. Amanda Parkman, as president of the Colonel Willets Society, Gloversville, New York, vice Mrs. Hildreth, deceased. All of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. McGregor, state director of New Jersey, sent in the resignation of Mrs. Florence Somers, as president of the Nathan Hale Society.

Mrs. Hamlin, chairman of committee to draw resolutions of sympathy in the name of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, on the deaths of two of its vice-presidents, presented and read the following resolutions:

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Stephen J. Field.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove to the higher life Mrs. Stephen J. Field, who has been a member of the National Board of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution during the entire organization of the society, serving as first vice-president and for two terms as vice-president presiding; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of the Children of the American Revolution records its sincere grief over the loss of one who ever showed a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the society, and who, so far as her health permitted, attended the meetings of the National Board, presiding when the president was absent, and who aided by her counsel and the influence of her eminent personal attainments and her high social position the formation and successful administration of the society from its organization until her death.

Resolved, That the members of the National Board express their sincere appreciation of her distinguished services and their personal grief in the loss of a wise counsellor, an earnest patriot and a valued friend, and that they extend to her relatives and friends their sincere sympathy in this their mutual sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives as a token of appreciation and gratitude by the National Board in behalf of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Henry B. Brown.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from this life to the life immortal, Mrs. Henry B. Brown, who has been a vice-

president of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution from its formation until her death; be it

Resolved, That the National Board of the Children of the American Revolution recognize with great sorrow the loss of a sincere friend to the society, who though unable to attend the meetings of the Board, showed her interest and sympathy with the work and aims of the Children of the American Revolution by allowing herself to be elected vice-president of the National Board, thus giving her influence and support of her eminent name and position to the society during the entire history of its organization.

Resolved, That personally the members of the National Board sorrow with the deceased friends in the loss of one who, though sorely afflicted, lost none of her interest in either the good that she could do, or the cause she could aid and who bore her sufferings with unfaltering patience, undaunted courage, and unswerving faith, leaving to us and to them the memory of one whom to know was to love, and whose life was a worthy and beautiful example of sweet and perfect womanhood.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Justice Henry B. Brown and to the family of Mrs. Brown, and that they be kept in the records of the National Society.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the resolutions of sympathy as written by the committee on resolutions be accepted. Seconded and carried.

The chairman of the committee on printing presented her report and suggested that an asterisk be placed before the names of Mrs. Stephen J. Field and Mrs. Henry B. Brown in the new edition of the constitution, noting the word deceased at the foot of the page. She also asked instructions as to the number of constitutions desired, and after discussion it was decided that 500 copies be ordered with alterations voted, the report being accepted with its recommendations.

Mrs. Baird, director for the District of Columbia, announced that she had called a meeting of the six District societies to perfect plans for the convention of 1902, and that three presidents had responded. Nothing definite was decided upon, but many suggestions made and it was thought that one of the features of the entertainment on Washington's birthday would be the rendering of a dialogue entitled "The roll call of the nations," by members of the District societies. Mrs. Clark moved that the selection and arrangements of the dialogue for February 22d be left to the discretion of the director of the District. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Taylor, announced that Miss Lockwood had expressed her appreciation and thanks for the fifty yearly subscriptions of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE which the Society of the Children of the American Revolution had subscribed for.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the subscription to the magazine begin the first of January. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Sternberg, the National President, named the following committees for the convention of 1902:

Mrs. Baird, chairman of the committee on entertainment; Mrs. Hamlin, chairman of the committee on selection of place of meeting for annual convention; Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of committee on program.

Mrs. Sternberg read a letter from the president of the Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Maryland, announcing her resignation and the vice-president in charge of organization was instructed to write to Mrs. Barry and ascertain the cause of her resignation.

The corresponding secretary moved that hereafter the names of all the national officers be inserted on the first page of the Young People's Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY.—The society celebrated the one, hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the birth of George Rogers Clark November 19th, at the residence of Mrs. Albert W. Hard. Mrs. Hard was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard, Miss Helen Hard, and Anne May Shepard. The following program was given:

Chorus, "America," by the society; recitation, "Our Flag of Liberty," by Ruth Wallace; piano solo, "Song of April," Ethel Browne; an eloquent address was made by the Rev. George H. Ide, who spoke on the life of the great frontiersman and his successful efforts to save the great middle west to his country. The "Star Spangled Banner" closed the program.

The parlors and music room were decorated with the colors, while in the dining room an American flag formed the center-piece, and red and white carnations were used on the table. Refreshments were served and a delightful social hour followed.

The guests included Messrs. Charles Quarles, Albert W. Hard, Frederick H. Shepard, the Misses Edith Hard, Edith Fleisham, Alice Zelmer, Alice Moore, Helen Hard, Anne Shepard, Ethel Quarles, Frances Bechtner, Caryl Hayden, Effie Payne, Ethel Brown, Ruth Wallace, Eva Porter, Helen Patton, Jean Tainsh, Messrs. Walter Underwood, Chester Hard, Harvey Nye, Fred. Starkweather, Edward Wight, Charles Quarles, Sidney Williams, Carl and Bryant Henning, Mason Pierce, and Paul Hamilton.

CLARA B. SHEPARD, *President*.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Children of the American Revolution of St. David's gave an entertainment in behalf of the McKinley Memorial, on November 14th, under the able direction of Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director of Pennsylvania. The first tableaux was "Our Country and its New Possessions." The United States, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, with the heroes of the late war, were ably represented. In the back ground were one hundred children holding flags and above the words "McKinley Memorial" in large letters sprinkled with diamond dust, with the calcium light over all. The effect was beautiful.

The patriotic songs were received with great applause.

Mrs. Thompson presented Warren Fisher with a medal of honor and he received an ovation. A fine drill by the Cheltenham cadets merited and received repeated applause. In closing 300 children sang "America," and the audience enthusiastically joined.

The entertainment filled the hearts of all present with patriotic fervor.

"God of Heaven! Whose Spirit fills
All the echoes of our hills,
All the murmurs of our rills,
Now the storm is o'er;
O, let freemen be our sons;
And let future Washingtons
Rise, to lead their valiant ones,
Till there's war no more."

"The mighty West shall bless the East,
And sea shall answer sea,
And mountain unto mountain call,
Praise God, for we are free."

"O, few and weak their numbers were—
A handful of brave men;
But to their God they gave their prayer
And rushed to battle then."

"And Freedom sternly said: "I shun
No strife nor pang beneath the sun,
When human rights are staked and won."

IN MEMORIAM

There is no death! the leaves may fall,
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

And ever near us though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread:
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead.

MRS. MARY THORPE FOSTER, Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville, died October 20, 1901, greatly mourned.

MRS. ASENATH BURNETT, "Real Daughter," Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, New York, died October 25, 1901, at Cape Vincent, New York, aged 102 years.

MRS. THOMAS Y. PARKER, Philadelphia Chapter, was called to eternal rest, October, 1901.

MRS. ELIZABETH DUANE GILLESPIE, Philadelphia Chapter, passed away October 13, 1901. She was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and an illustrious figure in the social and public life of Philadelphia.

MISS ANNA C. KENRICK, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, died at Newton, Massachusetts, April 2, 1900.

MRS. CLARA HOYT BURLEIGH, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, died at Athol, Massachusetts, June 7, 1901.

MISS MARY ELIZA SHEPARD, beloved charter member, Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, Alabama, died September, 1901.

MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, founder of Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, died 1901.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PRATHER WILLIAMS, Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tennessee, died recently, greatly mourned.

MRS. LOUISA ST. CLAIR MCCALL, charter member, Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence, Kansas, died Aug. 22, 1901. She was a descendant of General Arthur St. Clair.

MRS. INEZ ST. CLAIR ZOOK, charter member, Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence, Kansas, died Nov. 11, 1901. She was the daughter of Mrs. Louisa St. Clair McCall.

MRS. SARAH C. B. HOLCOMB, wife of M. H. Holcomb, charter member, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, died December 3, 1901.

MRS. HELEN OLIPHANT, wife of James H. Oliphant, member of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died recently at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Des Moines, Iowa,
170 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.

MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
109 W. 72nd Street, New York City.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.
1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, "The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th Street, New York.	MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg Pa.
MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.	MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.
MRS. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.	MRS. FRANK WHEATON, 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Bloomington, Ill.	MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Tacoma, Washington.
MRS. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.	MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 2021 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama,	Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arkansas,	Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California,	Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado,	Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut,	Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Delaware,	Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia,	Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.
Florida,	Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho,	
Illinois,	Mrs. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5711 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

Indiana,	Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, 458 South 9th Street, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, .	
Iowa,	Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
Kansas,	Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Mrs. G. HAMILTON TEBALD, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford.
Maryland,	Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, . .	Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Michigan,	Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
Mississippi, . . .	Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Missouri,	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,	Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Nebraska,	Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, . .	Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey, . . .	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico, . . .	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, . .	Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
North Dakota, . .	Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land.
Pennsylvania, . . .	Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island, . . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, . .	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Utah,	Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIA JACOB ESTEV, Brattleboro.
Virginia,	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *November 6, 1901.*

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, November 6th, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 a. m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. William A. Smoot, the Recording Secretary General read the roll-call.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss, Vice-President General, Ohio; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Vice-President General, Michigan; Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-Presidents General, New York; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Vice-President General, Virginia; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Vice-Presidents

General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Illinois; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General being requested by the Chair to read the minutes of the previous meeting, said:

"Madam President, I have here the stenographic report of the October meeting, also the minutes prepared for publication, in which all has been put to make the minutes intelligible. Which is it your pleasure that I shall read?"

After some expression of opinion on this subject, Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the minutes be read, and when explanation is necessary, the Recording Secretary General will read from the stenographic report,—explanations and corrections to be made *ad seriatum*."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood also moved: "That we read the minutes as prepared for publication, and that they be corrected or explained as they are read." Motion carried.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Although the work in my department has been unusually arduous the past month, I am happy to report that it is entirely up to date. The transcript of the October meeting alone covered nearly 200 pages, and the regular correspondence and office work has gone regularly on. The certificates of membership and application papers have been signed as turned over to me for that purpose. The instructions of the Board given at the October meeting were promptly carried out. Number of letters and postals written, 140.

The attention of the Recording Secretary General has been called to a misprint in her report of April 3rd, namely, that the Honorary State Regent of Texas had been elected by the Board." It should have been printed "elected by the delegates to the Continental Congress."

Letters have been received from the following ladies, expressing regret at their inability to attend the November meeting of the

Board: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Julian Richards, of Iowa; Mrs. Robert Park, of Georgia; Mrs. John Lane Henry, of Texas; Mrs. Rachel Larimer Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William P. Jewett, Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

November 6, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL was read by Mrs. Kate K. Henry, in the absence of Mrs. Hatcher, who was sick.

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Since the October meeting I have the honor to report the following: Application blanks issued, 2,223; Constitutions, 460; Membership Circulars, 255; Officers Lists, 211; Caldwell Circulars, 36.

Letters received, 52; letters written, 33.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

November 6, 1901.

Report of amount expended by the Curator for October, 1900:
Postage on application blanks:

Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1901,	\$11 00
Amount expended,	11 50

Office Expenses:

To ice,	\$1 30
" toilet supplies,	1 00
" pads and pencils,	1 35
" large blotters,	75
" box Spencerian pens,	1 00
" janitor for service,	95
" postal cards, Continental Hall,	25
" express,	73
" registered mail,	12
" bucket for ice cooler,	18
" messenger service,	50
" postal cards,	25
" 1 qt. ink,	90
" postage,	70

\$9 98

Report accepted.

The President General expressed regret to hear of the illness of the Corresponding Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 398; applications verified awaiting dues, 67; applications examined

but incomplete, 125; applications received since October 25th, 155; Badge permits issued, 146. There are no resignations from the Society this month. Deaths, 7.

The application papers of "Real Daughters" have not been placed before the Committee on "Real Daughters," owing to absence, and those accepted will be mentioned in a supplemental report.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants presented for membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Cora Turner Barker, New Liberty, Kentucky; Mrs. Virginia S. P. Henderson, Ashland, Kentucky; Mrs. Sallie R. Sanfley, Stanford, Kentucky; Mrs. Lucy Fellows Andrews, Three Rivers, Michigan; Mrs. Abby Davis Batchelder, Peru, Vermont; and Miss Cornelia B. Shepard, Winchester, Virginia. The Regent at Geneva, Switzerland, has resigned from the Society, and the Regent at Naples, Italy, been dropped for non-payment of dues, leaving these regencies both vacant.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Martha J. Henry Noble, Pueblo, Colorado; Mrs. Harriette Hooper Curtis Clark, Cooch's Bridge, Delaware; Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, Effingham, Illinois; Mrs. Jessie F. Benham Kenny, Peru, Indiana; Mrs. Sarah Sanborn Hedden Baird, Vevay, Indiana; Mrs. Mary E. Janette, Lexington, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Louise B. Kneeland, St. Louis, Michigan; Mrs. Mabel Fleming Simpson, Spartanburg, South Carolina; Miss Thirza L. Westcott, El Paso, Texas; and Mrs. Annie Camden Spilman, Parkersburg, West Virginia; also the following reappointments: Mrs. Louise P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Mrs. Hattie Merritt Erdman, Canton, Ohio.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 11; Charter applications

issued, 3; Charters issued, 1, "George Walton," Columbus, Georgia; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2; letters written, 84.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

Sept. 30—Oct. 31, 1901.

CURRENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last report,	\$10,147 17
Annual dues (\$967.00, less \$81.00 refunded),	\$886 00
Initiation fees (\$362.00, " \$2.00 "	360 00
Blanks,	1 35
New Certificate,	1 00
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Actual income of the month,	\$1,248 35
<hr/>	
Total,	\$11,395 52

CURRENT FUND.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Advertising,	\$2 70
Office supplies,	1 85
Telegrams,	5 06
Stationery,	5 28
Extra service,	1 76
Stenographer,	100 00
<hr/>	
	116 65

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Office supplies,	\$2 60
Clerk,	10 00
<hr/>	
	12 60

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Clerk,	\$60 00
Messenger,	25
<hr/>	
	60 25

Office of Registrar General.

Expressage on certificates,	\$2 82
Office supplies,	1 55
2,000 cards and 1,000 postals,	19 50
3 clerks,	170 00

Record Book,	5 00	
Making reference,	3 50	
	<hr/>	202 37

Office of Treasurer General.

Bookkeeper,	\$75 00	
2 clerks,	80 00	
	<hr/>	155 00

Office of Historian General.

Stationery,		2 84
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Office of Librarian General.

Index clerk,	\$60 00	
Expressage on books,	1 38	
	<hr/>	61 38

Smithsonian Report Expenses.

Messenger and expressage,	\$1 44	
Postage,	62	
	<hr/>	2 06

General Office.

Office supplies,	\$11 40	
Curator's salary,	85 00	
Cleaning and storing office rugs,	10 72	
Taking down awnings,	3 00	
	<hr/>	110 12

Postage for Active Officers.

Corresponding Secretary General's Office,	\$1 00	
Recording " "	4 30	
Librarian General's Office,	1 00	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	1 55	
Registrar General,	4 22	
4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40	
General Office,	1 75	
	<hr/>	100 22

State Regents' Postage.

Ohio,	\$10 00	
Maine,	5 00	
Indiana,	5 00	
Georgia,	7 50	
	<hr/>	27 50

Certificates.

Postage on certificates, 30 00

Office of President General.

Postage for President General, 10 00

State Regent's Stationery.

Alabama,	\$ 71	
Georgia,	2 84	
Indiana,	1 42	
		<hr/> 4 97

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Heald, Mrs. Susan, <i>Ann Story Chapter</i> , Vermont;	
Ward, Mrs. Sarah B. <i>Atwater, Oshkosh Chapter</i> ,	
Wisconsin,	4 80

Eleventh Continental Congress.

1,000 envelopes for Credential Committee,	\$2 10	
Postage on Circulars " "	19 00	
	<hr/>	21 10

Rent of Office.

Rent of office and storeroom, 149 50

Lineage Book Expenses.

Expressage,	\$4 29	
Wrapping paper and twine,	3 77	
Postage on lineage books,	15 00	
Clerical service,	38 00	
Compilation,	80 00	
	<hr/>	141 06

Magazine Expenses.

Stationery,	\$6 55
Postage for genealogical department,	12 50
Postage " editor,	5 00
Making of plates,	16 24
Editor's salary,	83 33
Business Manager's salary,	75 00
Publishing Oct. No.,	290 97

Total,	\$489 59
Less receipts from sales,	118 00

Net expenses for the month,	\$371 59	
	<hr/>	371 59

Directory Account.

6 reams typewriter paper.	\$2 90	
11 qts. paste,	6 80	
7 paste brushes,	90	
Rent of typewriter,	3 00	
Proof reading, 1 month, 25 days,	100 00	
Clerical service,	48 00	
	<hr/>	161 60

Total expenditure of current fund, for month,	\$1.745 61
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1901:	
In Metropolitan Bank,	\$1.883 33
In Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	7.768 58
	<hr/>
	\$9.651 91

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

As previously reported, face value, \$10.000 00

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in bank as above,	\$9.651 91
Bonds of current investment, as above,	10.000 00

Total current assets, Oct. 31, 1901, \$19.651 91

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported, 48 05

PERMANENT FUND.

Sept. 30-Oct. 31, 1901.

Cash in bank at last report, \$21,126 11

Charter Fees.

Hand's Cove Chapter, Vermont,	\$5 00	
Stephen Heard Chapter, Georgia,	5 00	
	<hr/>	10 00

Life Memberships.

White, Mrs. Sarah M., Chicago Chapter, Illinois, ..	\$12 50	
Postley, Miss Elsie, New York City Chapter, New York,	12 50	
	<hr/>	25 00
Interest on permanent investments,		177 50
2 bonds of Amer. Security & Trust Co., re-deemed,		1.000 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Essex Chapter, New Jersey,	\$5 00
Illini Chapter, Illinois,	25 00
Lawrence Chapter, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Seneca Chapter, New York,	15 00
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania,	50 00
	<hr/>
	105 00

Total uninvested cash of fund, Oct. 31, 1901. \$22,443 61

PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

U. S. 2% registered bonds, face value,	\$14,000 00
" 3% " " " "	11,000 00
" 4% " " " "	27,000 00
" 5% " " " "	6,000 00

Total permanent investment, Oct. 31, 1901. \$58,000 00

Total assets of the fund, Oct. 31, 1901, \$80,443 61

It will be noted that the cash in bank is \$1,317.50 more than it was last month, while the permanent investment is \$1,000 less than it was at that time. This is due to the fact that the American Security Trust Company has called in the 4% debenture bonds which we have had for some years, and has redeemed them at their par value. This releases another \$1,000.00 of our cash, but of course we shall no longer get the 4% interest we have had heretofore from this source. In bank the money brings but 2% interest.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Nov. 6, 1901.

Approved.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Nov. 6, 1901: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting:

Bound Volumes.—1. Historical collections of Virginia. By Henry Howe, Charlestown, S. C. 1856. 544 pp. 8°.

Mr. Lawrence Washington has kindly loaned this long desired volume to our Library, where it will be of material assistance to those interested in Virginia. 2. History of the United States from its first settlement to the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. Published by Collins and Hannay, New York, 1827. 281. 24 pp. 12°. Presented by Mrs. Tabor Johnson. A quaint old history of

our country particularly interesting in its description of the two wars with Great Britain. 3. Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1899-1900. Washington Government Printing Office, 1901. Vol. 1. From the Bureau of Education. 4. Old Virginia and her Neighbors. By John Fiske. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1900. 2 Vol. Presented by Mrs. Matthew Scott. We are indeed fortunate in the acquisition of one of the most delightful books ever written about Virginia in the colonial age.

Unbound Volumes.—1. 8th Annual Report of the Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Penna. 1901. 17 pp. 16°. From the Chapter. 2. Programme of the Western Reserve Chapter. Cleveland, 1901. From Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge. 3. Year Book of the Chicago Chapter, 1901-2. From the Chapter. 4. Year Book of the Piankeshaw Chapter, 1901. From the Chapter. 5. Genealogy of Lieut. Abel Wright, of Springfield, Mass.; reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1881. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. 6. Washington's Will, History of Washington monument and first and last inauguration. Published by Gibson Brothers, Washington, 1895. 32 pp. From Mrs. Saunders Johnston.

Periodicals.—1. Bulletin of the New York Public Library for October. 2. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for October. 3. Virginia Magazine of History, for October. 4. New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October. 5. William and Mary College Quarterly for October. 6. Medford Historical Register for October. 7. Annals of Iowa for October. 8. Genealogical Quarterly Magazine for October. 9. Patriotic Review for October. 10. Essex Antiquarian for October-December. 11. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, October.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Miss McBlair said: "The State Regent of Vermont tells me she has brought a book for the Library which she has not yet presented; so we will thank her in advance. I also ask a vote of thanks to Mrs. Scott for her gift to the Library.

Mrs. Henry moved a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Scott for her valuable addition to the Library. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President: The Magazine Committee met on November 6th, 1901, at the Daughters of the American Revolution Rooms.

While there is nothing special to mention, the Committee feels that it can report progress. Many letters have been written urging subscriptions, and there seems to be an awakening of interest in the MAGAZINE, as shown at some of the recent State conferences.

especially in Chapters where the MAGAZINE has not hitherto been taken. But there is still much to be done in that line; and the Committee begs that the State Regents will continue to urge this matter in their various States.

The Editor writes much that is cheering and indicative of progress in the MAGAZINE work; one pleasant feature being the announcement of fifty subscriptions to the MAGAZINE from the Children of the American Revolution Society. The outlook seems encouraging. May all hopes be realized in full measure.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report:

Material ordered:

October 4th, 5,000 Circulars "How to become a Member," Registrar General.

October 7th, 1,000 Circulars about "Application Papers," Registrar General.

October 16th, 12,000 Circulars for Credential Committee; 600 Cert. Election of Delegates, etc., for Credential Committee.

October 15th, 4,000 stamped envelopes for Curator.

October 15th, 7,000 postal cards for Business Manager of the MAGAZINE.

October 12th, 2,000 "Membership Certificates" for Registrar General.

Nov. 1st, 2,000 Report Blanks for Chapter Treasurers, for Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT,

Chairman.

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION: Madam President: I recommend to the Board the same consideration for Mrs. Johnston, clerk to the Historian General, as in past years,—who has been accustomed in summer to do one month's work out of office.

Report accepted with the recommendation.

Mrs. Scott offered the following: "I move that a sufficient clerical force be employed to carry on the business of the offices effectively."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Page extended an invitation to the State Conference to be held in Charlottesville, Virginia, on the 19th and 20th of November.

Mrs. Tuttle stated that a special invitation to this conference had been sent to the National Board, but that she desired to extend an invitation personally, on behalf of the State Regent and herself, adding that Charlottesville, next to Mount Vernon, is the most historic spot in Virginia.

President General: "What action will you take, ladies, on the invitation which these ladies have extended the Board to their State conference?"

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the invitation extended to the National Board by the Albemarle Chapter be accepted with thanks."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam President, I wish to invite the Board, by authority, to a conference to be held in Washington on November 30, beginning in the morning and lasting through the afternoon and evening. The President General and members of the Board are very cordially invited to be present. The conference will be held at the Washington Club Rooms."

This invitation was acknowledged with a vote of thanks to the State Regent of the District.

At 1:15 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *November 6, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2:35 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LINEAGE BOOK was given briefly to the effect that the first half of the Lineage Book, Vol. XIV., will be ready to send by December 1st. The Committee cannot wait longer for replies to letters, fearing delay in printing.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON 3RD SMITHSONIAN REPORT was given verbally by the Chairman, asking for some assistance in the proof reading, Mrs. Darwin stating that her husband was too busy to aid her now in this work, and it was important to verify every number.

President General: "The Chairman of the Report on Smithsonian Report will please make this known to the Board, as she will probably need this assistance before the next meeting."

The Chair announced that there was no report of the Committee on Continental Hall, as the meeting of the Committee would not be held until Thursday next.

The Corresponding Secretary General asked permission to make a short supplementary report. Permission for this being granted, Mrs. Hatcher said: "Madam President, in regard to the souvenir spoons that were to be given to the young ladies who acted as pages at the Tenth Continental Congress, I would like to say that Miss Solomon was Asst. Chairman of Pages, and she did not keep

a list of the young ladies who served; there were others who could not act at the last moment; others came and took their places. This made some complication about giving out the spoons. Unfortunately Miss Solomon did not take these names, so it was impossible to get the spoons out for the young ladies. By going over all the letters and learning from those who knew personally that these young ladies had served, I was able to make a list of forty-seven. They were not all originally appointed, but some of them had been substituted. Miss Maclay was also very diligent and with the efforts we have made, we think we have been able to recompense all the pages who served at the Tenth Continental Congress, with the souvenir spoons. If there are any who have been overlooked, perhaps it would be well to have this looked into at the next Congress. The State Regents might know about this and they could enter any claims that have not been filled. We think, however, all those who were entitled to these spoons have now received them.

Mrs. Howard stated that she had received a very graceful letter from Miss Brown recently acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon for her services as page at the Tenth Continental Congress.

President General: "Ladies, you have heard this supplementary report of the Corresponding Secretary General. What is your pleasure?"

Upon motion the same was accepted.

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORY COMMITTEE was given through the compiler of the Directory, as follows:

Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry,

Chairman Committee on Directory.

MADAM:—I have the honor to report that the compilation of the Directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1901, is finished.

On July 10th, 1901, the card catalogue had been copied and all Chapters arranged in the several States. When the index was cut, ready for pasting, I found that these records from which my copies had been made, were not up to date; consequently, much time had to be given to correction of index and re-arrangement of Chapters in the States. The records in the Registrar General's office, which were up to date, and, therefore, my court of appeal at all times, were of the greatest assistance, and had it not been for them, my work would have been much longer delayed.

The ladies of the office of the Registrar General were most kind and assisted me whenever they had a vacant moment. Mrs. Cahoon also aided me most graciously and efficiently, and as this assistance was given without any solicitation on my part, it was most truly appreciated.

I have been reading proof for more than a month and have been delayed by the printer. Mrs Lockwood of your Committee knows

of this delay, and she was kind enough to write to the printer on the subject.

I earnestly hope the Directory will prove satisfactory to you, Madam Chairman, and to the ladies of your Committee, also to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

VIRGINIA G. SMITH,
Compiler of Directory.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the price of the Directory be placed at fifty cents."

President General: "Are you ready for the question? Have you sufficiently discussed this matter, ladies?"

The question was called. By unanimous consent, Mrs. Henry's motion was amended to read: "That the price of the Directory be placed at not more than fifty cents." Carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That State Regents be communicated with and asked to inform the Chapter Regents in their respective States that a new Directory has been published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and request Chapter Regents to purchase the same." Carried.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the Directory be placed on sale at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and special attention be called to it from the platform, urging all the State Regents to see that each Chapter owns at least one copy." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher said: "Madam President: In accordance with precedence, I move that the President General appoint at this, the November meeting, the various committees for the next annual Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That Mrs. Isabelle K. Walker be employed as official reader for the Eleventh Continental Congress."

Miss McBlair read an extract from the proceedings of the Tenth Continental Congress, recommending the appointment of Mrs. Walker to this position for the next Congress.

Mrs. Crosman moved to amend Mrs. Henry's motion by postponing this matter until the next meeting of the Board.

President General: "A division is called. A rising vote will be taken."

Thirteen voting in the affirmative; eight in the negative.

Mrs. Crosman: "Madam President, I move that when the contract be given for the work of Congressional Stenographer, a specified time limit be named for the completion and return of the work."

Mrs. Burrows: "I would like to amend that by adding that the Congressional Stenographer shall forfeit five per cent. of the pay

to be received for reporting the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution for each day's delay in returning the work, according to contract."

Miss Frazer said: "Madam President, I have been waiting for some time to speak for a few moments, and I see some of the ladies are leaving."

President General: "The State Regent of Pennsylvania asks for but a few moments and it is the custom of this Board to extend this courtesy to the State Regents. If I hear no objection, we will listen to the State Regent of Pennsylvania."

It was moved and carried that the State Regent of Pennsylvania be heard.

President General: "At the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania the Chair has directed that the Recording Secretary General will file these papers." It was so ordered.

The motion of the Vice-President General of New York and the amendment of the Vice-President General of Michigan, being before the house, the amendment was read as follows: "I move to amend Mrs. Crosman's motion by adding that the Congressional Stenographer shall forfeit five per cent. of the pay to be received for reporting the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution for each day's delay in returning the work according to contract." Amendment voted on and carried.

The original motion was read as amended: "I move that when the contract be given for the work of a Congressional Stenographer, a specified time limit be named for the completion and return of the work, and that the Congressional Stenographer shall forfeit five per cent. of the pay to be received for reporting the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for each day's delay in returning the work, according to contract."

Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Page moved: "That the committee confer with the stenographer to the Eleventh Continental Congress, 1902, in regard to price of services, etc., and report to the December Board meeting."

President General: "You have heard this motion. All in favor will say aye. The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried." The Chair appointed Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Eagan on this committee.

At 5.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY MORNING, *November 7, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at 10.15 a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Mrs. Burrows was requested to take the Chair.

Miss McBlair moved that a sub-committee of three see the candi-

date for the office of stenographer for the Eleventh Continental Congress and report to the Board. Motion carried.

Mrs Scott moved that the Chair appoint this committee. Carried.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Wiles and Mrs. Henry as this committee.

Miss McBlair moved that a vote of thanks be given the State Regent of Vermont for the valuable history she has presented to the library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Motion carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Burrows: "Madam President, I would like to move that the President General appoint a committee to form a new contract for the Insignia and that this be submitted to the Board."

After some discussion, upon request of Mrs. Tulloch, the motion was read again by the Recording Secretary General, voted on and carried.

Mrs. Henry was requested to take the Chair.

The Chair: "What is the question before the house?"

President General: "It is on the report of the Executive Committee."

President General: "Your Committee is pleased to report that they found no written report. Mrs Roberts had filed no written report."

Mrs. Howard: "I have never been able to find anything recorded; we only had the stenographer's report."

Mrs. Wiles moved that the report of the Executive Committee be read and the discussion come afterwards. Motion carried.

Report of the Committee was read as follows:

After careful examination of the transcript of the stenographic notes of the meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the National Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Feb. 7, 1901, your Committee is of the unanimous opinion that no "charges" against Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey are contained therein.

Following the advice of the Board, given Oct. 4, 1901, your Committee submitted the same transcript of stenographic notes for the opinion of a well known counsellor of this city. After examination he gave his opinion that it contains no "charges" against Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey.

(Signed)

CORNELIA COLE FAIRBANKS,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
MINNIE F. MICKLEY,
M. L. STERNBERG.

Nov. 7, 1901. 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

It was moved that the report be accepted.

Mrs. Verplanck amended this by saying that the report be "adopted."

Miss McBlair asked for the reading of the report again.

This was read by Mrs. Crosman.

The Chair: "Ladies, you have heard the report of the Executive Committee. Are you ready for the question. All in favor of adopting this report, will say aye; those opposed, no." It was moved and carried that the report be adopted.

Mrs. Estey: "I move that Miss Baird-Huey be given a copy of this statement made by Mrs. Roberts."

This was again read: "I move that Miss Baird-Huey be given a complete copy of the statements made by Mrs. Roberts at the Board meeting on Feb. 7, 1901."

Mrs. Sternberg: "I move to amend the motion of Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, by substituting that the report of the Executive Committee be sent to Miss Baird-Huey instead of the stenographic report."

The President General resumed the Chair.

President General: "All in favor of this statement will please say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes seem to have it.

A division was called. Seventeen voting in the affirmative, five in the negative.

Mrs. Wiles: "We have adopted the amendment by substitution of Mrs. Sternberg. We have adopted the fact that this is a substitute; now, we must vote on the original motion after we have decided by motion to adopt this as an amendment by substitution."

President General: "All in favor of the original motion will say aye." Motion voted on and lost. The motion as amended by Mrs. Sternberg took the place of the original motion offered by Mrs. Estey.

The following was offered by Mrs. Murphy: "I move that Miss Baird-Huey be allowed to come here and view the oral statements of Mrs. Roberts before the Board on Feb. 7, 1901, as taken by the stenographer, before Saturday."

Mrs. Darwin: "I would like to offer this: 'Moved to amend the motion of the State Regent of Ohio to this effect, that Miss Baird-Huey and Mrs. Thomas Roberts be invited to come together on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901; and that they review, in presence of the Executive Committee, the transcript of the stenographic notes of the meeting of Feb. 7, 1901.'"

The motion of the State Regent of Ohio, together with the amendment of the Treasurer General, were still pending when, at 1.30 p. m., it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.30 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *November 7, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the President General.

It was moved that the Pennsylvania affairs be proceeded with immediately.

The Recording Secretary General asked permission to read first her motion that was pending at the time of adjournment.

Mrs. Murphy having stated that she accepted the amendment to her motion offered by Mrs. Darwin, the following was read:

"I move to amend the motion of the State Regent of Ohio to this effect,—that Miss Baird-Huey and Mrs. Thomas Roberts be invited to come together on Saturday, Nov: 9, 1901, and that they review, in the presence of the Executive Committee, the transcript of the stenographic notes of the meeting of Feb. 7, 1901."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard this motion."

Mrs. Verplanck asked for the second reading of the motion. It was accordingly read again by the Recording Secretary General.

President General: "All in favor of this will please say aye; those opposed, no."

A division was called. A roll-call vote was called.

Motion lost; seven voting in the affirmative; eighteen in the negative.

The vote was formally announced as follows, President General not voting:

Voting in the affirmative:	Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	Mrs. James D. Wynkoop,
Mrs. John A. Murphy,	Mrs. Frank Wheaton,
Mrs. Charles W. Darwin,	Mrs. Kate K. Henry,
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman	Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard,
Mrs. Dennis Eagan,	Miss Minnie F. Mickley,
Mrs. M. S. Lockwood,	Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe,
Mrs. Julius J. Estey.	Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher,
Voting in the negative:	Miss Julia T. E. McBlair,
Mrs. Julius G. Burrows,	Mrs. Robert H. Wiles,
Mrs. George M. Sternberg,	Mrs. Samuel Verplanck,
Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch,	Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt,
Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle,	Mrs. Harriet Richards.

The President General announced that the motion was lost.

At the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, a communication was read by Mrs. Tulloch, it being a request for the authorization of the formation of a new Chapter in Philadelphia, by Harriet Julia Cook.

Mrs. Verplanck offered the following: "Resolved, That Chapters shall not be considered as completely organized until the names of such Chapters be accepted by the National Board of Management, after which the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization

of Chapters shall notify the State Regents of the acceptance of such Chapters in their respective States."

After some discussion this motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That the Board authorize the formation of a new Chapter in Philadelphia, as requested by Harriet Julia Cook."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg reported her interview with the applicant for the position of stenographer, which was accepted.

Mrs. Wiles moved: "That Mr. F. R. Hanna be appointed official stenographer for the Eleventh Continental Congress, in accordance with the terms of his offer and the action of the Board of yesterday."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Tulloch offered the following: "I move that if a resolution, or motion is passed by the National Board of Management affecting any office, that a copy of such resolution or motion be immediately sent to the office affected by it." Motion carried.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was authorized to cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the names of 'Real Daughters' who have signed the papers presented by Mrs. Peale and confirmed by Miss Harvey, of Merion Chapter, be accepted." Motion carried.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and upon motion accepted.

Letters were read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Julia K. Hogg and Mrs. Condit Smith, acknowledging the resolutions of sympathy sent by the National Board to these ladies at the last meeting of the Board; also, resolutions of condolence from the Mercy Warren Chapter on the death of one of their members, Maria Louise Clarke Waterman. An invitation was read from the "Augusta" Chapter of Georgia, to the third annual State conference and the opening of Meadow Garden.

At 5.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

FRIDAY MORNING, *November 8, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary

General read the motions of the previous day, which upon motion were accepted.

Mrs. Smoot read the report of the Printing Committee as follows:

The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report:

Material ordered:

October 4th, 5,000 Circulars "How to become a Member," Registrar General.

October 7th, 1,000 Circulars about "Application Papers," Registrar General.

October 16th, 12,000 Circulars for Credential Committee.

October 16th, 600 Cert. Election for Credential Committee.

October 15th, 4,000 stamped envelopes for Curator.

October 15th, 7,000 postal cards for Business Manager of the Magazine.

October 12th, 2,000 membership certificates for Registrar General.

Nov. 1st, 2,000 Report blanks for Chapter Treasurers, Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

McG. B. SMOOT,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That telephone service be placed in this office to be officially used; others can use this telephone by the payment of five cents a message." Motion carried.

Mrs. Scott moved. "That statute No. 202, passed December, 1897, be re-affirmed; namely, That the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the Society, unless the same be supported by documentary evidence, or the accused be present to defend herself, or shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the President General appoint a special committee to go carefully through the stenographic proceedings of the Tenth Continental Congress and prepare a list of the orders of that Congress regarding the Eleventh Continental Congress." Motion carried.

The committee appointed consisted of Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the President General appoint a committee of five,—of which the Chairman of the Committee on Insignia shall be one,—to formulate a contract to be made with Caldwell & Co., for the ensuing year; said committee to be authorized to have legal advice." Motion carried.

The President General appointed as this committee: Mrs. Burrows, Chairman; Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss McBlair and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Smoot moved: "That Miss Dutcher be notified that the President General and the Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have not ratified the contract ordered by the Tenth Continental Congress in regard to the 'recognition pin,' finding that it would conflict with a former contract not yet expired." Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Burrows: "I move that as it has been impossible before December 6, 1901, for the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution legally to carry out the order of the Tenth Continental Congress ('to make a contract' with Miss Dutcher regarding a recognition pin to be furnished by her), and that in the meantime, as Miss Dutcher has been selling such recognition pin without any contract, and without complying with the conditions prescribed by the Tenth Continental Congress, the National Board declares itself relieved from all obligation to make such contract, and that the whole matter be taken to the Eleventh Continental Congress." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Smoot offered the following: "Whereas, It has been made clear to this Board that Miss Dutcher has already been notified of the position of the National Society in regard to the recognition pin, I move to reconsider my motion to notify Miss Dutcher. I move to amend my motion by inserting the words 'all State Regents,' in place of Miss Dutcher." Motion carried as amended.

By request of the Vice- President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Wiles moved: "That the following paragraph, 'But after an alternate to regent or delegate of any Chapter has received her badge and once taken her seat, no other alternate can represent her,' which appeared on the Credential Circular, dated October 2, 1901, and approved at the October Board meeting, be stricken off, and each Chapter so notified." Motion carried.

At 1.30 p. m., on motion, the Board adjourned to take a recess until 2.30 p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, *November 8, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at 2.45 p. m.

Mrs. Lounsberry, State Regent of North Dakota, presented to the Board a picture of the "Last Supper" (after the famous painting by Leonardo di Vinci). Mrs. Lounsberry stated that this picture was done in what was called "cross-stitch" embroidery, by a maiden aunt, Miss Rhoda Mason, in 1770, and she desired to present the same to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Continental Hall.

This was acknowledged with a rising vote of thanks.

The Recording Secretary General presented for the inspection of the Board the resolutions on the death of President McKinley, offered by Mrs. Crosman at the October meeting, and ordered by the Board to be engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the President General and the Recording Secretary General sign the resolutions of condolence to Mrs. McKinley from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Motion carried.

Mrs. Burrows offered the following: "I move that the Board empower the sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee known as the Congressional Committee to prepare and send out a circular letter in the interests of Continental Hall, and that so much money as may be necessary to carry out this work be appropriated from the current fund for the Committee's use." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Lockwood offered the following: "Whereas, A suggestion has come from Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston to the Board, that a Tea be given by the Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in celebration of General Washington's wedding day, and to raise funds for Continental Hall,

"*Resolved*, That the Board recommends a Daughters of the American Revolution Tea to be held by the Chapters throughout the National Society, on Washington's wedding day, January 17, N. S., 1902." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill incurred by Caldwell & Co. of \$50, now due."

Motion carried.

At 5.20 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

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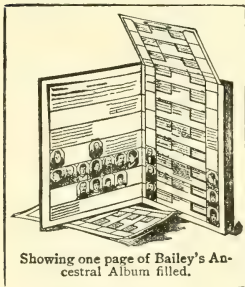
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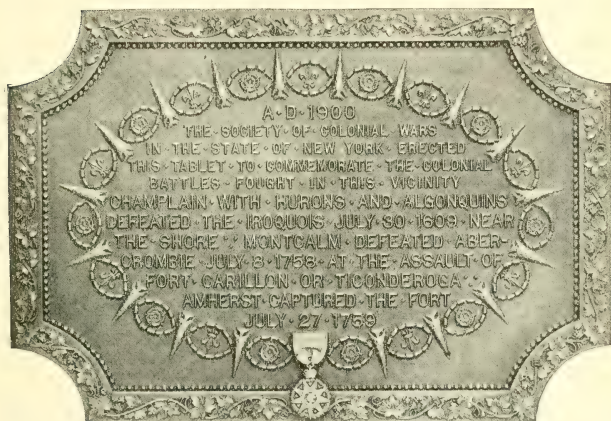
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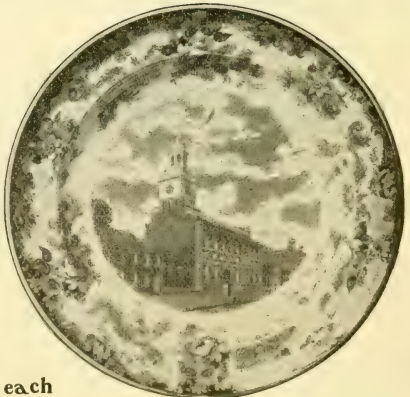
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MRS. CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON
First President General of the National Society
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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XX. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1902. NO. 2.

MRS. HARRISON'S EARNEST ENDEAVOR FOR THE ADDITIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

By Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim

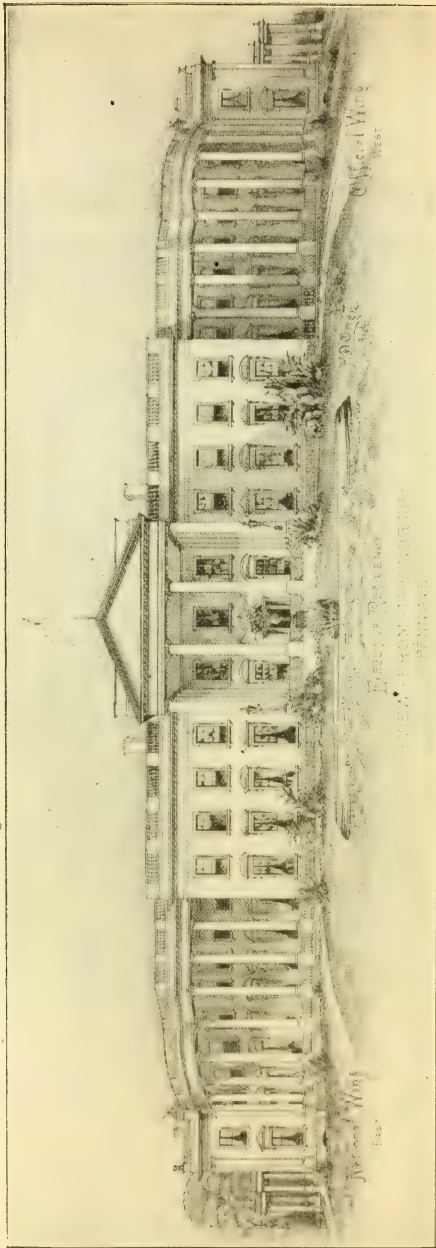
FIRST STATE REGENT OF CONNECTICUT; FORMER VICE-
PRESIDENT GENERAL (NATIONAL NO. 48).



The gathering of a few ladies in a private residence in the city of Washington and the choice of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the president of the United States, as president general, were the first acts of organization of the

Daughters of the American Revolution. In the constructive policy of her administration, Mrs. Harrison followed three lines; the maintenance of the national character of the society; the promotion of a movement for the housing of the president of the United States in a manner befitting the home of the family of the first citizen, in point of domestic comfort, ceremonial and social convenience, and the erecting at Washington of a memorial hall as the home of the society, a place for the holding of its congresses and as a depository for the relics of the men, women and events which the organization reminiscently represented.

Her aesthetic taste, practical skill in designing and water

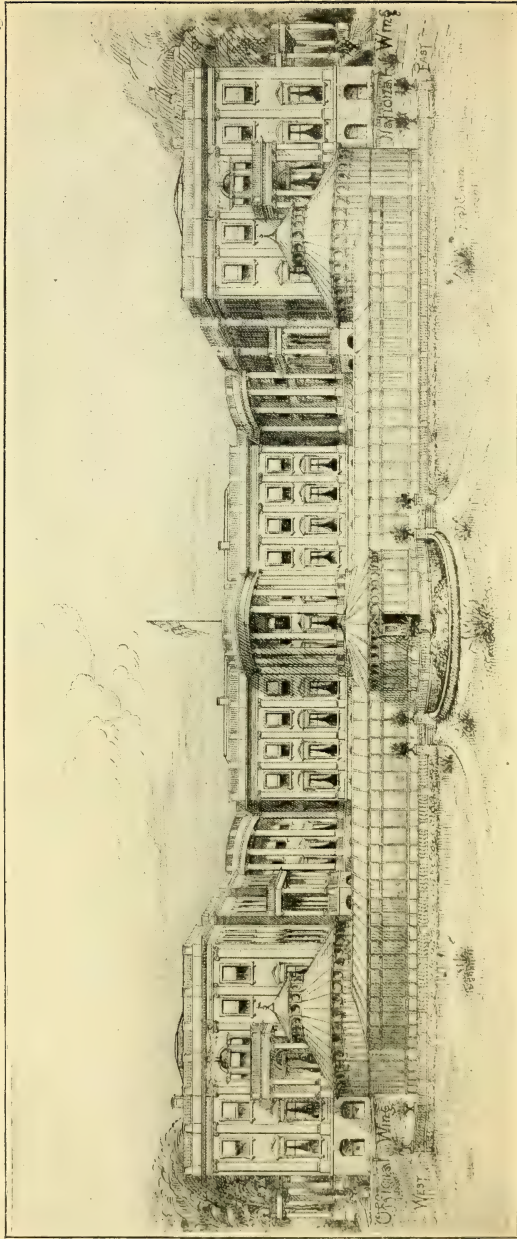


VIEW OF THE NORTH SIDE—PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
To Accentuate the Old by Receding the New!

coloring; her exalted position in the official-social scale of the nation; her administrative capabilities and her lofty type of American womanhood were among the fortunate conditions under which the society sprung, during her presidency, from a score to as many hundreds, then to as many thousands, until the impetus given by her to the organization has accumulated in the course of a little over a single decade an aggregate membership forming the largest distinctively woman's society in the world for patriotic purposes alone, with ample revenues and a fund rapidly nearing one hundred thousand dollars.

The subject which seemed to engage the deepest interest on the part of Mrs. Harrison, was the extension of the accommodations of the White House for domestic purposes, by a plan which should maintain the historic edifice practically intact. The first expression of her views was communicated to a friend in July, 1889, and was made the topic of an interview printed very widely throughout the United States. That the matter was not one simply of casual consideration was indicated by the fact that she had communicated her views to both the president and members of the cabinet. There were many who agreed with her that they could see no other way out of the dilemma than the addition which Mrs. Harrison suggested, of two detached wings or auxiliary buildings, one toward the department of state, to be used as an executive office, and another toward the department of the treasury for art, picture galleries and ceremonial functions. There had been agitations for a new executive residence before, but always associated with land speculations, and any one of which, if carried out, would have been attended, as both Mrs. Harrison and the secretaries agreed, with great inconvenience to the president. The present structure, they were also agreed, had all the convenience of access and by the separation of official business and ceremonial occasions from the existing building, would afford all necessary accommodations.

The first step toward the formulation of her plan took place in the red parlor of the executive mansion, where a charcoal drawing was made in portrayal of the ideas which



VIEW FROM SOUTH SIDE.

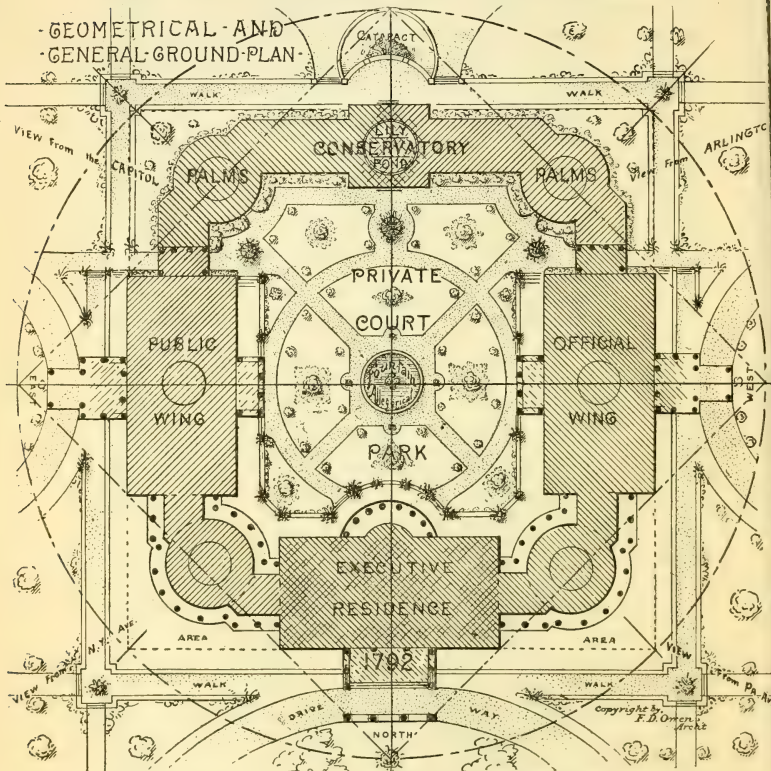
Showing Executive Mansion in Center With Side Buildings Joined by a Low Conservatory Forming an Open Court.—The Sloping Ground Invites this Treatment.

she expressed. These were the sketches later drawn out and which have since been elaborated in part in the office of the engineer of public buildings and grounds, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham in charge. The original drawings were carefully examined by General John M. Wilson and Colonel Ernst, his successor as chief of engineers. It was proposed that the auxiliary structure should harmonize with the general style of architecture of the present building and should be provided with entrances entirely independent of it. These were to be connected by a receding marble colonnade and if the plan in its entirety was carried out, the southern facades of the new buildings were to be connected by low glass structures serving the double purpose of conservatories and a winter garden. Owing to the favorable slope of the ground on the south these conservatories would not obstruct the view from the south portion of the present building, and would admit light and air as now, besides forming a court or private garden within for the use of the family.

In furtherance of her views, Mrs. Harrison secured the preparation of a bill providing for an extension of the executive mansion on the lines indicated, which was introduced in the senate by Mr. Stanford on January 9, 1891. It was Mrs. Harrison's wish to secure action so that the laying of the corner stone might occur on the 13th day of October, 1892, the first centennial of the laying of the corner stone of the president's house in 1792. The same day would have been the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the New World. The bill was also introduced into the house of representatives and referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds, from which a favorable report was made [H. R. Report 4042, 51st congress, 2nd session]. This report, after recommending the plan as proposed, entered into the matter historically, showing the inconvenience and in fact, the humiliations to which the president and his family had been subjected in their efforts to do honor to distinguished guests, especially by President Buchanan to the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII, King of England.

Chairman Milliken made every effort in his power in the last days of the session to secure a suspension of the rules to

take up the bill and pass it. The speaker, Mr. Reed, however, for reasons of his own, declined to recognize Mr. Milliken. Senator Stanford, who was chairman of the same committee



MRS. HARRISON'S PLAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Showing Geometrical Features and Symmetry, the open Private Court, Enclosed by Side Buildings for Official use. Old Mansion Retained for a Residence.

in the senate, went so far as to say that if the bill would reach the senate within an hour of the adjournment of congress, after the conversations he had had with senators himself, he would be able to secure its passage in that body.

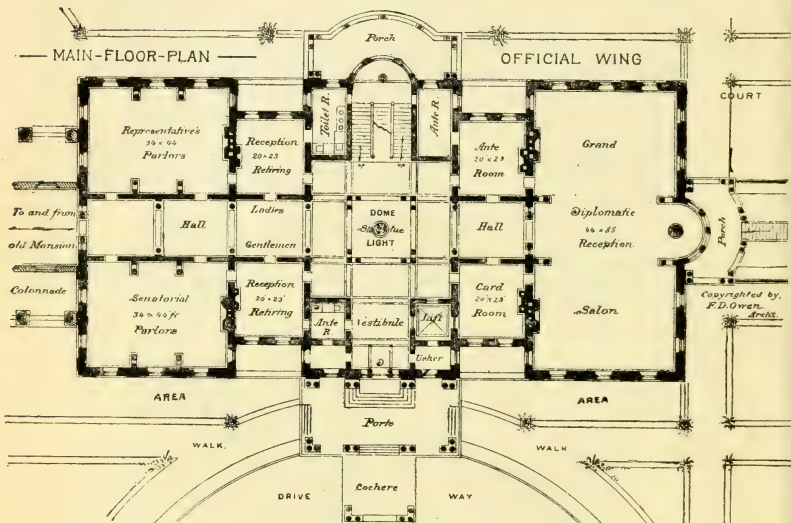
During these efforts in congress Mrs. Harrison also brought the subject to the attention of the continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution and urged their coöperation as a measure peculiarly suited to the consideration of the women of the land, the question being one relating to the president in his domestic capacity. During one of these gatherings Mrs. Harrison entertained the entire continental congress at one of the most brilliant evening receptions ever given in the executive mansion. It was exclusively a "Daughters of the American Revolution" affair, scarcely a score of other guests being invited; for no reason, however, of discrimination, but in order that the ladies, who were representative in character, throughout every state in the Union should have an opportunity to study the household conditions afforded by the historic structure.

Among the many things in which Mrs. Harrison interested herself about the mansion was the collection of relics in the way of furnishings, china, and bric-a-brac connected with the history of the earlier administrations. While her efforts were not very successful in the matter of furniture she had succeeded in gathering no small amount of china, some of the plates representing the administration of President Jefferson. These were a source of infinite interest to her guests. She had also succeeded in gathering a small amount of silver, particularly spoons. A tabulated exhibit which she had compiled showed that nearly a half million of dollars had been expended in furnishing and refurnishing the old mansion by quadrennial acts of congress, somewhat over-freely carried out, as there was not \$25,000 worth of plate, furniture or china owned by the government in the house.

At the centennial anniversary of the occupation of the permanent seat of government in Washington at the executive mansion on December 12, 1900, where were assembled President McKinley, members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps and guests, a beautiful plaster model of the old building showing the receding colonnades as proposed, to which the auxiliary buildings were to be attached, was exhibited in the east room by Colonel Bingham, and as a sad coincidence

on the very spot where rested her remains and took place her funeral ceremony.

The need of increased accommodations for the official and domestic uses of the president and family is again in evidence. How seriously, as far as congress is concerned, will depend upon circumstances. An opportunity will be afforded to the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

A Study for One of the Side Buildings.

delegates to the continental congress in February, representing nearly 40,000 "Daughters" and the memory of the heroism and sacrifices which led to the establishment of this foremost government of the 20th century, to do honor to the memory of their first president general, to one of the noblest of modern women and to the distinguished first ladies of the land who have presided over the social and home life of the

chaste historic structure, by interesting themselves in the promotion and execution of this very laudable object.

NOTE.—These illustrations are not from the working drawings but are photographs, copies of the original sketches made and bound in a morocco album for Mrs. Harrison by Mr. Owen, at the inception of the movement. They were drawn to show chiefly the suggestions for a private central court and the additions of side buildings. As to dimensions, it was not her desire to dictate, but merely to exploit the principle as shown.

THE EXPEDITION OF CAPTAIN JAMES WILLING.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

Since writing an essay entitled, "Our Whole Continent," I have read that charming historical romance, "Alice of Old Vincennes." What an inspiration to any western chapter, or any other chapter, is a story like this!

How much, or how little of it is founded on fact, is a minor consideration—we have a true picture of the overthrow of the British in the Northwest Territory. I shall not dwell further upon the merits of the book. I desire particularly to call attention to the name given George Roger Clarke's boat—the "Willing." I wonder how many readers thought it a fancy name, of the same order as "Alert," or "Intrepid." I venture the assertion that General Clarke called his boat after his friend and fellow-hero, Captain James Willing, of Pennsylvania. What do we know about Captain Willing?

Following is what is said of him in Harper's "Cyclopedia of United States History," Harper and Brothers, New York, 1893. See volume I, page 461:

"Expedition of Captain Willing.—Pittsburg was made the headquarters of a western military department, and with it communication had been opened with New Orleans. From that city, with the countenance, if not the aid of the Spanish governor, Captain Willing, commanding the post of Pittsburg, had obtained a supply of arms and ammunition. While in the southwest, he had invited the English settlers in West Florida to join the American Union, but without success; and when early in 1778, he descended the Ohio and Mississippi for another supply of arms and munitions, obtaining crews to row his boats back to Pittsburg, he remained behind with his followers, seized an English vessel on the river, and proceeding to Baton Rouge and Natchez, burned the houses and abducted the

slaves of English planters. He was captured by a British force sent from Pensacola, who built forts at Manshac, Baton Rouge and Natchez."

This is a short paragraph, but it tells us that the Mississippi river, from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, is within the revolutionary area!

The name of the friendly Spanish governor was Galvez. This is what is said of him in the same volume, mentioned above, page 1327:

"Spanish Conquests in West Florida (1779).—Galvez, the Spanish governor of New Orleans, promptly took measures to establish the claim of Spain to the territory east of the Mississippi. He invaded West Florida with fourteen hundred men, Spanish regulars, American volunteers, and colored people. He took Fort Butte, at Pass Manshac (September, 1779) and then he went against Baton Rouge, where the British had four hundred regulars and one hundred militia. The post speedily surrendered, as did also Fort Panmure, recently built at Natchez. A few months later, he captured Mobile, leaving Pensacola the only post of West Florida in possession of the British."

From this it will be seen that Governor Galvez captured the towns attacked by Captain Willing.

In volume II of the "Cyclopedia," on page 1326, is found the statement that,

"Under the wise administration of Grimaldi, Spain trod cautiously in the footsteps of France, and gave money to the American insurgents, but only on condition that the act should be kept a most profound secret."

But the act did not remain a secret. It is now well understood that the Spanish were our Revolutionary forefathers' allies, quite as much as the French. It was upon the strength of this Spanish aid that the Princess Eulalia became a Daughter of the American Revolution. The Spanish who aided Galvez in the Mississippi region, and the French who joined with Clarke, were all Revolutionary heroes. And the day may come when we shall be able to write their names on a "Roll of Honor."

We are already able to give the names of those Americans who accompanied Captain Willing. A list of his company of marines is found in the Pennsylvania archives, second series, Vol. XV, page 658.

Standing alone, with no explanatory paragraph, this list means little. But, oh! how every name starts into life when we know something about Captain Willing and what he did!

The following is the list complete:

CAPTAIN WILLING'S COMPANY OF MARINES.

List of a Company of Marines commanded by Captain James Willing, of the United American States, commencing the 10th of January, 1778, ending the 3rd of June, 1779, inclusive.

Captain.—James Willing.

First Lieutenant.—Robert George.

Second Lieutenants.—Richard Harrison; George Girty, deserted.

Carpenter.—John Hodgson, died August 30, 1778.

Coxswain.—Solomon Burney, deserted.

Sergeants.—Thomas Beard, discharged; John Marney, discharged; Edward Matthews.

Corporals.—Nathaniel Downs, discharged; Thomas Love, taken prisoner April 12, 1778.

Privates.—John Ash; Samuel Fury, died August 3, 1778; John Walker; Daniel Whitaker, died June 3, 1778; Philip Hupp; Henry Hautz; Mark Foley, discharged; Henry Hawk, died October 31, 1778; John Kilpatrick, died September 1, 1778; Nathaniel Kennison, taken prisoner April 1, 1778; Richard Murray, dead; Levin Spriggs; James Taylor, discharged; John Henwood, died October 3, 1778; Lazarus Ryan; William White; Richard Roddy, deserted; Laurence Keenan, deserted; Jacob Wheat; Solomon Walker, killed; Nicholas Walker; William Posten (gunner), dead; Ephraim Carey (gunner's mate), died August 10, 1778; John Burrows, deserted; William Johnston, hung; Patrick Doyle, died March 28, 1779; Jacob Oadham; William Dove; David Wallis; William Brown; John Stampley, discharged; Henry Repard; John O'Bryan, deserted; Valentine Bolsinger; Andrew Conoro; Thomas McDonald; John Reily, discharged; Thomas Mitchell, discharged; Joseph Anderson; James McDonald, dead; George McKnight, sick; Cornelius Cornoble, deserted; Henry Sholes, deserted; John Flinman, deserted; John Seerde; Peter Collins, deserted; John Roberts; John Mann, died August 19, 1779; Supret Gion, deserted; John Bush; Gideon Thomas, died May 17, 1779; Nicholas Smith, died March 23, 1779; Charles Suffroy, deserted; Adam Lainhart, deserted; John Ceasar."

I do hereby Certify that I received the above named Men and Officers from Captain James Willing, with orders to proceed to the Illinois and Fort Pitt; which men are disposed of (death and desertions excepted) as specified above, that is to say, such as end on the 3d June, 1779, having joined the service of the State of Virginia in the Illinois Department under my command, and for whom I am ac-

countable. Signed in the prescense of Brigadier General Clark at Fort Nelson, this Sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

ROBERT GEORGE, *Lieutenant.*

GEORGE CLARK, *B. G.*

The word "deserted" should not be taken too seriously. In many cases, men whose names are so marked in the old muster rolls, were simply absent without leave and subsequently returned to duty. The chances are that some of the names so designated above may be found in later records, such as the pension rolls or lists of soldiers entitled to bounty lands.

The note at the end of the muster roll, with the signature of Robert George, lieutenant, shows that Captain James Willing was absent from his company in 1782. That means that he was still held a prisoner by the British.

Galvez captured Pensacola in 1781. An account of this capture is found in Fairbank's "History of Florida," which contains two chapters giving an outline sketch of Revolutionary events in that state. The Spanish governor is described as young, brave and energetic. His first name was Bernardo—this is not mentioned in Harper's "Cyclopedia."

Governor Bernardo de Galvez was ruler over the whole of Louisiana territory—and this fact brings the whole of Louisiana territory within the Revolutionary area. The Louisiana of that day extended from the Mississippi northwestward, and included the present Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and some say Washington and Oregon. Of course the boundaries of the older Louisiana were not strictly defined, and the greater part of this vast domain was neither settled nor explored, but inasmuch as Galvez was recognized governor of that older territory, the people living upon that ground to-day have the right to claim Galvez as their great Revolutionary hero. And they can also claim his friend and ally, Captain James Willing.

George Rogers Clarke is, preëminently, the hero of the Northwest Territory. But he belongs to Louisiana, also, from the circumstance that he crossed the Mississippi to defend St.

Louis from the British of Canada, and built Fort Jefferson on the western side of the river.

* * * * *

Since the above was written, I have looked up the records of the famous Willing family of Philadelphia. I find that James Willing was the son of Charles Willing, who was mayor of the city in 1748 and 1754, and who married in 1730, Anne Shippen, granddaughter of the first Edward Shippen. Also, that James Willing was a brother of the eminent patriot, Thomas Willing, who was a signer of the non-importation act in 1765, and a leader in the opposition to the stamp act; president of the Pennsylvania provincial congress in 1774, and a member of the continental congress in 1775-76; the partner of Robert Morris, and a subscriber of \$25,000 towards the expenses of the Revolutionary war. James Willing was also a brother-in-law of Captain Tench Francis, of the Philadelphia County associators; of Samuel Powel, who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1790; and of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

James Willing was residing in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pa., in 1811. He died that same year. His will was proved at Philadelphia, November 18, 1811. I have not found any evidence that he was ever married.

Those who desire a more extended sketch of the Willing family are referred to Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia."

Now, what are we to think of all this?

I cannot answer for other people—but to my mind, it seems as if we have rehabilitated a forgotten hero. Perhaps I am only exposing my ignorance in saying this—I may receive a flood of letters from the Mississippi region, telling me that the writers knew all about Captain Willing. Still, I cannot help asking, if his name is as well known in the Mississippi region as it ought to be, why do so many chapters in that region say that they have no Revolutionary history?

I have lived in and around Philadelphia the greater part of my life—I thought I knew all about Haverford township—yet I never heard of James Willing until quite recently.

If we have rehabilitated one great hero, it follows that we

have rehabilitated scores, perhaps hundreds of lesser ones. The tablets are ready to receive them any time.

I am not sure that Galvez needed any rehabilitation. But perhaps we have shaken a little dust off his laurels. And these are American laurels.

The American laurel flourishes everywhere, throughout our great and glorious land!

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Mrs. Robert E. Park.

An account of the homes of the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence was prepared in response to the request of the state regent of Georgia, Mrs. Anne C. Harper, regent Montpelier Chapter, of Orange. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent of Virginia, the substance of the paper which was read at the state conference is now given. Virginia is indeed fortunate in having her "signers' " homes so well preserved, but we would suggest that each place should be marked by a tablet suitably inscribed, and that city and county records should contain photographs and descriptions of the locality of the homes of these famous men. Would it not be well for the Virginia chapters to publish an enlarged and illustrated account in pamphlet form, such copies to be deposited in the state archives and libraries? We would be glad to learn if the graves of these illustrious ones are marked by monuments in a good state of preservation.

These articles are intended to call attention particularly to the homes of the signers. The sketches of their lives are necessarily brief and give only the salient points.

VIRGINIA.

There were seven of the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, jr., Benjamin Harrison, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Carter Braxton.

In regard to the homes of these men, Virginia is more fortunate than many other states, as a number of them are still standing, and well preserved and kept by the present owners, who are in some instances members of the original family.

Sketches of three will be given in this article. The others will appear later.

GEORGE WYTHE was born in Elizabeth city county, Virginia, in 1726, and died in Richmond, June 8, 1806. He was an accomplished scholar and an eminent lawyer. He was a recognized leader during the Revolution, and was appointed a delegate to the continental congress in August, 1775. The next year he signed the immortal document. In November, 1776, he was chosen by the state legislature, with others, to revise the state law, and they prepared 126 bills for that purpose. He was speaker of the house of delegates in 1777, and one of the judges of the chancery court. On the reorganization of the court of equity he became sole chancellor, which post he held for



George Wythe

twenty years. He lost most of his property during the Revolution and was made professor in William and Mary's college. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and later, twice a presidential elector. He was twice married, but left no descendants.

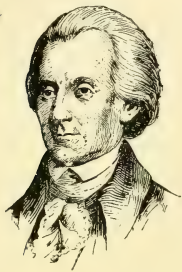
Mrs. Harper gives the following concerning his residences: "George Wythe lived at one time in Richmond, his residence being on the corner of Fifth and Grace streets. Although the original house was pulled down to make room for the present building, a large tulip poplar tree still graces the spot and overlooks the newer building as it did its predecessor. In a family letter, belonging to a friend of mine, this home is mentioned and attention is called to one of its chief attractions—its fine view of Manchester. Another



house, in which George Wythe lived, still stands in Williamsburg, on the Palace Green by the old church. It is a fine, large, square house of brick, well cared for by the family who now live in it."

A view of it is given herewith.

RICHARD HENRY LEE was born in Stratford, Virginia, January 20, 1732; died at Chantilly, Virginia, June 19, 1794. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. He was educated in England, and on his return to the colony applied himself with diligence to the study of law. In 1761 he was



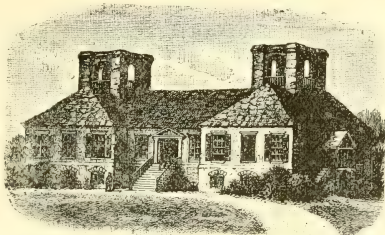
Richard Henry Lee

elected to the house of burgesses and remained a member till 1788. He was a strong opponent of the stamp act, and an ardent advocate of the appointment of committees to bring all lovers of liberty into harmony. In August, 1774, he was chosen a delegate to the first continental congress, of which he continued a member till 1780. He took a foremost part in securing the separation of the colonists from the mother country. On June 7, 1776, he moved in the continental congress that "these

united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." He served on more than a hundred committees and also had command of the militia of Westmoreland county. He was strongly opposed to the federal constitution, believing that it would promote a central despotism. He was the first senator elected from Virginia under the new constitution, and proposed the tenth amendment to the constitution, reserving to the states all powers not delegated to the United States. He was twice married, and his descendants have shown themselves worthy of the stock whence they sprang. Of his home Mrs. Harper writes thus:

"At the time of the signing of the Declaration, Richard Henry Lee lived at Chantilly, where he built on a part of the old family place, Stratford, Westmoreland county. This was

originally called the Hollis Farm. Chantilly House is not now standing. Stratford House is about three miles below Stratford on the Potomac river. It is a large, dignified residence, built in the shape of the letter H, and contains eighteen rooms. The middle part of the house is a large hall, used as a library and sitting room, and connecting the

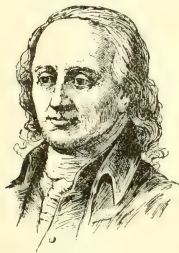


two wings. In one of the bed rooms were born Richard Henry Lee, all his brothers, and, tradition says, Robert Edward Lee.

"In the kitchen of the building may yet be seen the huge fireplace, 12 feet wide, 6 feet high and 5 feet deep, in which a whole ox could be roasted. In the yard is a large old-fashioned shell, which was fired at the house by the British army, and which is now used for the peaceful service of a tying place for horses.

"Later in his life Richard Henry Lee paid a rental for this place to General Henry Lee, and mentioned in his will that he held the estate only on a lease."

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, younger brother of Richard



Francis Lightfoot Lee

Henry Lee, was also one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Stratford the 14th of October, 1734, and died in Richmond, April 3, 1797. Unlike his brother Richard Henry, he was educated at home, but like him, he was early elected to the house of burgesses. In August, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress, and for the three following years. He was a member of the committee which

drew up the articles of confederation.

In 1772, he married Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Tayloe, and established his residence in Richmond.

Mrs. Harper, after stating that he was born at Stratford House, adds:

"Francis Lightfoot Lee lived in Loudon county where he and his brother Philip are said to have founded Leesburg. On marrying, Lee moved to Richmond and built a house, calling it Wenohim. There he died in the winter of 1797."

MARY FULLER PERCIVAL,

Patron Saint of the Chapter at Van Buren (Arkansas).

By Mattie Knox Hayman.

Mary Fuller Percival, the daughter of Elkanah and Mary (Andrews) Fuller, was born June 1st, 1737, East Haddam, Connecticut. She spent her girlhood in Mansfield, Connecticut, and Newtown, New Jersey. She married Timothy Percival, of East Haddam, in 1754, and went to live in Middletown, Connecticut. She was the mother of three sons and four daughters.

She came from a patriotic family. She was a lineal descendant of Matthew Fuller, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who in 1658 was elected a member of the noted "council of war," and became its chairman in 1671. He was appointed surgeon general of the colonial troops in 1637.

Mary Fuller Percival was a beautiful woman with blue eyes and black hair. She was bright, witty and full of fun. There are still preserved among her descendants writings of hers of considerable worth. I have two poems in her handwriting, written while her husband and son were in the British prison ship in 1777.

Among the family records we find a description of the hospital that Mary Fuller Percival made of her home. She spent her time administering to the sick and wounded soldiers.

She was an expert knitter and she and her daughters knit socks for the sick soldiers, and made bread dough to bind on their blistered feet.

There are letters in the possession of her descendants giving an account of a pilgrimage made by her from the village of Chatham, Connecticut, to Long Island, in 1777, where her husband and son, Elkanah, were imprisoned in the British prison ship "Dartmouth." They had been there thirteen months. The British officials would not allow her to see them. Her son died of thirst and hunger. Her husband, Captain Timothy Percival, was exchanged September 5th, 1777, and served until the end of the Revolutionary war. We still have the "cockade" that he wore in his hat. Jabez Percival, another son, was imprisoned in "Sugar House Prison," in New York city, from August, 1781, to September, 1783. He was only 17 years old at the time of his enlistment.

Among the relics in the family is a large mirror, framed in gilt, surmounted by the American Eagle, with outstretched wings. This mirror was purchased in Boston the year of the "Boston Tea Party."

At the close of the Revolution, Captain Timothy Percival and family moved to Ohio. In 1801 they removed to Boone county, Kentucky. The history of Boone county mentions the hospitable home of Captain Timothy Percival, and the many kind deeds done by his wife. Hers was a home where a soldier was always welcome. She loved to gather her grandchildren around her knee, and tell them stories of Revolutionary times.

She was a devout member of the Congregational church. She believed a woman's chief duty was to make a happy home for her family.

Mary Fuller Percival departed this life March 12th, 1819, in the 82nd year of her age, in Boone county, Kentucky. She was buried by the side of her husband, who preceded her to the grave in 1815. Both lie buried in the "Old Graveyard" in Boone county, Kentucky.

The court of arbitration is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.—*President McKinley.*

I am for America because America is for the common people.—*President McKinley.*

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JULIANA HOWE EWELL.

Mrs. Juliana Howe Ewell, the only "Real Daughter" of a Revolutionary soldier in the Chicago Chapter, died September 9th, 1901. Her father was Axar Howe, who served as a private in the Massachusetts volunteers. In 1818, he was



MRS. JULIANA HOWE EWELL.

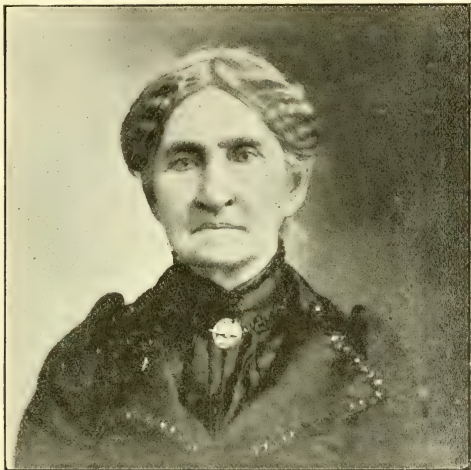
granted a pension by the United States government for his Revolutionary services.

Mrs. Ewell lived to the ripe old age of 88 years. She left a son and several grandchildren to perpetuate her name.—KATHARINE C. SPARKS, *Historian*.

MRS. SAMANTHA STANTON NELLIS.

Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution and a member of the Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York.

She is the daughter of Elijah Stanton, who served during the Revolution, and was for a time one of the bodyguard to General Washington. He was also made a prisoner on the prison ship "Jersey." The first ancestor in this country was Thomas Stanton, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. His name is among those carved on the fine monument erected in that city. Thomas Stanton married Ann, daugh-



MRS. SAMANTHA STANTON NELLIS.

ter of Dr. Thomas Lord. He, in turn, was the son of Thomas Stanton, of Rodney (Reading), England, whose wife was Catharine Washington, daughter of Walter Washington. Washington records say that Walter Washington was the son of Robert Washington, thirteenth in descent from Thorfin, the Dane, who is in the Domesday Book.—MRS. N. L. SHEARD, *Historian*.

MRS. MARY E. FLETCHER TODD.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, has lately admitted its third "Real Daughter" to membership.

Mrs. Mary E. Fletcher Todd, of Rindge, New Hampshire, read the notice of the second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Hobart, receiving the souvenir spoon, and communicated with the chapter, expressing the wish to become a member, as her father was in the army of the Revolution.

Mrs. Todd is the oldest child of Joshua Fletcher, and was born in Westford, Massachusetts, May 1st, 1816.



MRS. MARY E. FLETCHER TODD.

She married Dea. Joseph Wetherbee, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, April 18, 1844, who died August 13, 1847. A second marriage to George W. Todd, of Rindge, of New Hampshire, occurred October 7, 1852. Four children have been born to her.

Her father, Joshua Fletcher, was three years in the war; was at the battle of White Plains and the surrender of Burgoyne.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

MRS. ASENATH MOSELEY BURNETT.

Mrs. Burnett was born in Hampton, Conn., on July 30, 1799, of English descent. She died October 24, 1901, at Cape Vincent, aged 102 years. Her father, Uriel Moseley, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving among the "minute men" in the company of Capt. Ebenezer Moseley. Her girlhood was spent as became a daughter of the Puritan Fathers. The accomplishments of a young lady of to-day



MRS. ASENATH MOSELEY BURNETT.

were unknown. The newspaper was seen only occasionally and then in the shape of the Boston News Letter. The family library consisted of the Holy Bible, Baxter's "Saint's Rest," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and perchance a volume or two of sermons, and a history of the "Salem Witchcraft," by Cotton Mather, and it may be the "Book of Martyrs," and certainly a book of Psalms and the catechism.

Yet the sturdy New England girl grew up strong, healthy

in mind and body, industrious, thoroughly taught in every household accomplishment, to cook, to sew, to darn, to spin, to weave, to care for all the manifold duties of a household, to be virtuous, honest, faithful, modest, true and courageous. Such a girl Asenath Moseley was when she became Asenath Moseley Burnett in 1821, and then started for the wilds of northern New York to make a new home.

Just before her 100th birthday she told how a neighbor came rushing into her house with the news of the declaration of the war of 1812. Her home was so far from the stirring scenes of that conflict that she knew little about it. The war of 1861 interested her far more, for in that she had two sons. She lived with her son, Uriel M. Burnett, a veteran of almost 78 years of age. Of the Spanish-American war she had an intelligent understanding, and also of what was going on in the Philippines. She remembered the time when stoves were unknown, the day of the "swinging of the crane" in the great fireplace. She remembered the beake kettle and the brick oven, the andirons and the great brass knobbed shovel and tongs. She used to pull flax, break it, hetchel it, twirl it upon the distaff, spin it, weave it, make it into sheets, pillow cases and garments. It was like fine Irish linen and became as white as snow. She remembered the "pot hooks and hangers" that, clinging to the crane, suspended the kettles over the roaring blaze in the fireplace.

Let one stop and think what this woman had seen during her century of life. There is scarcely a single invention of note but has come into use since the day of her birth. From the day of the ox cart to the day of the automobile has her life stretched out.

During her lifetime the map of the world has changed often. Napoleon the First ravaged Europe and died on St. Helena, nations have been wiped off the face of the earth, governments have faded away, and from a little more than 3,000,000 souls at her birth the population of her own country has increased to nearly 75,000,000.

Mrs. Burnett was a member of LeRay de Chaumont Chap-

ter, which has visited her and celebrated her birthday every year for several years past.

At the meeting on her one hundredth birthday, the old lady stood in the doorway, greeting everyone in a cordial manner. The chapter presented her with 100 red and white carnations, tied with the society colors. After singing "America" a genealogical paper was read tracing Mrs. Burnett's ancestry back to John and Priscilla Alden. She enjoyed the rare distinction of living in three centuries. She was presented with a copy of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," particularly appropriate in view of her illustrious ancestry.

The photograph was taken on her 100th birthday, holding the 100 carnations presented by our chapter.—LILY BOYD ATWELL, *Historian*.

MRS. ELIZA STEVENS THOMPSON.

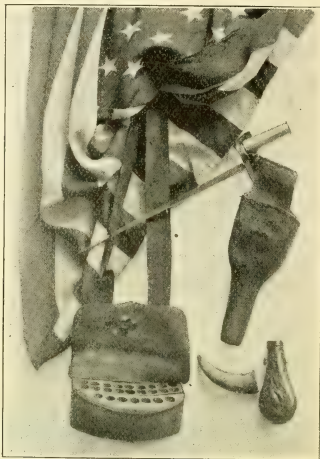
Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, New York, is



MRS. ELIZA STEVENS THOMPSON.

honored by having as one of its members, a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Eliza Stevens Thompson. She was born in Jackson,

New York, November 17, 1816, and has always been a resident of Washington county. She is the daughter of Simon and Anna (Woodward) Stevens, Jr. Simon Stevens, a resident of Canterbury, Connecticut, was drafted during the Revolutionary War and his son Simon Jr., then only fourteen years old, took his place and served two years as captain's waiter. Mrs. Thompson has in her possession several Revolutionary relics belonging to her father and remembers many stories of the war that he related to her. On his tombstone is the following inscription:



Hon. Simon Stevens, Jr., born February 27, 1776; died January 21, 1844. At the age of 14 served in the Revolutionary army. In the year 1810 High Sheriff of this county. In the year 1812 Judge of this county. For 30 years an active member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Union Village.

Union Village is now Greenwich. Mrs. Thompson's mother was the daughter of Amos Woodward, who went from Windham in Captain Stedman's company on the Lexington Alarm. He afterwards served in a Massachusetts regiment.

Mrs. Thompson lends an added interest to our chapter meetings by her presence.

MRS. LUCINDA DAWSON PIERCE.

Mrs. Lucinda Dawson Pierce was the daughter of James Dawson, who was among the youngest of America's defenders, having enlisted at the age of sixteen. He was born in Nantucket in 1760, his name first appearing with grade of boy on a portage bill of the officers and crew of the sloop

"Republic," Capt. Foster Williams; time of entry Oct. 4th, 1776. His name again appears with grade of seaman on muster and pay-roll of the officers and crew of the brigatine "Tyrannicide," commanded by Allen Hallet; time of enlistment, Feb. 15th, 1779. Still again, with grade of seaman, on muster and pay-roll of the officers and crew of the ship "Protector," commanded by Capt. John Foster Williams; time of enlistment, March 1st, 1780.

James Dawson married Lydia Dexter, and settled in Henderson, New York, a short time previous to 1813. He served his country from the beginning until the close of the little controversy between "Uncle Sam" and "Cousin John" over the reception of the tea, and the manner of its brewing. Young James, although a mere lad, took part in that ceremony, and in later years would often relate the story of the famous "Boston Tea Party," and laughingly tell how he saw some of the men, whose anxiety to sample that tea, somewhat exceeding their patriotism, slyly fill their boots and shoes, and how, when caught in the act, they were unceremoniously thrust across a barrel and briskly "spanked." He was captured by the British and taken a prisoner to England, where he remained until the close of the war.—ELLA COUGHLAN BROWN, *Historian*.

APPLICATION PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1. Inclosed herewith is Miss Lee's application, which can serve as a guide, as it covers all the requirements on the application blank.

The purpose of the application paper is to show a lineal descent from a Revolutionary ancestor, one who served the country as a soldier, sailor or patriot.

The only means the Registrar General has of identifying

the man with the service, is in the mention of such person in some printed Revolutionary record.

The date and place of birth and death show that the ancestor mentioned lived during the Revolutionary War.

The place shows from what section of country he probably entered service.

Should anyone enter without the name of the ancestor's wife, the history, genealogy and other documents might show that the person whose service was given as that of the ancestor of the applicant, was never married, making *such papers null and void*.

When the date of birth cannot be ascertained, an approximate date will aid in the verification.

The mention of ancestor's wife as the first, second, or third is necessary, as another applicant may enter through descent from another wife. The Christian name of the wife, mentioned in a will or deed, is sufficient proof, as it is conclusive of the marriage.

The recurrence of the same name of Revolutionary men often misleads an applicant who infers her descent only from public documents and from the knowledge that her ancestor of the same name served in the Revolution, whereas further research would show that the ancestor is mentioned in connection with some other service.

2. Checks or money orders must be made payable to the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and sent to her direct.

3. Applications received after the 25th of the month cannot be verified for presentation at the following meeting of the National Board of Management.

4. The Registrar of the Chapter or Member-at-Large see that the application blank is filled out on the last page as far as the words: "Accepted by the National Board of Management."

5. Application papers of "Real Daughters" must have date and place of birth and death of father and mother, and whether first or second wife, and date and place of birth of the applicant.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

TO

The National Society

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

State, *District of Columbia*
City, *Washington*
Name of Chapter, *Mary Washington*
Chapter Number, *200*

National Number, _____

(Miss or Mrs.) *Mary Custis Lee*

Wife of _____
Address, *Washington, D. C.*

DESCENDANT OF

Major General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry,"
Lieut. Col. Henry Lee, Martha Dandridge Custis Washington

Application examined and approved *April 30th*, 1901

Elizabeth Blair Lee Chapter Regent.
Mary P. Brown Chapter Secretary.
Violet Blair Janin Chapter Registrar.

Examined and approved _____, 190

Registrar General.

Accepted by the National Board of Management _____, 190

Recording Secretary General.

Application and duplicate received by Registrar General _____, 190

Fees paid to Treasurer General _____, 190

When the applicant derives eligibility of membership by descent from more than one ancestor, and desires to take advantage thereof, separate applications to be marked "Supplemental application," and numbered like the original, should be made in each case. Applications must be made in duplicate, and should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer an oath and having a seal.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To be filled out and after being properly endorsed by the local chapter, forwarded to the Registrar General of the National Society, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

When approved by the National Officers, one copy will be returned to the Registrar of the Chapter, and the other will be filed with the National Society.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I Mary Custis Lee being of the age of eighteen years and upwards, hereby apply for membership in this Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from Major General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry) who was born in "Leesylvania", Va. on the 29th day of Jan., 1758 and died in Cumberland Island, Ga. on the 25th day of March, 1818 and who served in the War of the Revolution.

I was born in the Homestead of Arlington County of Fairfax State of Virginia

I am the daughter of General Robert Edward Lee and Mary Randolph Custis, his wife; the said General Robert E. Lee was the Son ^{2nd} of Maj. Gen. Henry Lee and Anne Hill Carter, his wife; the said Maj. Gen. Henry Lee was the Son of Lieut. Col. Henry Lee and Lucy Grymes, his wife; the said Lieut. Col. Henry Lee was the Son of Colonel Henry Lee and Mary Bland, his wife; the said Colonel Henry Lee was the Son of Richard Lee and Lettice Corbin, his wife; the said Richard Lee was the Son of Col. Henry Lee and his wife; and he, the said Major General Henry Lee is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Major General in the Revolutionary Army

Nominated and recommended by the undersigned, a member of the Society.

Signature of applicant.

Virginia Miller Nat. No. 161
Vice Regent, Mary
Nashington Chapter D.A.R.
Washington, D.C.

Mary Custis Lee
Residence
Washington D.C.
Virginia

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; *provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.*

Give below a reference, by volume and page, to the documentary or other authority upon which you found your record. Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records, the applicant must file duplicate certified copies of same. Statements based upon tradition cannot be considered.

ANCESTOR'S SERVICE.

My ancestor's services in assisting in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows:

Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry") Captain of a Company of Virginia Dragoons, June 18th 1776. Company attached to and formed part of 1st Continental Dragoons, March 31st, 1777.

By act of Congress April 7th, 1778, Henry Lee was promoted to rank of Major Commandant. By the act of September 24th 1779 a vote of Congress was tendered by Congress to Major Lee for bravery and ability shown at Paulus Hook, and a gold medal was ordered to be presented to him Oct. 21st 1778. His Battalion was designated Lee's Partisan Corps; Lieut. Col. of same Nov. 8th 1780, and served to close of the war. Engaged in battles of Paulus Hook, Camden, Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, Siege of ninety six and others.

Henry Lee was born at Leesylvania near Dumfries, Prince William Co., Va. Jan. 29th 1756 died at Cumberland Island Ga. March 25th 1818. Married twice 1st wife, his cousin, Matilda Lee 2nd wife Anne Hill Carter Married 1793.

His father Lieut. Col. Henry Lee settled in Prince William Co., Leesylvania near Dumfries. Member of Provincial Convention 1774-75-76 and in State Senate 1780. as County Lieutenant for Prince William Co., and was active during the Revolutionary war born 1729 died 1787. Supplemental papers filed as a descendant of Martha Dandridge widow of Daniel Parke Custis and wife of George Washington (as a Revolutionary Heroine)

(Signature of Applicant)

Mary Custis Lee

The following is a memorandum of the authority for the foregoing statement:

Heitman's Historical Register page 260.

Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, page 667.

" Lee of Virginia " page 329. (Genealogy) by

Edmund J. Lee Light Horse Harry.

Binding for paper at right margin and no horizontal fold

NATIONAL NUMBER CHAPTER NO.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Daughters of the
OF THE

American Revolution,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

State

District of Columbia

City

Washington

Name of Chapter

May Washington

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

OF

Mary Custis Lee [The blanks below must not be filled by applicant]

A DESCENDANT OF

Maj. Gen. Henry Lee

Application filed

May 6 - 1901

Approved by Registrar

May 8 - 1901

Filed and papers signed

May 9 - 1901

Sent to Registrar General

May 9 - 1901

Accepted by the National Board of Manage-

ment

Certificate of membership issued by Registrar

General

Notified

Resigned

Deceased

The following form of acknowledgment is recommended

Deponent further says that the said *Maj. Gen. Henry Lee* (name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived), is the ancestor mentioned in the foregoing application, and that the statements herein before set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at

(Signature of Deponent)

Washington, D.C. this *1st*
day of *May* A. D. *1901*.

Mary Custis Lee
Washington, D.C.

William A. Smith,
Notary Public



This officer to whom this application is made must subscribe his official name.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

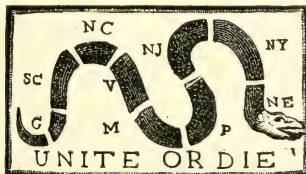
This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY, DECEMBER 16, 1773.

In the December issue, 1900, of the American Monthly Magazine, was given the names of the members of the reception committee of the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773. Through the efforts of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, we are able to add the following names of the members of that unique tea party:

Adam Beals,	Joseph Ludden,
David Decker,	—— Martin,
—— Eckley,	—— Mead,
Walter Frost,	Francis More,
Peter Harrington,	Seth Putnam,
Capt. Nathaniel Lee,	Joseph Reed,
	Bartholemew Thraw.

The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.—*President McKinley.*



WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—The chapter organized on May 26th, 1898, with only a small number responding to the call of the state regent. It was just before the "Biennial" of Women's Clubs, and during that time we kept "open house" and welcomed many "Daughters" from every part of our country to the great "Mountain City." We have also been hostess at other national conventions, to prove we have hearts filled with the hospitality found in our ancestral homes; and have also helped the "Sons" on certain social occasions. Then came the Spanish War and we joined with the soldiers' aid society, in sending money and other contributions.

Our line of study has been purely of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, and every meeting has been filled with pleasure and instruction. Our chapter holds many women of fine attainments, some having gained a name in the outside literary world. Situated almost at the foot of Pike's Peak, we are a long distance from the colonial region, but we have made a perpetual offering of gold for the best essay on "Territorial Days of Colorado" to instill the love of state and country in the hearts of our school children.

TO THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, GREETING:

The Denver Chapter of the Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
Extends to you this
Invitation

To a competition in writing essays, the terms of which are as follows:

An annual prize of twenty-five dollars in gold will be given for the best essay on some subject to be announced by this chapter.

The subject for the year 1902 will be "Territorial Days of Colorado."

The competition will be open to students in any of the four high school grades.

Competing essays must contain not less than 1,500 nor more than

2,500 words. They must be typewritten, upon one side only, on paper of ordinary typewriter size, about 8½x13 inches; and each must be mailed in a large envelope.

The essays must be signed with a "nom de plume," and accompanying each must be a letter containing the real name of the writer, the nom de plume, and the name of the school to which the writer belongs. The decision will be made before the envelopes containing the real names and addresses of the writers are opened.

The presentation of the prize will be made at a time and place to be designated hereafter.

Principals and teachers are requested to coöperate with the committee in securing essays of as much merit as possible; and each principal is requested to select not more than three of the best essays produced in his school and forward them to the chairman of the committee, on or before April 1, 1902.

Committee:

ALICE POLK HILL,
IDA JANETTE GARNER,
JOSEPHINE ANDERSON.

Address:

MRS. ALICE POLK HILL, *Chairman*,
105 South Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

We have mothered a successful Children's Society.

Our gavel is made from cedar-wood brought from England and taken from the old St. Michael Church in Charleston, S. C. At every meeting we bow to all that is emblematic of the "Stars and Stripes," a flag having been presented, which is unfurled and placed on the regent's table, with an appropriate quotation. Believing with one of our founders, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, that honor should be paid to the bravery and patriotism of the women of the Revolution, we have inaugurated "Abigail Adams Day" and in all of our work, women worthy of honor have a warm place in our hearts. We have issued invitations to other chapters and to every "Daughter" in the state belonging to the National Society, to celebrate with us our great national day, February 22d.

Denver Chapter's greeting to the National Society, believing that no society or cause that seeks inspiration from our Flag can ever fail.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, *Recording Secretary*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—Norwalk Chapter listened to an interesting address by Mrs. Elliot Jones, December 19, 1901. Mrs. Jones is the wife of the government inspector in charge of the construction of the Greens Reef lighthouse, and she spoke of two years' experiences in Porto Rico since the island became an American possession.

Mrs. Jones told of the educational needs of the people, of their emotional temperament and adaptability to the new American institutions. Poverty and unsanitary living have made many invalid and decrepit beggars in the island, but the hospitals established everywhere by the government are doing as much as the schools to improve the condition of the inhabitants. The missions of all denominations and the Ladies' aid society of Porto Rico are bettering social conditions.

The ladies were especially pleased with Mrs. Jones's story of a Washington's birthday festival in San Juan for school children, when they sang American patriotic airs and a native boy of thirteen delivered an oration on George Washington in Spanish with such eloquence and dramatic fervor that his audience was carried away by enthusiasm and tears ran down the faces of some of the Americans present.

Miss Bessie Hoffman played two piano solos and papers by Miss Elizabeth Brown on some New England "foremothers" were read.

Georgia State Conference held its third annual meeting at Augusta, Georgia, November 21st and 22d, by invitation of the Augusta Chapter. The local arrangements were perfect. The hall of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the headquarters of the conference, was artistically decorated. Thursday morning, at the opening session of the conference, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, state regent, called the convention to order. The Rev. C. C. Williams, rector of St. Paul's Church and chaplain of Augusta Chapter, offered prayer; followed by the singing of "America." Mrs. J. B. Cumming, regent of the hostess chapter, welcomed the conference, opening hearts and homes, to which Mrs. Charles D. Wood, of

Rome, responded. Her speech was followed by the annual address of the state regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, of Atlanta, which was a summarizing of the work accomplished, followed by plans and suggestions for the future. Said she:

"This first twelve months of the new century has been a white year with the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia. First, Meadow Garden has been restored by the Augusta Chapter; Second, The Savannah Chapter has published the 'Proceedings of the Council of Safety,' a noteworthy contribution to the Revolutionary history of our state; Third, The Joseph Habersham Chapter has its first volume of 'Genealogical Records' ready for the press; Fourth, The Xavier Chapter has erected on the battlefield of Etawah a monument to John Sevier, that daring pioneer and Indian fighter; Fifth, The Stephen Heard Chapter has located the home of Nancy Hart, and is taking steps to purchase and preserve it. The Thomas Jefferson Chapter has found and marked the grave in the Keystone state. The restless Amazon sleeps beneath the quiet shade of the blue grass in Henderson county, Kentucky."

The Stephen Heard Chapter of Elberton, through Mrs. A. O. Harper, regent, presented a gavel made from the ash tree

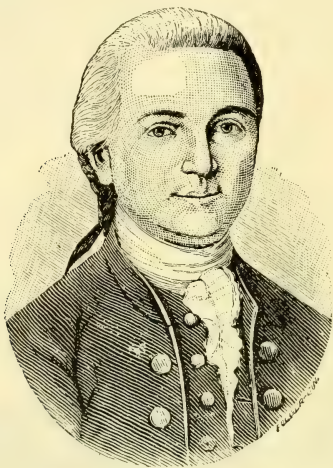


MEADOW GARDEN.

that grew near the spring from which the intrepid Nancy Hart used to quaff the elixir of life. A happy response was made by Mrs. Robert Emory Park, state regent. Mrs. S. B.

C. Morgan then extended greetings from the Colonial Dames. The afternoon session was occupied by the reports of chapter regents, which showed valuable work had been done. Some valuable gifts were acknowledged from several chapters to Meadow Garden. Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, chairman of Meadow Garden repairing and decorating committee, responded to each with thanks.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of Mrs. Mary Washington, of Macon, were adopted. The next few minutes were



GEORGE WALTON.

occupied by a symposium on "Was Nancy Hart a Myth?" It was thoroughly established that Nancy Hart was no myth, but a courageous heroine of the Revolution. After luncheon the Daughters of the American Revolution visited Meadow Garden, the historic home of George Walton, one of the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence. Meadow Garden is a low story and a half-building in the old style, containing four rooms, with a hall between on the first floor, and four small rooms upstairs. It has a wide piazza in front and rear. The rooms on one side of

the house are a foot or two lower than on the other. The rooms are furnished with furniture of the colonial times, the walls papered with wall paper of ancient date, which represents landscapes, and there is nothing modern in the interior. The front drawing room's chief attraction is the portrait of George Walton, which hangs over the mantel, beneath which are handsome candelabra. There was an indescribable charm in these

"Rooms of luxury and state
That old magnificence had richly furnished
With cabinets of ancient date
And carvings gilt, and burnished."

In 1892, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, a charter member of the Augusta Chapter, conceived the idea of enlisting the coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the acquisition of Meadow Garden. At the Congress of 1900, the desired result was accomplished and a check for \$2,000 was received. The property cost \$2,500—the Augusta Chapter paying \$500 towards the purchase. Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, as chairman of repairing committee, delivered the keys to Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, vice-president general. Mrs. Morgan, with a brief summary of the work done by the Meadow Garden committee, presented the keys to Mrs. J. B. Cumming, regent of the Augusta Chapter, as the proper custodian of the grand property of the National Society.

Miss Josephine Walton, the grand niece of George Walton, then read an interesting sketch of George Walton, written by his granddaughter, Mme. Octavia Walton LeVert.

At 8:30 o'clock p. m., at hall of Daughters of Confederacy, the Hon. Walter G. Charlton, president of the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, addressed the conference on "Oglethorpe." With the trained hand of a literary artist he placed the stormy character of the Georgia patriot before the audience, until the picture stood forth a living personality.

The second session was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. Nov. 22d. Mrs. W. P. Patillo, of Atlanta, then read a paper on "Patriotism Versus Politics." Next in order was

the reports of the committees. Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan gave the report for the Oglethorpe Monument, Mrs. F. H. Orm the report of the library committee, Mrs. I. M. Grun report of records. Mrs. Park, regent, then submitted a very valuable paper on "Old Records" and Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, the report of university committee. A practical paper, "Shall Representation in Congress be Reduced," was prepared by Miss Bayless.

The following officers were elected: State regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park; honorary state regent, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries; state vice-regent, Mrs. Mills; recording secretary, Mrs. Yeandle; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb; historian, Mrs. A. O. Harper; state genealogist, Mrs. W. L. Peel.

The third annual state conference, Georgia division adjourned to meet November, 1902. At the close of the meeting cars were waiting to convey the Daughters of the famous Chateau Le Vert, the magnificent home of Col. D. Dyer. Later in the evening Mrs. J. B. Cumming, regent of Augusta Chapter, entertained the Daughters. Thus ended a successful conference.

Joseph Habersham Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—The second annual meeting of the chapter, held at the executive mansion, January 4th, was called to order by our regent, Mrs. William Lawson Peel. The gavel then used was presented to her on Christmas day, and was in turn presented by her to the chapter, with the following letter:

Atlanta, Georgia, December 25, 1901.—Mrs. W. L. Peel, regent, Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Atlanta, Georgia,—Dear Mrs. Peel: It affords me pleasure to present to you the gavel herewith, and regarding its history, I have the following to say:

The body of the gavel is from a locust tree near the Moore house.

The inlaid strips in the body are from a cherry tree that grew on the spot where Washington's headquarters were located at the time of the surrender.

One-half of the handle is from a piece of wood out of the Moore house; the other half is from a cedar that grew on the spot where Cornwallis surrendered his sword.

The small oval button taken from the Nelson house, where Cornwallis' headquarters were located.

The oval at the other end is a button from the coat of one of Washington's soldiers, fastened on with nails out of the first custom house built in the United States, and the little projection at the top of the house is also a piece out of the custom house.

The entire collection of woods making up the gavel came from Yorktown, Va.

The Moore house is one of the precious relics of our past history. It is associated with a distinctive and national idea. While we take pride in Independence Hall as the "Cradle of American Liberty," the old "Moore house" is the central spot of American history. Mount Vernon is noted as the resting place of the ashes of the "Father of His Country." The "Moore house" was the scene of the proudest achievement of his life. In this house, which sheltered Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau, was consummated one of the most decisive surrenders in the world's history, and it was by his success at this time that Washington earned the appellation of "Father of His Country." It was historic before the surrender, being the home of Governor Spotswood early in the eighteenth century. The first settlement on York river in 1630 was made near the "Temple" farm.

Very respectfully,

W. L. TRAYHAM.

Reports of officers showed the following results:

Number of members, 122 (Life Members, 3, new members, 54); "Real Daughters," 29 (new 25); resigned, 2; dead, 3 ("Real Daughters"), Mrs. Rebekah Packard, Mrs. Mary McNeely, Mrs. Paulina Wilson; married, Miss Mary Fort Haygood to Dr. Stephen Harris, Miss Susie Lumpkin to Mr. Charles Todd, Mrs. Laulie Ray Parrott to Mr. Robert F. Shedden; contributions to historical purposes: Continental Hall, \$112.50; Oglethorpe Monument, \$40.00; Joseph Habersham Historical Collection, Vol. I. (now in press), \$421.75; fees for "Real Daughters," \$29.00; Meadow Garden ($\frac{1}{4}$ of contribution by Atlanta Chapters), \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; total, \$604.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

We have in our library a collection of about fifty rare historical reference books.

The reports of special committees were as follows: Mrs. Peel, editor of the Historical Department in the *Atlanta Constitution*:

As Georgia is one of the few states having no historical magazine, this work was undertaken to supply that need. It costs fifty dollars

or more per annum to run it, in postage, etc. While it is still conducted at our expense, the "Constitution" has become much more liberal in the matter of space and careful handling, and our work is prosperous and satisfactory. Nearly everything we publish is unwritten history. Our first year's work, in the shape of "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections, Vol. I.," has been in the hands of the printer since May last, and we hope will soon be delivered to the numerous subscribers, among whom are the principal libraries in the United States.

Dr. Thomas Hart Raines, of our advisory board, reported that histories of the following places in Georgia had been furnished or would be prepared:

Louisville, by Dr. Lindsay Coleman Warren; Darien, Mrs. T. S. Wylly; Eatonton, Mrs. O. B. Nisbet; Athens, Mr. A. L. Hull; Waynesboro, Mrs. R. S. Neely; Elberton, Mrs. A. O. Harper, Regent of Stephen Heard Chapter; Monticello, Miss Maude Clark Penn; Rome, Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris. A history of McIntosh county written by the late Mrs. Helen Barclay, of Darien, sent by Mrs. Wm. H. Atwood. Mrs. B. C. Wall, of Augusta, will furnish records of Elbert county, and Mrs. Elizabeth Talbot Belt will copy records in Wilkes county.

Mrs. Samuel Prioleau, of the committee on county records, reported many letters written but two counties only had responded thus far with contributions of records.

Miss Nina Hornady, of the committee on "Georgia Day," reported much interest excited in regard to the celebration of that day,—the anniversary of the founding of the colony. At the conference in Augusta each of the other chapters had been presented a Georgia flag by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, with the request that they get up exercises for "Georgia Day" and seek to arouse interest in the occasion. These were the first state flags ever manufactured in Georgia, and were made of Georgia cotton, spun and woven in Georgia looms, and mounted on sticks of Georgia pine. At our request Mrs. Hoke Smith will present to each of the Atlanta schools on Georgia Day a large steel engraving of her father, General T. R. R. Cobb, one of the illustrious Georgians.

Mrs. William Lawson Peel, who has been regent since the organization, and to whose executive ability its success has been mainly due, was reelected by acclamation.

The following were elected for the year 1902:

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel (Honorary State Regent); vice-regent, Mrs. Allen D. Candler; recording secretary, Miss Nina Hornady; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Marion Graham; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. Samuel Prioleau; secretary to the regent, Mrs. Estelle Fowler Murray; registrar, Miss Jennie Robinson Mobley; treasurer, Mrs. William F. Dykes; auditor, Miss Helen M. Prescott; historian, Mrs. J. B. T. Holmes.—AUGUSTA STRONG GRAHAM, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Iowa State Conference.—The Waterloo Chapter, of Waterloo, Iowa, entertained the second state conference, which opened on the morning of October 22d.

The exercises opened by prayer by the Rev. Samuel Calen. This was followed by the address of welcome given by Mrs. Walter O. Richards, regent of Waterloo Chapter. The response was by Mrs. Cate Gilbert-Wells, of Burlington.

Miss Mary Hancock, of Dubuque, was elected secretary of the conference. The roll call of chapters was then read, showing much interest in the work.

The state regent, Mrs. Julian Richards, gave her address, which covered the work of the state.

Three proposed chapters were reported as being nearly ready for organization. Since the report was made, Ft. Madison has perfected an organization. The nineteen chapters already organized are in excellent working order.

The conference adopted the suggestions of the state regent and will petition the general assembly for an appropriation with which to buy the ground whereon Charles Shepherd, a soldier of the war of the Revolution, is buried and erect thereon a suitable monument. The state regent was authorized to send out petitions.

There are four Revolutionary soldiers buried in Iowa.

The members of the conference concurred in the measure looking to the reduction of representation at the Continental Congress, and the state regent was delegated to express the wishes of the delegates at a meeting of the committee on reduction of representation.

The following officers were elected: State secretary, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa; treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Well-slager, Des Moines, Iowa; historian, Mrs. M. B. Skinner, Anamosa.

The election of a state vice-regent was precluded by the adoption of the amendment to article VI, section 1, of the constitution, by the Tenth Continental Congress.

Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, offered a resolution regarding the suppression of anarchy in our country, which was unanimously adopted.

There was a general discussion on the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the National Society.

Monday evening, October 21st, a reception was tendered all the Daughters of the American Revolution at the home of the state regent.

The second conference awakened greater interest in the work in the state, and the delegates felt repaid for attending.—MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, *State Regent*.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa).—Our regular meeting for December was entertained at the home of Mrs. Wm. Morrison. After listening to a piano solo, Prof. W. C. Wilcox, of the state university, gave an instructive lecture on "Some Features of the Constitution." All enjoyed this coming together, although outside the thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero. We can report that our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Eliza Schrader, still lingers with us at the age of ninety-three.—MARY T. KEENE, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—Another year, pleasant and profitable to our chapter, is drawing to a close. We have nearly raised the one hundred and fifty dollars pledged to the Continental Hall and have united with other patriotic societies in helping to raise the money necessary for the preservation of the Wadsworth-Longfellow home in our city. Many of the chapters took their turn with the members of the other patriotic societies in keeping the historic mansion open during the summer for the purpose

of entertaining visitors. As there was a small admission charged the sum realized is a handsome one. This is to be increased by a series of entertainments, two of which have already been given. The first one on December 6, was "Pictures of Evangeline's Land," Longfellow's poem was fully illustrated and described by Mr. Kempton, himself a native of the country where these scenes are laid. The second entertainment was a ball on December 27, a brilliant and successful affair. The last entertainment is to be given on Longfellow's birthday, February 7. This is to consist of scenes taken from Evangeline, but is to be done in living pictures, showing the dress, customs and occupations of the Acadians.

The chapter was gratified by the election of one of their members, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, as one of the vice-presidents general of the National Society. In May the state conference met in Portland at the invitation of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.—SIBYL M. PAINE, *Historian*.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams).—The annual "Tea Party" banquet of the chapter was held on the evening of December 16 at the Richmond Hotel. The regent, Mrs. Walker, assisted by Mrs. Thayer, the vice-regent, Mrs. Goodrich, the registrar, and Mrs. Ellis, the chaplain, received in the chrysanthemum room. The ladies were ushered into the dining room, where the address of welcome was given by the regent. The program opened with music by the Misses Janet and Marion Smith, and throughout the dinner their selections were enjoyed. Mrs. Goodrich told of "Old Time Hospitality." Mrs. Taylor read a poem on "Two Tea Drinkings." Mrs. Hopkins spoke on "Yankee Doodle." Mrs. Botsford read an amusing selection on "The Village Improvement Society." Mrs. Watson spoke of chapter work. The last was a rising toast to "Our Country," given by Mrs. Blackinton.—SUSAN E. HOBIE, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—The chapter, in order to add to the fund for contingent expenses and patriotic work, gave an old-fashioned "poultry

supper," December 5th, in the little old brick school house on the town common, the place which now serves as the chapter's headquarters. It proved a success, with a good financial result. The chapter's honored and beloved chaplain, Mrs. Samuel P. Shattuck, on December 7th, reached the age of fourscore years.

The chapter, through the regent, has issued a Christmas stocking, with a short poem attached, as a call for contributions. One stanza is as follows:

Our Chapter named for Prudence Wright
Is wanting money badly,
Our Flag-pole all its dizzy height
Needs painting very sadly;
Our "Old Brick School House" too you know,
Has wants both large and many,
And that needs renovating, so
'Twill cost a pretty penny.

—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—It was a well deserved tribute that Mrs. C. C. Baldwin paid the regent of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Kent, at the reception given at Mrs. Baldwin's for the Worcester Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution. In introducing Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Baldwin said:

"I take much pleasure and have great honor in presenting to you the one to whom our chapter owes so much—almost its very life,—our present regent, Mrs. Georgia Tyler Kent."

Mrs. Kent, after acknowledging the tribute, introduced Miss Catherine Bent, regent of the Bancroft Chapter, D. of R., who read a paper entitled "America's Champion for Justice: William Pitt."

A reception followed. There was a spirit of good fellowship among the members of both chapters. The atmosphere of Christmas time and the patriotism of the occasion combined to make the affair delightful.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Massachusetts), celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. The chapter has always made this occasion the chief observance of their year, and has had an historical address delivered. Last night the Rev. Newton M. Hall was the speaker. Besides the chapter, the members of George Washington Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and the husbands of Mercy Warren Chapter were invited to the meeting. The large hall was appropriately decorated. Mrs. Marshall Calkins, the regent, presided and the exercises were opened with prayer by Mrs. Clara S. Palmer, the chaplain. Mrs. Taylor R. Parsons sang a solo, and then Mrs. Calkins introduced the speaker of the evening.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—The Old South Meeting House, the "sanctuary of freedom," echoed, December 16, with words of patriotism and songs of freedom, for the historic edifice was crowded with members and friends of the Old South Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who had gathered to celebrate the fifth anniversary of that society.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. L. K. Storrs. Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, regent of the chapter, welcomed the members and friends of the society, in the course of her address, reviewing the work of the chapter, and outlining its aims and plans. Dr. Myles Standish, governor of the Mayflower Society, brought the greetings of that organization in a brief address. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton was present and consented to read her poems, "A Woman's Waiting" and "Mayflowers."

One of the interesting addresses was that by the Hon. Winslow Warren, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, who spoke on the Boston Tea Party. He recalled the fact that when a boy at Plymouth he had met and conversed with a lady who had stood at her window and watched the gathering of the Boston Tea Party. He had seen in her possession a bottle of tea, which she had gathered with her own hands on the shores of Dorchester Bay. This is now in the possession of the Plymouth Society. Mr. Warren read a

letter from John Adams to James Warren, dated Dec. 17, 1773, and from this he led up to the statement that the tea party and other events at that time were not altogether the mere riots and unlawful disturbances in protest of present grievances. Mr. Warren dwelt upon the friendly spirit now existing between Great Britain and the United States. This society, and any society, he said, can do no better work than to foster the spirit of peace among the nations of the world.

Greetings from the Daughters of the Revolution were brought by Mrs. Mary Chapman, the state regent, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore made an interesting and intensely patriotic address. Dr. Francis H. Brown, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, D. D., president of the Sons of the Revolution, presented the greetings of their respective organizations. Mrs. Evelyn G. Masury was then introduced as the champion of the mothers of the American Revolution. She said that while a great deal is heard of the daughters, little comes down to us about the mothers of those who fought to gain their independence. The societies have searched carefully for the names of the women who were connected with important incidents of those times, but they are few, comparatively.

The Rev. E. A. Horton made a characteristic address brimming with wit, yet carrying with it the spirit of patriotism and love of country and flag. Miss Helen M. Winslow, state regent, responded to the greetings from the other societies which had been represented.

There were upon the platform beside the speakers, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, honorable vice-president general, Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham, honorary member of the Old South Chapter, and two "Real Daughters" of the chapter, Mrs. Joanna Beaman Fletcher, of Worcester, who is totally blind, and Dr. Sophronia Fletcher, of Cambridge.

Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—On December 16th, at an afternoon reception, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party was fittingly observed by the chapter bearing its name. Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles, the regent and hostess, was assisted in receiving by Miss Helen Winslow, state

regent; Miss Sara Daggett, former state regent; Mrs. Oliver Crane, chapter vice-regent; and Mrs. Louise Peabody Sargent, former chapter regent. Mrs. Fairbanks, whose coming, as guest of honor, was so eagerly anticipated by the chapter, was not able to be present.



OLD DAGGETT HOUSE,

CORNER OF HOLLIS AND TREMONT STREETS

Where two of the "Boston Tea-Party" Disguised Themselves as Indians on the Evening of December 16, 1773.

Mrs. Cowles's hospitable home was decorated with flags, flowers and palms. Among the guests were representatives of many chapters and other patriotic societies.—MAY HOLLAND, *Historian*.

The General Mercer Chapter (Trenton, New Jersey), was named for the "Brave Mercer" who so gallantly lost his life

at the battle of Princeton. Although organized only June 5, 1900, the chapter has a membership of twenty staunch Daughters. This is the largest as well as the youngest chapter in the city. Just now the chapter is interested, in conjunction with five other chapters, in raising funds sufficient for purchasing the old Revolutionary and Colonial barracks of Trenton. This is the only historic building left standing in the city. Just one hundred and twenty-five years ago this 26th day of December was fought and won the battle of Trenton. The proceeds of a recent military euchre was \$100, and a similar sum was realized November 25th by a reading by Miss Sade Vee Milne, of New York City. The entire sum, although amounting to \$5,300, lacks \$1,200 of meeting the demands of the property holders.

The duties of the historian differ from those usually required and consist principally in forming an historian-book as a record for future reference. The idea is original. It combines conciseness with simplicity, so the genealogy of any member of the chapter can be traced accurately and quickly. There are also skeletons for recording future generations, as well as sketches of the life of each member and of each Revolutionary patriot through whose service she is eligible. The social meetings included a commemorative tea at the "open house" of our regent, a military euchre given by the registrar, and an enjoyable afternoon, including a reading by Miss Milne, on Flag Day.—MARY CONOVER, *Historian*.

The Camden Chapter (Camden, New York), celebrated its chapter day November 21st at the home of Mrs. W. T. Stevens. The three hostesses were Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Theo. Norton and Miss Ella Devoy.

At the conclusion of the regular business the annual reports were given. Next in order was the election of officers, as follows: Regent, Mrs. Ella M. Conant; vice-regents, E. H. Conant, Mrs. B. D. Stone, Mrs. H. L. Borland; recording secretary, Miss Ella Dorrance; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. C. Case; treasurer, Mrs. W. I. Stoddard; registrar, Mrs. E. T. Pike; historian, Mrs. Susan Cromwell.

The following program was then given: Singing, Star

Spangled Banner, chapter; recitation, "Freedom's Thanksgiving Day," Mrs. M. Simmons; piano duet, Miss Case, Mrs. Young; essay, "Patriotism," Mrs. E. C. Case; piano solo, minuet, Mrs. R. S. Johnson; song, "Red, White and Blue," chapter.

All united in pronouncing this a happy occasion.

Our chapter is prosperous, numbering seventy-one members, and we feel proud in saying that our little village has been benefitted by Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—SUSAN B. CROMWELL, *Historian*.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, New York).—On October 18th, 1901, the chapter unveiled a handsome tablet on the site of the old forge at Mordna near that city. It was here that Deacon Samuel Brewster had an anchorage and blacksmith shop during the Revolution and the famous chain, which was placed across the Hudson to obstruct the passage of British ships, was welded together.

Miss Adelaide Skeel, regent, in presenting the tablet to Mrs. Verplanck, state regent, referred to the many places of historic interest in the vicinity. Directly across the street is the Williams house, where the "Dutch Loan" was secreted and General Lafayette had his headquarters for several months. Up the hill is Knox's headquarters, where his wife, coquettish Lucy, gave her pretty frisks, and the commander-in-chief for the nonce took a Tory partner in the minuet.

Miss Skeel said "It was at Mordna that the 'cheveaux de frize,' which stretched across from Murderer's Creek to Polipel's Island, was constructed, while that at Fort Montgomery, which took the enemy three days to break, was also put together here. All this is history, but let us look not only at the iron chains but at the men of iron will who wrought in confidence about this blacksmith's shop for civil liberty. Outside the smithy, scarcely more traveled than now, came officers of note from Newburgh, Generals Knox, Green, Gates, Wayne, together with Baron Steuben, Lafayette, Washington and his gallant young aide, Alexander Hamilton.

Chief among them was one to be remembered before all the

rest, although the tablet does not bear his name, Samuel Brewster, the blacksmith.

The forge is fittingly marked by a huge boulder, since it was his ancestor, Elder Brewster, who set foot on Plymouth Rock and was one of the framers of the compact drawn up in the cabin of the "May Flower."

The tablet was unveiled by Masters Headley and Kerr, one a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the other the great-grandson of one who fought in the Continental army.

In receiving the tablet Mrs. Verplanck made a graceful speech and the Rev. John Marshall Chew made a stirring address, also Miss Forsyth, former state regent, spoke. At the close of the exercises the Daughters and their guests were driven back to Newburgh over the historic Mordna, past the fields where was held the last cantonment of our army.—MRS. JOHN H. ROY, *Historian*.

Ohio State Conference.—The third annual conference was held in Cincinnati October 31st and November 1st. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society, was the distinguished guest, and made a stirring address on Continental Hall, besides honoring the conference by her presence and approval throughout all the sessions.

Mrs. Charles R. Greenleaf, wife of Surgeon-General Greenleaf, U. S. A., at Manila, was also the guest of the Cincinnati Chapter, and her talk on the American library which she has founded there was listened to with interest. Mrs. Greenleaf gave a pathetic account of the needs of the soldiers and sailors for whose benefit the library was started, and elicited a warm response from the Ohio Daughters, who promised to add to their already generous contribution of books and money towards the Ohio alcove in the American library in Manila.

The formation of the "Society of the Children of the Republic," explained in the last number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was a practical movement from which good results are expected. The appointment of all the vice-regents of chapters in the state as a committee to devise

means to raise funds for Continental Hall met with approval. Mrs. Brooks McCracken, of Lancaster, state vice-regent, was made chairman. Her paper on the subject was hopeful and it is anticipated that Ohio will be ready with an offering when Congress convenes.

One important discussion was that on the "Amendments to be voted upon at the Eleventh Continental Congress." Each amendment was thoroughly considered.

A beautiful tribute to the memory of President McKinley by Mrs. Margaret Morehead, of the Cincinnati Chapter, was read, the Daughters standing. Following this a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on his death, to be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

Time and space forbid more than a passing mention of the interesting "Five Minute Reports of Chapter Regents," all showing growth and the spirit of patriotism. Mrs. George Knight, of Columbus, read a paper on "A Common Duty for Ohio Chapters," which really led to the organization of the "Children of the Republic." Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, in her paper on "Shall Representation in Continental Congress be Reduced, and How?" gave the various plans which had come to her attention, and Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Toledo, made plain that "Patriotism Above Politics" should be the factor in selecting women to fill the offices of responsibility and trust in the National Society.

The address of welcome by Miss Hollister, regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, and the response of the state regent, Mrs. Murphy, assured the visiting Daughters that nothing would be lacking in courteous attention. A brilliant reception was given by Mrs. Howard Hinkle at the St. Nicholas. Mrs. Stephen C. Ayres received on Thursday evening. A buffet luncheon, served by the Cincinnati Chapter, in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, where the conference was held, was thoroughly appreciated. From the opening hymn, through the well arranged program to its termination, tactfully guided by the state regent, the third conference was voted a success.

The program was happily closed by an address by Mrs.

Granger, vice-president general from Ohio.—MARY TREE GRAY, *State Secretary*.

Pennsylvania State Conference.—The fifth conference was held in Harrisburg, Pa., on October 23, 24 and 25, 1901. All chapters in the state were represented and a profitable three days were spent in discussing the welfare of the society, and in social enjoyment. The Harrisburg Chapter—the hostess chapter—was cordial in its greetings and hospitable in its entertainments. Its regent, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, tendered a reception on the afternoon of Oct. 24th at the Country Club, and the chapter gave a reception in the armory on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday evening, October 23d, all Daughters were received by the Governor and Mrs. Stone at the executive mansion.

Three sessions—one each day—were devoted to the business of the conference, and were presided over ably by Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, state regent.

At the first session a memorial service to Mrs. Louis W. Hall, late state regent, was held, at which time short addresses were made by Miss Frazer and Miss Caroline Pearson, historian of Harrisburg Chapter; a selection of Scripture was read by the chaplain of Donegal Chapter, and a solo, "In the Palace of the King," was beautifully sung.

An address on Memorial Continental Hall was presented by Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon, vice-president general from Pennsylvania, and the subject was fully discussed by the chapters and by Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general from New York, and by Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, historian general, and the following resolution looking toward its speedy erection was carried:

"Resolved, That a circular letter from the State Conference of Pennsylvania be sent to every state regent throughout the country, notifying her that the subject of Memorial Continental Hall had been presented to the state conference of Pennsylvania on October 23, 1901, and had received the endorsement of the conference, and that the individual chapters therein pledged themselves to further the project in every way. In accord with this resolution, the state conference secretary is hereby authorized to ask you to present the

matter to the individual chapters in your state, asking their hearty support."

A committee of chapter regents was formed to devise some plan by which Pennsylvania as a state should further the work of the Memorial Continental Hall.

The Julia K. Hogg testimonial committee announced its work completed, as the sum desired, \$1,000, had been raised for the testimonial. This records Pennsylvania as the first state to inaugurate an educational prize in honor of a woman—established by women, and for women.

The reports of the work of the chapters showed good work done along educational, historic, patriotic and philanthropic lines.

The report of the Manila Club House committee showed contributions to the fund to the amount of \$6,848.59. Every dollar contributed for this work is in bank. All expenses incurred in its collection have been born by the Philadelphia Chapter, whose project it is.

The subject of having the grounds adjacent to Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge converted into a national park was presented to the conference and again received the hearty endorsement of the state.

The following resolutions were decided to be sent as recommendations to the National Society:

"Resolved, That a change of the program of the National Society be made, so that the business of the meeting be treated first and the election of officers follow."

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution may adopt the same form of application papers as used by the Sons of the Revolution."

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania state conference endorses state organization and is ready to act with the majority in favoring the most feasible plan."

The following resolution was endorsed by the conference:

"Resolved, That the officers and members of the state conference in session in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, petition the next Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February, 1902, to grant to the Daughters of the American Revolution a state organization. Such

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organization to be known as the 'Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution.' "

—EMMA L. CROWELL, *Secretary Pennsylvania State Conference.*

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—In reviewing the work and history of the Philadelphia Chapter for the past year, the Manila Club House stands in bold relief. And while it was anticipated that this year would see its completion, the continued work of the committee has been most gratifying. We now have deposited in bank at interest \$6,858.59 and the plans of the club house have been paid for. Owing to the illness of Chaplain Pierce, which has obliged him to leave Manila for a time, our work has been delayed. But from information received from the war department, we hope that we shall ere long be able to begin our work, under favorable conditions, and that soon the completed club house, for the soldiers and sailors of the United States in the Philippines will stand as a monument to the zeal and patriotism of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Pennsylvania.

While working for the club house we have not neglected our other duties. We have contributed from the chapter treasury one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall fund, and promised the same amount each year for four years more. Our standing committees have each in their departments made great progress. The research committee have almost completed their most creditable work of identifying the Sharpless collection of portraits in Independence Hall. This alone reflects the greatest honor on the Philadelphia Chapter, representing as it does, a work extending over several years, and we can truly say to Mrs. Van Kirk, the chairman, well done thou true and faithful worker for the interests of the chapter.

The chairman of the Star Spangled Banner committee reports progress in her work. Mrs. Williams feels hopeful that the time will surely come when every American will rise in respect to the country's national air, and it was a great gratification to her, and to us all, when a commander at

League Island insisted that his sailors should be familiar with the words of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Miss Pechin, the chairman of the flag committee, reports that the flag was displayed from the windows of our rooms on the seven days of the year, on the day of the funeral of Queen Victoria and thirty days of mourning for President McKinley.

We held regular monthly meetings from October until May, for the transaction of our business and during the winter a social meeting once a month, when historical papers and original letters of the Colonial and Revolutionary period were read, after which tea and refreshments were served. These meetings have afforded the opportunity for the members to become better acquainted with the officers and other members, and have been a great pleasure to us all. We had the honor of having Miss Edwards lecture to us on the Philippines and the Filipino, as she knew them from a residence of thirty years in the Islands. She illustrated her lecture with specimens of their work and colored photographs of the places of interest in Manila. The lecture was given in Independence Hall and there were many invited guests.

We now have a membership of three hundred and sixty-six; four deaths have occurred during the past year, one a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Deborah Armitage Young. She was the daughter of Shubert Armitage, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, who served with credit in many engagements and for two years and eight months was a prisoner in Mills Prison. The father of Shubert Armitage, a man of considerable means, disinherited him on account of his adherence to the cause of the colonies, and in his will left him only four shillings. Mrs. Young always kept the note of four shillings, regarding it as her dearest treasure. At her death she left it to the Philadelphia Chapter, and the note, together with a picture of Mrs. Young, hangs in the chapter rooms, as a remembrance and evidence of the determination and steadfastness of a true patriot.

The golden spoon of the National Society was presented to Mrs. Young before her death and on the day of her fun-

eral a wreath emblematic of the Daughters of the American Revolution was sent to her in the name of the chapter.

Mrs. James W. Latta and Mrs. Thomas B. Parker were called to their heavenly home during the year, and the members mourn their loss. The last break in our circle is one that was keenly felt and while we grieve at the loss of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Gillespie, the remembrance of her patriotic, noble life, her constant work for the education, welfare and uplifting of her fellow citizens, will remain as an example and incentive to us all.

The chapter, through the generosity of its former regent, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, and the courtesy of its vice-regent, Mrs. Frank H. Getchells, presented to the London Chapter a box adorned by a silver plate telling that it was made from the wood of the banqueting room of Independence Hall and which bore the date of its restoration by the Philadelphia Chapter.

Mrs. Getchells, our vice-regent, who was a guest at a "tea" given at the rooms of the Society of American Women, in London, Princess Piccadilly presented the box to the London Chapter. All the members, and the regent of the London Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assured her that the London Chapter would ever consider the box their most precious possession, and that it would always be carefully kept.

The Philadelphia Chapter have offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the boy in the grammar grade of the public schools writing the best essay on a Revolutionary subject.

Several plans for increased historic and patriotic work are under consideration. The best will be selected and our interest and energy will be devoted to its successful completion during the coming year.—ANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

South Carolina.—Among the earliest exhibits to be installed in the Woman's building and one that has attracted great attention is that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The room which it occupies is in the southeast

corner of the house upon the second floor. It is one of the handsomest rooms in the building and a typical example of a South Carolina colonial interior. The walls are beautifully wainscotted with black cypress, painted white. The house itself is built entirely of black cypress and cedar, put together with old-fashioned hand-made nails. The panelling in all the rooms is beautiful and will attract great attention from visitors. In the Daughters of the American Revolution room there is a big fireplace, with a finely carved mantel, such as is to be seen in many of the oldest houses in the city.

The exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution is an interesting and attractive collection of old furniture and pictures, many of which are of historic significance.

The room is in charge of Miss Claudine Rhett, whose fund of historical knowledge is inexhaustible and enables her to explain the contents of the room to visitors, by whom it is visited in daily increasing numbers.

Texas State Conference.—The second annual state conference was called by Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent, in Dallas on October 9, 1901.

Following the invocation by the Rev. G. W. Truett, Mrs. Henry addressed the body, giving an encouraging account of the outlook and calling forth reports from the chapters. Several new chapters were reported in process of formation.

Plans for the reduction of the delegation to the National Congress were discussed. The committee report was adopted and given to the state regent for submission to the next Congress at Washington.

Mrs. Harrison, of Fort Worth, made an appeal for greater activity on behalf of the Children's Society.

Mrs. Seabrooke Sydnor, of Houston, was elected vice-state regent for next year.

Mrs. John Lane Henry was nominated by acclamation for reelection at Washington to the Texas state regency.

A musical program was prepared for the occasion.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the state regent.—E. G. COLLIER, *Historian Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.*

Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—At a late meeting of the chapter, by request of the state regent, memorial exercises were given in honor of our late, lamented President McKinley. An appropriate address was pronounced by the regent, Mrs. Burnell, a prayer, followed by a reading of Whitman's "My Captain," by the chaplain, Mrs. De Long, and the hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," were touchingly rendered by Mrs. Harper and Miss Cornish. An original poem, called "A Dirge," was recited by Mrs. Hicks Harmon, and the exercises closed by a rendition on the piano of a funeral march. A portrait of the martyred President adorned the assembly room, which was tastefully draped in emblems of mourning.

1777.

O think on my fate and I freedom enjoy'd!
 Was as happy as happy could be,
 But the pleasure is fled, even hope is destroy'd
 A captive alas! on the sea;
 I was taken by the foe, 'twas the fiat of fate
 To tear me from her I adore,
 But thoughts bring to mind my once happy state,
 I sigh, I sigh, while I tug at the oar.

—MARY FULLER PERCIVAL.

The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped * * * Let us remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. * * * Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.—President McKinley's last public words. From his speech of September 5, 1901, at Buffalo, New York.

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: While heartily approving the sentiments voiced in the open letters of the regent of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and admitting that she has "said the last word" about the importance of reducing the representation at the Continental Congress, I wish to add a word for the consolation of the chapters who fear that thereby they may be "left out in the cold."

Every state has its yearly conference, where the business brought before the congress is really done in advance by the regent and delegate of each chapter.

I fear the chapters do not appreciate the importance and value of these conferences, at which one may come in closer touch with the work of the society, and exert more of an influence upon its counsels, than in the congress itself, where discussion is now futile, and measures proposed have scant time, except to be voted on by delegates.

These delegates, if chosen by each state, can do the work of the congress more effectively than a large number of regents and delegates whose qualifications usually are that they can afford to go to Washington or happen to be there. It would add dignity to the office of a delegate if she were elected and felt she really influenced legislation by her presence. It would make our state conferences, where so much is done for the entertainment of delegates, and where the *real* business is practically *done*, more profitable and more largely attended than now. It is the place to introduce and discuss and put into shape the business which is afterwards put as motions and voted on at the congress; and, there one could

demonstrate one's fitness to be chosen as a delegate by the wisdom of her counsels and the fairness of her judgment.

HELEN SEYMOUR SYLVESTER, *Regent*,
Monroe Chapter,
December 23, 1901. Brockport, New York.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: In my opinion the reduction in congress must preserve to each chapter its representative and its present voting strength. It is useless to advocate any system by which the small chapters will be deprived of their voting power while it is necessary that the size of congress should be reduced. The system of electing by state conventions seems to be open to grave objections. A small chapter could not be sure of having a single delegate as the large chapters might combine and elect the entire state delegation. No individual member can take the interest in delegates elected by a state convention and for whom she cannot directly vote, while no such delegates can feel accountable to members who voted solid for them only indirectly through the convention. Such a state of affairs would inevitably lead to a more personal character in the proceedings of congress and to a deterioration in its work. In my opinion the best way to reduce the membership of congress is to allow each chapter to cast a number of votes proportionate to its numerical strength exactly as at present, but that all of a chapter's votes shall be cast by its regent, who shall be its only delegate, but who, of course, shall have her alternate. This would give every chapter in the society a representative on the floor of congress, which it is important to retain, and such representative would have a voting power proportionate to the size of the chapter and in the same proportion to its numerical strength as now. This change would be the least radical possible, as it would alter nothing but the number of representatives in congress, and in no way affect the present power of each chapter, and is therefore liable to excite the least opposition.

MARY WRIGHT WOOTTON, *Registrar*,
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.
January, 1902.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: I desire to call attention to the work accomplished by the Daughters during the last year, showing that they are organized for patriotic purposes alone.

There has been a careful study of local history by most of the chapters, which has resulted in a fuller knowledge of events and a marking of many historic spots. This is peculiarly true of the western chapters. Many historical books and sketches have been written. Some chapters have systematically planned for histories from the different counties of the state drawn from the archives. Many town, county and state records have been printed through their efforts and many others are being copied. Much genealogical work has been done and at least one chapter has a genealogical book of great value ready for distribution. Money has been raised for a club house at Manila for the use of the soldiers and their friends and hundreds of dollars and hundreds of books have been contributed to the Manila library. Local libraries have been aided and in some places established through the efforts of chapters or individual Daughters. Prizes have been given in the public schools to encourage the study of American history. Lectures have been paid for in various colleges for the same purpose. In at least four large cities simple talks are being given to foreigners in their own languages for the purpose of inculcating patriotism and good citizenship. These are illustrated with stereopticon views and are highly appreciated. They have encouraged and aided in the formation of Children of the American Revolution.

Children, particularly those of foreigners, are being gathered into little societies and taught that they are children of the Republic and owe a duty to that Republic. The committees formed to prevent desecration of the flag report many encouraging things. Revolutionary graves have been located in various sections of the country and suitably marked. Many poor Daughters have been aided financially. Some chapters have a committee whose purpose is to aid the poor through other societies, notably the Needle Work Guild.

That grand memorial to the women of the American Revolution has received substantial aid and everything points to

the largest contribution at the coming congress ever made to this crowning monument.

In all of which the Daughters have not forgotten to be womanly and to enjoy receptions, luncheons and other social functions. The notable fact being, however, that here they discuss not the fashion and gossip of the day, but how best to carry out the noble purposes for which they are organized.

A. W. MELL,
Auburn, Alabama.

January, 1902.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Is the statute book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, comprising resolutions and orders passed by the continental congress and the National Board of Management since October, 1890, authority?

May persons who are not members of the National Society be made honorary members of chapters?

Can chapters identify themselves with societies and organizations having dissimilar objects? Does not statute 53 forbid it?

Does the amendment providing for vice-state regents give them other duties and privileges than representing state regents at the continental congress and board of management meetings?

Will taxation with less representation than at present be acceptable to chapters?

Must there not be some tangible connection between chapters and the central organization, even though it be by proxy through state organizations?

Attempts to liken the national congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the United States congress are fallacious. American legislation begins with the town caucus, followed by the town meeting, the county conference and the state legislature, where all questions that affect the immediate interests of states and towns are legislated upon. National and congressional representatives deal only with great public and national questions.

If representation is reduced to one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons, who could easily be assembled in a small hall or church, will there be any immediate need of a Continental Hall to accommodate 5,000 and in which to entertain a large number of delegates?

LAURA WENTWORTH FOWLER, *Regent*,
Old South Chapter, Boston.

January, 1902.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The Allegheny County Federation was organized in 1894 by Mrs. Hamilton Ward, the regent of the Catharine Schuyler Chapter, for the purpose of establishing free public libraries in Allegheny county.

At that time Belmont had the only one in the county; but now every large town in the county has its free library and reading room, and many fine buildings have been erected for this purpose, ten libraries having been founded. The first one established at Belmont is a large and handsome brick building, called "Ward Hall," in honor of Mrs. Hamilton Ward, who gave the lot on which the library stands, besides generously assisting in the erection of the building.

All reports of chapters received before the 10th of January appear in this issue, unless previously printed.

Much interest is manifested in the question of reduction of representation in the congress. Two letters on the subject appear in the present issue. The plan suggested by Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton has not before been considered in these pages. It is easy of application and has the merit of simplicity. Attention is called to it of those who are interested in solving the problem.

The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter desires that the following statement be made:

"In the annual report of the state regent published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of June, 1901, there appears a statement in regard to the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter which the members of the chapter are solicitous to have corrected. This statement is that the name of the chapter was allowed by special dispensation, and as a departure from the then existing rules. The facts in the case are as follows:

"Application for charter of the chapter was made April, 1894. The charter, under the name of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, was granted June 10, 1894 (see minutes of meeting of National Board of Managers of that date, as published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of October, 1894).

"Section 7 of article 10 of by-laws, namely, 'Chapters must not be named for living persons, etc.,' was not adopted until after the above-named granting of charter and name.

"The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter is not alone in embracing a privilege which existed previous to the adoption of section 7 of article 10 of by-laws.

"While it might have been construed as a compliment to receive our chapter name under a special dispensation, it is more agreeable to the chapter and to Mrs. Stevenson to have our name under regulations existing at time charter was granted.

"Thanking you if you will grant space for this correction."

LUCY D. PARKE,
MRS. SARAH M. TAYLOR,
MRS. SALLIE WILLIAMS LILLARD.

On account of the great demand on the space the Book Notes are omitted.

Several articles which are crowded out by lack of space will appear next month.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"America has furnished to the world the character of Washington and if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind."—*Daniel Webster.*

And who were they, our fathers? In their veins
Ran the best blood of England's gentlemen,
Her bravest in the strife on battle plains,
Her wisest in the strife of voice and pen.

—*Fitz Greene Halleck.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a *personal* answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A *special request* is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

83. List of prisoners captured with Ethan Allen, Sept. 25. 1775, carried to England, imprisoned in Pendennis Castle, brought back to America, Feb. 12, 1776. (See Ethan Allen's letter dated Halifax jail, Aug. 12, 1776, to the Honorable General Court of Conn., in Force's Archives, 5th Series, Vol. I. 928.)

Roger Moor, Peter Noble, Escaped from British Man of War.

Levi Barnem,	Jonathan Maho,	Amos Green,
Barnabas Cone,	Levi Mearson,	John James Burque,
John Gray,	Samuel Lewis,	Ithuriel Flower,
Zachariah Brinsmaid,	William Gray,	Charles Stuart,
William Drinkwater,	David Goss,	Ebenezer Mack.

Adonijah Maxam and thirteen Canadians of whom twelve at work in King's Yard, and one died.

This is Ethan Allen's own list. He, in his "Narrative" writes, "I surrendered with 31 effective men and 7 wounded."—M. L. G.

105. LANE-FOOTE.—The following may be of interest to M. C. L. "John Foote married 1st Esther Mattoon, July 25, 1747. She died March 10, 1769, aged 26. He married 2nd Mercy Peck, July 20, 1769. Six children were born to them, Mercy (fifth child), born Jan. 24, 1778, married 1st Samuel Howes. He died a few months after marriage Jan. 3, 1799. A son born after his father's death Samuel Alfred, lived in Hopewell, Ontario Co., N. Y. Mercy married 1806, Amos Lane, counselor-at-law of Ogdensburg. Afterwards removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind. They had three sons and two daughters. One daughter married a son of Gen. St. Clair."—Mrs. P. C. B. (*From Foote Genealogy*).

109. PIERCE.—The Pierce Genealogy says, "Benjamin Pierce, born May 18, 1762, in Wilton, N. H., enlisted in the Revolutionary Army when but eighteen years old, and served during the war. The war ended just before his time expired. He was stationed at West Point when Arnold sold out to the British. Soon after, he was detailed as one of Gen. Washington's life guard and remained in that position till the close of the war. He assisted in moving Gen. Washington and family to Mt. Vernon after the Declaration of Independence was signed and sealed." Probably, the Treaty of Peace, 1783, is intended instead of Declaration of Independence.—G. M. P.

113. GOODALE-THURSTON.—Lucy Goodale, born October 29, 1795, married the Rev. Asa Thurston, October 11, 1819. She was a daughter of Abner Goodale, who was born August 22, 1755, and married June 16, 1779, Molly Howe, who was born September 28, 1757.

Abner was a son of Nathan Goodale, born June 10, 1709, who married Persis Whitney, the latter was born January 10, 1719. Nathan Goodale died January 14, 1780, known as the "hard winter," and such was the depth of snow, his remains were drawn to the grave-yard on a hand-sled by men on rackets, though the yard was several miles distant from his residence.

Nathan was a son of John Goodale, born 1679. John Goodale married Elizabeth Wilt, September 8, 1703, and he died May 11, 1752. John was a son of Zachariah Goodale who was born in 1639 and who married Elizabeth Bercham. Zachariah was a son of Robert Goodale, who embarked at Ipswich, England, with his wife Katherine in April, 1634, he in his 31st, and she in her 29th year. They brought with them three children, Mary, 4 years; Abram, 2 years, and Isaac, 6 months.—(*Hist. Marlborough, Mass., 1657-1861.*)

An engraving of Lucy Goodale Thurston may be found in Vol. XLVII. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Page 388.—F. P. I.

From M. D. N. T. was received also a partial answer to the query with the following: the Rev. Asa Thurston, son of Thomas and

Lydia (Davis) Thurston, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 12, 1787, died at Honolulu, Mar. 11, 1888. Lucy (Goodale) Thurston, died Oct. 13, 1873. Can M. C. B. give any information of an ancestor, Daniel Thurston?

116. STEVENS-TRACY.—I have the ancestry of a Jonathan Stevens, who married a Mary Tracy, but he was not born 1741, nor did he go to Falmouth, Maine. They were married, according to records, June 3, 1732. There must have been two Jonathan Stevens, who married each a Mary Tracy if the querist is correct. Would like authority. There were several Jonathan Stevens, as there were several families of the name in New England, and of no known kinship.—K. S. McC.

(Correction).

118. SPENCER-DOUGLAS.—It was not Thomas (3) Spencer who married Submit Hull, (widow), but Thomas (4). I have heard my mother say many times that her grandmother's maiden name was Submit Loomis, and was widow Hull when she married Thomas (4) Spencer. Yet in a family record, not now at hand, I have seen it recorded Submit Strong. Possibly she was twice married before she married my great-grandfather Thomas (4).

Probably it was Thomas (3) Spencer who married Phoebe Grennell, fifth in descent from John and Priscilla Alden.—L. G.

128. In Documentary History of New York, Vol. III, pp. 55, et seq. are the following documents, pertaining to the so-called Second Immigration of Palatines, who came out from England, some 3,000 souls, in 10 ships under "Agreement of November 30, 1709" and "Royal Instructions of January 20, 1710." They began to arrive in New York harbor June 13, 1710, when the ship "Lyon" dropped anchor. The next day, Governor Hunter, in charge of the whole party arrived. On June 16th three ships were still missing, and on July 7th, the "Herbert" was wrecked on Long Island. "Legend" (Whittier's) calls the place Block Island and the ship "Palatine." Twenty per cent. of the people had died on the passage out, and because of serious illness among them, they were quarantined for five months on Governor's Island. Later 80 orphan children (some say 84) were apprenticed by Governor Hunter. See following documents:

Arrival of ship "Lyon," June 13, 1710.

Order for apprenticing children.

Ordinance for Establishing Courts of Judicature on Nutten (Governor's) Island.

Estimate of things necessary for settlement of Palatines.

(a) List of Palatinates remaining in New York, 1710, with ages. (see pp. 562, et seq.)

(b) Names of apprenticed children, their parents and to whom bound.

(c) Statement of heads of Palatine families and number of persons in both towns on west side of Hudson river, winter of 1710.

List of Palatine Volunteers for expedition against Canada, 1711.

A smaller work, Rupp's "Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants in Pennsylvania" (largely in German) has English Appendix V, containing lists (a) App. VI. and VII., parts of lists (b) and (c).

This remarkable company produced John Peter Zenger, "champion of the liberty of the press in America" in the early 18th century and romantic, practical, and historic Comrad Weiser. The lists are incomplete but I know of no other unless in the London archives.—M. L. G.

QUERIES.

128. (4) FULLER (Correction).—Information also desired about the ancestors of Daniel Fuller, husband of Mary Wheeler.

131. HANSON-PIERCE.—Information wanted of the ancestry of Joseph Hanson, who married Elizabeth Pierce in New Jersey? Revolutionary record desired.—E. R. P.

132. BOLLES.—Jesse Bolles, son of Enoch Bolles, born March 31, 1749, in New London, Conn., married in 1774, Sarah, daughter of Captain John Nichols of Mansfield, Conn. She died 1829. They had ten children: Hannah, born 1775, married, 1795, Rev. Daniel Dow (Yale, 1793), of Thompson, Conn. They had eight children: Elizabeth, Clarissa, Nancy, Daniel, Jessie, Marcus, Sarah, William.

Sarah, eighth child of Jesse and Sarah (Nichols) Bolles, born 1791, married 1812, Hon. John Nichols of Norwich, Conn. They had two children, Ophelia and John E. Would like to correspond with descendants.—B. N.

133. (1) MORRISON-CRANE.—Information desired of William Morrison and his wife, Affa Crane, married at Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., May 28, 1796. Affa was daughter of Captain Josiah Crane, who served in Revolutionary War from New Jersey.

(2) HATHAWAY.—Capt. Josiah Crane's mother was Abigail Hathaway, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Hathaway, of Morristown, N. J. Is there a history of the Hathaway family?

(3) KITCHELL.—Where can I get information of the Kitchell (or Kitchel) family, or of the Thompson family of New Jersey?—D. N. L.

134. (1) SKINNER.—Information desired of Esther Skinner, who died at Torrington, Conn., 1831. She was said to have been the last survivor of those who fled from Wyoming after the massacre in 1778.

(2) WESTON.—Also of Hannah Weston, born about 1758, married Josiah Weston of Machias (or Pleasant River), Maine?—W. A.

NOTE.

"A Finding List of Genealogies and Local History in the Syracuse Public Library" from the compiler, Miss Fannie Ward Kellogg, is very gratefully acknowledged. It is a most handy book for the table of a genealogist.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

National Officers

1901

Honorary President

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

President

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,

1440 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding

*MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,

21 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,

The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.

*MRS. HENRY B. BROWN,
1720 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
1914 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT CATLIN,
1428 Euclid Place, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES H. DAVIS,
U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Mass. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
The Portland, Washington, D. C.

Registrar

MRS. HARRY HETH,
1906 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Historian

Recording Secretary

MRS. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
1710 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

* Deceased.

MINUTES FOR DECEMBER, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, December 12, at ten o'clock, at Columbian University;

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Benjamin.

In the absence of the chaplain, the members united in reciting the Lord's prayer, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer, were read and accepted. Eighteen application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following name for confirmation—Mrs. Frederick Estes, as President of the Captain John Ford Society, Lowell, Massachusetts, vice Mrs. Williams resigned, which was confirmed.

The vice-president in charge of organization read a letter from Mrs. Cottman, state director for Maryland, in which she said that she hoped to send in at an early date the name of a new president for the Lord Baltimore Society, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The national president announced that she had named the following state directors—Mrs. Lasell F. Hobart, state director for Ohio; Mrs. David A. Depew, state promotor for New Jersey, both of whom were confirmed.

The corresponding secretary presented the society with an index book for keeping such records as were deemed wise for preservation.

Mrs. Heth moved that we accept the terms of Mr. Steele for the present. Seconded and carried.

The treasurer was empowered to invest \$1,500 in a bond.

It was thought best to hereafter print the names of the National Board of Management quarterly instead of monthly in the Young People's Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Clark moved that the chairman of the printing committee be authorized to purchase paper stamped with the name and address of officers who have need of such stationery in their work, which request was granted.

Mrs. Taylor moved that a vote of thanks be sent Nichols & Company, for their generous donations of wrapping paper to the corresponding secretary. Seconded and carried.

The national president requested the directors present to give an account of the work in their respective states.

Mrs. Baird, director for the District of Columbia, announced that

the Nellie Custis Society had been reorganized, with a membership of fourteen, and that the other societies in the District were in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. Weed, state director for Montana, said that at Butte there were at least twenty children ready to join a society, and that she would make earnest efforts to secure a president to organize a society there, and also one in Helena.

Mrs. Hamlin sent her report as chairman of committee on selection of a place of meeting for the annual convention, and said that the hall at Columbian University would be at the disposal of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution during every morning of the week desired.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of committee on program, presented her report, submitting a program for the three days of the convention.

The national president named Mrs. Clark, chairman of credential committee.

Mrs. Taylor presented letters from Mr. Justice Brown and Mrs. Condit-Smith, in grateful acknowledgment of the resolutions of sympathy sent them by the National Society on the death of Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Field, vice-presidents of the society.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, JANUARY 6, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Monday, January 6th, at 10 o'clock at the residence of the national president. Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The national president announced that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of arranging plans for the coming convention in February, and Mrs. Baird director for the District of Columbia, and chairman of committee on entertainment was asked what arrangements she had perfected in regard to the part the District Societies would take at the patriotic celebration on February 22d. She informed the board that the District Societies contemplated presenting a drill entitled "Little Patriots," which would be given in costume; also a minuet to be danced.

The question arose as to a place for rehearsals, and it was suggested that Miss Featman secure a hall for that purpose, submitting the price to the national board for its approval.

Miss Featman and Miss Bradley were appointed a committee to rehearse the children for the drill.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of the committee on program present-

ed a program to cover a period of three days, February 20 to 22 inclusive, which was accepted and she was directed to secure estimates for cost of printing same.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on credentials, presented her report, which was accepted and she was authorized to order the circulars for distribution to the local presidents and postal cards for the state directors, which she desired. Mrs. Clark moved that Miss Kate Bradley, president of Nellie Custis Society, be appointed chairman of committee on entertainment for the afternoon of February 22d, Miss Bradley to select her own committee. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Taylor moved that in future, all money contributed by the Children of the American Revolution for the Continental Hall fund, shall be sent through their own national treasurer, Mrs. Janin, 12 Lafayette square, Washington, District of Columbia. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Clark moved that the corresponding secretary communicate with the proper authority of the Columbia Theatre, and ascertain what price would be asked for the theatre and orchestra on the morning of Washington's birthday. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Clark moved that a committee on badges be appointed and that Mrs. Taylor be made its chairman. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary was requested to write a letter to the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, asking if a patriotic service could be held at the church of the Covenant.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mrs. Thomas C. Moyer, asking if she would kindly honor the society by presenting a vocal selection at their patriotic celebration in Columbia Theatre on the morning of February 22d. A favor which would be highly appreciated.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

JOHN HART SOCIETY.—The John Hart Society, Children of the American Revolution of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is a young organization, but already in its history a memorable event has been chronicled. April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord, was the day chosen on which to mark the grave of Capt. Samuel Dawson, a Revolutionary soldier, who lies buried in Trinity church yard, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The marker was presented to the society by the Sons of the American Revolution of Pittsburg, and the occasion was marked by rare solemnity and ceremony.

An impressive memorial service was conducted in Trinity church by the rector, the Rev. Alfred W. Arundel, and the assistant rector, Rev. Mr. Shea, after which the audience adjourned to the chapel where the exercises were concluded. Col. A. J. Long, of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was master of ceremonies and introduced Mr. Robt. C. Hall, who made some im-

pressive remarks on the subject of patriotism and presented the beautiful bronze marker to Master James Marsh, who accepted it in a neat little speech on behalf of the John Hart Society. Brief addresses were also made by Mr. Walter Merwin of the Society of the War of 1812, Capt. B. F. Jennings, of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion, and Mr. H. S. Lydick of the Service men of the Spanish War.

Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Regent of the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented a beautiful wreath of Southern foliage, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, of the Dolly Madison Chapter, United States Daughters, 1812, brought a tribute of white carnations, the chapter flower. Master Le Maire Ross offered a wreath of laurel gathered at Fort Necessity. These tributes were laid upon the grave after the marker had been placed. The audience not daunted by the rain which was pouring down marched to the grave and witnessed the ceremony with deepest interest.

A detachment of twelve men from Company K, commanded by Capt. W. E. McNary, of the Eighteenth Regiment, fired a salute of three guns. At the end of the ceremony William Battles, the trumpeter of Battery B, sounded taps.

One of the objects of this society is to place markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and the beginning made on this occasion was a most splendid one. Mrs. Sullivan Johnson is the president of this society and Mrs. C. B. McLean the vice-president. To the faithful work of these ladies, aided by the young officers is due the success of the chapter.

ANNA R. I. MARSH, *Registrar.*

DOLLY MADISON SOCIETY.—Miss Martha Brown entertained the Dolly Madison Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Atlanta, Georgia, at her home at a Christmas party that was a beautiful occasion. Miss Brown is director of the society.

Christmas decorations were seen on all sides. In the center of the table in the dining room was a star-shaped decoration, a lighted taper in each point of the star, and the whole set on a mirror that duplicated the pretty design.

An informal program of music and recitations was enjoyed. Miss Minnie Van Epps played Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Miss Annie Sykes Rice recited and Miss Mary King rendered one of Chopin's compositions—all greatly enjoyed. Then "America" was sung heartily by the entire company.

But the artistic culmination of the afternoon was reached when, after the refreshments were served the company gathered in the drawing room, where the lights were all lowered and each of the thirty-five guests was given a sprig of holly to which was fastened a lighted taper. These tapers furnished the only light in the room

with the exception of a few that gleamed softly about the place where stood the young hostess as she read softly and clearly the first Christmas carol from the Bible.

It was very impressive and beautiful and when it was followed by the strains of the "Holy Night," which Mrs. Julius Brown rendered on the piano, the effect was complete.

It was an artistic and delightful afternoon, one where social pleasure was uplifted into a more elevated enjoyment than is usual in the average party.

REBECCA BATES SOCIETY.—The Rebecca Bates Society, Marshalltown, Iowa, were entertained November 29th, at the home of Mrs. Gross. Each member was requested to bring a friend, hoping in this way to arouse enthusiasm and increase the membership. The president, Mrs. Cottle, called the meeting to order and appointed Frank Glick color bearer.

"America" was sung by all present. The salute to the flag followed and the poem, "Our Flag of Liberty" was recited by Carrol Speese; Recitation, "The Reason Why," Katharine Cottle; Mandolin Solo, Arthur Glick; Historical sketch of Rebecca Bates, Gladys Kibbey; Piano solo, Louise Gross; Three weeks spent at Plymouth, Massachusetts, Mrs. Cottle; A Day spent at Thuxbury, Harry Church; John Alden, my seven times grandfather, Roland Speese.

Mrs. Cottle presented each child with a souvenir picture brought from Plymouth.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and after light refreshments were served, the society adjourned.

HARRY CHURCH, *Secretary*.

To what historical event does the following refer?

I sing you a song of long ago,
When the Hornet stung the Peacock so
That his feathers fell and his tail dropped low,
And this is true, as the records show.

—LUCY E. L. TAYLOR.

IN MEMORIAM

"The world recedes—it disappears!
Heaven opens on my eyes! my ears
With sounds seraphic ring.
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!
O Grave! where is thy victory?
O Death! where is thy sting?"

MRS. EDITH F. HALL PERRY, charter member, Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, Maine, entered into rest, November 15, 1901.

MRS. S. M. WELCH, charter member, Jane Douglass Chapter, Dallas, Texas, died June 9, 1901, greatly mourned. She was descended from General Samuel McDowell.

MRS. LOUISE ELIZABETH CONKLIN, Wadsworth Chapter, Wadsworth, Connecticut, died in East Hampton, Connecticut, November 30, 1901. A woman of sweet and gentle character.

MRS. SARAH C. B. HOLCOMB, charter member, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, lately entered into rest. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their great regret.

MRS. EUDORA E. KNOX, charter member, Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren, Arkansas, descendant of Mary Fuller Percival, died November 10, 1901. She was a noble and patriotic woman.

MRS. HATTIE FROST COBB, Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, Maine, entered into rest, December 14, 1901.

MISS EELA P. WILD, Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died recently.

MRS. L. WARD CLARKE, charter member, Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died recently.

MRS. ATTALENA FERSON ROSS, charter member, Old South Chapter, Boston, enthusiastic and efficient, passed beyond, Friday, December 6, 1901, from Lowell, Massachusetts, aged 59 years.

MRS. SUSAN J. DEERING, beloved member, Old South Chapter, died in Ayer, Massachusetts, March 16, 1901, aged 62 years, 5 months and 1 day. Her last resting place is marked with a magnificent facsimile of the insignia of the society cut in granite.

MRS. JANE BROWN MARSHALL, "Real Daughter," Old South Chapter, Boston, died in Cambridge, October 2, 1901, aged 95 years. A woman of remarkable beauty, great intelligence, the delight of a large family of descendants, retaining her faculties till the last.

MRS. MARTHA A. NETTLETON TIBBALS, charter member, Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, died, Milford, Connecticut, December 4, 1901.

MRS. FREDERIC STONE, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, died January 30, 1901.

MRS. LOUISE ROTHMEL DARLINGTON, Merion Chapter, Bala, Pennsylvania, died in Chicago, Illinois, November 8, 1901.

MRS. FIDELLA M. KEMPTON, Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, died April 28, 1901.

MRS. SARAH B. WILKINSON, Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, died October 30, 1901.

MRS. ELLEN DOUGLASS BAXTER, charter member, Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga, Tennessee, died, September 6, 1901, greatly mourned.

MRS. ABBY L. BARNEY, "Real Daughter," Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, died in North Swansea, Massachusetts, October 31, 1901, aged 95 years. She was the daughter of Pelig Luthor, a Revolutionary soldier.

MRS. JEMIMA SNOW, "Real Daughter," Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut, died December 14, 1901, aged 91 years. Her father, Joel Doane, served in the Revolutionary war.

MRS. EMELIA WATROUS, "Real Daughter," Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut, died August 13, 1901, aged 96 years. She was the daughter of David Clark, of Clark's Hill, a Revolutionary soldier.

MRS. NANCY WIRTLE, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died October 22, 1900, greatly mourned.

MRS. MARIA R. SLOCOMB TERRY, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died December 17, 1901. She was a descendant of William Slocomb, Franklin, Massachusetts.

MRS. CLARA LORAIN SLOCOMB WHEELER, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died January 13, 1901. She was a descendant of William Slocomb, Franklin, Massachusetts.

MRS. EUGENIA HARRIET PLUMMER, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died August 16, 1901.

Resolutions expressive of the regret felt were passed by the Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter on the death of each of these loyal and patriotic Daughters.

MISS MARY GODDARD ELLERY, daughter of George Wanton and Mary (Goddard) Ellery, died in Newport, Rhode Island, November 22, 1901. She was a granddaughter of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and fifth in descent from Governor William Wanton. Miss Ellery was a member of the Sanitary Society during the Civil War. She was also a member of the George Washington Memorial Society and of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames.

PROGRAM
OF THE
ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

February 17-22, 1902.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue near Fifteenth Street,

Washington, D. C.

1902

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

General Information.

There will be two sessions daily, one from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., with a recess from 1 to 2.30 o'clock, and the other session at 8 p. m.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor.

Honorary and ex-officers may occupy boxes.

All motions must be made in writing, signed by the mover and sent to the Recording Secretary General.

Roberts' Rules of Order is the accepted authority on Parliamentary Law.

Roll-call will be answered by State Regents for their Delegations; the Chapter Regents responding for their own

Chapters and representations. Special business sessions will be held during the Congress.

No nominations to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve if elected.

Notices will be read before the close of each session and posted on the bulletin board in the lobby of the Pennsylvania avenue entrance.

It is recommended that synopses of the reports of National Officers, not exceeding five minutes in length, and written or verbal reports of State Regents, not exceeding three minutes in length, be made to the Congress; full reports thereof be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The reason for this recommendation is, that the Congress may hear of the various lines of Chapter work, thus increasing the general interest in the work and aims of the Society.

Orders will be taken for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Lineage Book, the Directory, the Smithsonian Report, and the Insignia, in the corridor of the Fifteenth Street entrance of the Opera House.

The headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution will be open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., from Monday, February 17, to Saturday, February 22, 1902. inclusive, for the convenience of visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

PROGRAM.

Monday, February 17, 1902.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Prayer by the Chaplain General and the Congress:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the Fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the Patriotic Society represented here to-day, and the blessing which has hitherto attended it. And we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations, in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor

of our Fathers and Mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won;

And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our Fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world; all which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord." Amen.

Music—"Star-Spangled Banner."

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by _____.

Recess until 2 p. m.

Report of Credential Committee.

Roll call.

Report of Program Committee.

Consideration of Amendments.

Announcement of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

Reception at the Arlington from 9 to 11 p. m.

Tuesday, February 18, 1902.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of the Committee on Representation.

Reports of National Officers:

Recording Secretary General.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Registrar General.

Treasurer General.

Historian General.

Assistant Historian General.

Librarian General.

Presentation of the Reports of State Regents. (Limited to three minutes.)

Unfinished business.

Wednesday, February 19, 1902.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Reports of Committees:

Continental Hall.

Franco-American Memorial.

Revolutionary Relics.

National University.

Prison Ships.

Desecration of the Flag.

Report of the Editor of the Magazine.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine.

Report of the Magazine Committee.

Report of the Committee on Harmonizing the Constitution and
By-Laws.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

*Thursday, February 20, 1902.**10 a. m.*

Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of the Election of State Regents.

Nominations:

National officers.

Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Elections.

Report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Of-
ficers.

Report of Committee on Insignia.

Consideration of Lineage Book.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

*Friday, February 21, 1902.**10 a. m.*

Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of Elections.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Saturday, February 22, 1902.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music—"Star-Spangled Banner."

Reading of the Minutes.

Unfinished Business.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHING- TON, D. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., February 17-22. Subject to extension to February 26th.

The Trunk Line Passenger Association, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania.	Delaware & Hudson Canal	New York, Ontario & West.
Allegheny Valley.	Co.	ern.
Baltimore & Ohio (Parkers-	Delaware, Lackawanna &	New York, Philadelphia &
burg, Bellair and Wheel-	Western.	Norfolk.
ing, and east thereof).	Elmira, Courtland & North-	New York, Susquehanna &
Baltimore and Potomac.	ern.	Western.
Bennington and Rutland.	Fall Brook Coal Co.	Northern Central.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts-	Fitchburg.	Pennsylvania.
burg.	Fonda, Johnstown & Glov-	Philadelphia & Erie.
Camden & Atlantic.	ersville.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Central of New Jersey.	Grand Trunk.	Philadelphia, Wilmington &
Central Vermont.	Lehigh Valley.	Baltimore.
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-	New York Central & Hud-	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens-
ness to points in Trunk	son River (Harlem Divi-	burg.
Line Territory).	sion excepted).	Western New York & Penn.
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charles-	New York, Lake Erie & West-	sylvania.
ton, W. Va., and east there-	ern (Buffalo, Dunkirk and	West Jersey.
of).	Salamanca, and east	West Shore.
Cumberland Valley.	thereof).	Wilmington & Northern.

The New England Passenger Association and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following Companies: .

Boston & Albany.	Providence Line.	Maine Central.
N. Y. & New England.	Stonington Line.	N. Y. & New England.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford.	Boston & Maine.	New York, New Haven &
Old Colony.	Central Vermont.	Hartford. Old Colony Sys-
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal.	tem.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg.	Portland & Rochester.

The Central Traffic Association.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi River.

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from February 17th to February 22d, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than February 13th nor later than February 19th.

Be sure that, when purchasing your ticket, you request a certificate. *Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.* These tickets are not restricted to members of the D. A. R.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on February 18, 19, and 20, *on which dates certificates must be presented.*

You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. Similarly, if you arrive at the meeting later than February 20th, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated for the reduction returning.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but

is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey: *Provided, however,* That if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to February 26, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

8. Certificates are *not transferable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferable*.

9. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*), after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

10. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

☞ Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

☞ *Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.*

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Ebbitt House, terms \$3.00 per day. The Fairfax (under same management), \$1.00 per day and up; European Plan.

The New Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, opposite Grand Opera House; European Plan.

Rates—Single room, \$2.00 up; double room, \$4.00 up; single room, with bath, \$3.50 up; double room, with bath, \$5.00 up; double room, with bath, 2 beds, \$6.00 up.

Miss Garnett, 2009 G St., \$1.50 and \$1.00 per day.

Mrs. Mason, 1827 H St.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2021 I street, N. W.,

Chairman of Committee on Railroads and Hotels.

Office of the D. A. R., 902 F street, N. W.

NOTICE.

"The meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, called for December 16th, was not held in consequence of no action having been taken by the Continental Hall Committee in regard to selection of site."

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

NOTICE.

"By order of the National Board of Management, the following notice is issued:

All members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, not taking copies of the Directory at the time of the Congress will thereafter be charged 30 cents postage per copy for delivery."

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATA.

"On page 92 of the January number of the Magazine the name of Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, State Regent of Pennsylvania, is omitted among those voting. Miss Frazer voted in the negative."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Des Moines, Iowa,
170 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.

MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
109 W. 72nd Street, New York City.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio,

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.
1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, "The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th Street, New York.	MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.	MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.
MRS. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.	MRS. FRANK WHEATON, 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Bloomington, Ill.	MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Tacoma, Washington.
MRS. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.	MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 2021 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama,	Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arkansas,	Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California,	Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado,	Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut,	Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Delaware,	Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia,	Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.
Florida,	Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho,	
Illinois,	Mrs. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5711 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

Indiana,	Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, 458 South 9th Street, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, .	
Iowa,	Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
Kansas,	Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Mrs. G. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford.
Maryland,	Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Massachussetts, . .	Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Michigan,	Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Missouri,	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,	Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Nebraska,	Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, . .	Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey,	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico,	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, . .	Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
North Dakota, . . .	Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land.
Pennsylvania, . . .	Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island, . . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, . . .	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Utah,	Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIA JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro.
Virginia,	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, December 4th, 1901.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m. by the Recording Secretary General, who announced the receipt of a letter from the President General, stating that she would be delayed for a few hours but would be present at the meeting later.

The Recording Secretary General requested that nominations be made for the Chair.

Upon motion, Mrs. Crosman was elected to take the Chair.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Chair requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General. Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. William Parker Jewett, Vice-President General, Minnesota; Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Jay

Osbourne Moss, Ohio; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Wm. A. Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Virginia; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Washington State; Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Moses Moorehead Granger, Ohio; Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General; and of the State Regents: Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Helen M. Winslow, Massachusetts; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont, and Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming.

Upon motion of Mrs. Lippitt, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes as prepared for publication. At the conclusion of the reading it was moved and carried that the same be accepted.

Mrs. Tuttle rose to a question of privilege, to request that the regular order of business be suspended, that the Board might express their sympathy to the President General upon the bereavement she has recently sustained in the loss of her brother.

The Chair called for a motion, and Mrs. Tuttle moved: "That a letter be written the President General who has lately lost her eldest brother expressing the sincere sympathy of the Board in her sorrow."

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That Mrs. Tuttle be appointed to write the letter conveying the sympathy of the Board." Motion carried.

The regular order of business was resumed.

Reports of officers was called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that, complying with the instructions of the National Board of Management given at the November meeting, I have issued notices to all State Regents relative to the status of the National Board in regard to the proposed contract with Miss Dutcher; also notifications requesting the co-operation of the various Chapters, through their respective State Regents, in the celebration of the anniversary of General Washington's wedding day, January 17th, for the purpose of raising funds for the Continental Hall. I also sent to Mrs. McKinley the resolutions of condolence ordered to be engrossed by the Board, at the October meeting, and I have notified all committees appointed by the President General for the 11th Continental Congress. Replies have been received to committees as follows:

Program Committee: Mrs. George M. Sternberg accepts the chairmanship of this committee; Mrs. Murphy; Mrs. Lippitt; Mrs. Kinney; Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana; Mrs. Crosman; Miss Winslow; Miss Batcheller and Mrs. Tuttle have also accepted appointments to this committee.

Committee on Hotels and Railroads: Mrs. Kate K. Henry accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Hatcher; Miss Mickley; Mrs. William P. Jewett; Mrs. A. A. Kendall; Mrs. James D. Wynkoop; Mrs. Lounsberry; Mrs. Kellar; Mrs. Price and Mrs. Tallant accept. Mrs. Mellon declines with regret.

House Committee: Mrs. Richards accepts the chairmanship; Miss McBlair and Miss Lovell will also serve. Mrs. Monfort and Mrs. Peck decline, the latter in consequence of absence from this country.

Committee on Invitation: Mrs. Lindsay regrets her inability to act as chairman of this committee. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, accepts conditionally, provided her duties can be performed by correspondence. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page and Mrs. A. G. Foster will serve.

Committee on Press: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Clark Waring; Mrs. Julian Richards; Mrs. Helen M. Norton, and Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston will also serve.

Committee on Reception: Mrs. J. C. Burrows accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Moses M. Granger; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; Mrs. William Chittenden; Mrs. Frank Wheaton; Mrs. Samuel Verplanck; Miss Susan R. Hetzel; Mrs. Sarah A. Richardson, and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher accept on this committee.

Committee on Music and Decoration: Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw; Mrs. Inez C. H. Wallace; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe and Mrs. W. E. Youland accept. Mrs. Hull will be unable to act as chairman. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith and Mrs. George H. Shields also decline. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince accepts, provided she is here at the time.

These are the replies I have received up to this time; there are other members yet to be heard from.

Notices to committee meetings have been issued from my department, and in spite of the increasing work incident to the approach of the Continental Congress my department has ever given ready and efficient aid.

Number of letters and postals written, 280.

Letters have been received from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Robert E. Park and Mrs. John Lane Henry expressing regret at their inability to attend this meeting of the Board.

Owing to some difficulty in regard to the delay in receiving written reports from officers and committees, due to the Board meetings, I would like to recommend that all reports, whether long or short, be written and handed to the Recording Secretary General during the meeting, and that this officer be not held responsible for

reports not given in writing. It delays the transcript of the minutes, besides causing other unavoidable complications; hence this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

December 4, 1901.

Report accepted with the recommendation.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General, caused by illness, her report was read by Mrs. Henry.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of November I have the honor to report the following: Application blanks issued, 2,583; Constitutions, 779; Membership Circulars, 268; Officers' Lists, 237; letters received, 62; letters written, 46.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

December 4, 1901.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by Curator, November, 1901:

Postage on application blanks:

Amount on hand, November 1, 1901,	\$14 50
Amount expended,	12 34
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1901,	\$2 16

Office expenses:

To sending certificates to be signed,	\$ 55
" express on boxes from Buffalo,	4 60
" postal cards,	25
" telegrams,	50
" messenger's service	50
" ice,	1 30
" box pins,	75
" ink for pads,	25
" repairing typewriter,	55
" toilet supplies,	1 00
" janitor,	10
" stamps for Continental Hall Committee,	26
	<hr/>
	\$10 61

Report accepted.

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$25 20	
Ribbon,	5 00	
D. A. R. Reports,	4 00	
Statute book,	35	
Lineage Books, Vols. I, XIII,	54 00	
		<hr/>
		\$88 55

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 391; applications verified awaiting dues, 59; applications examined but incomplete, 132; applications on hand not verified, 85. Real Daughters presented, 4; dropped, 1. Resignations, 5; deaths, 59. Badge permits issued, 155.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Hetzel then moved that the report of the Registrar General be accepted and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and that they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcements of the deaths received with regret.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following resignations of Chapter Regents are presented: Mrs. Alice O'R. Macfarlane, Mexico, Missouri, and Mrs. Laura Moss Stephens, Columbia, Missouri; the expiration by limitation of the regency of Mrs. Mary D. MacHenry, of Fort Madison, Iowa.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Lily Emsley Markley, Mason City, Iowa; Mrs. Alice O'Rear Macfarlane, Columbia, Missouri; Mrs. Henel Gardiner Stevens Morrison, Southport, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Anna Richards Hill, Wheeling, West Virginia, and Mrs. Mira Lovela Hagans Lantz, Keyser, West Virginia; also, the reappointment of Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Eaton, Ohio.

Also a request for the organization of a chapter by Miss Mary Desha, through the State Regent of the District of Columbia.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 12; charter applications, 5; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5. Owing to the illness of

our engrosser, it has been impossible to issue any charters this month. Letters written, 101.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

Oct. 31—Nov. 30, 1901.

CURRENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last report,	\$9,651 91
Annual dues (\$1,419.00, less \$37.00 refunded),...	\$1,382 00
Initiation fees (\$402.00, less \$7.00 refunded),	395 00
Blanks,	1 70
Ribbon,	5 00
Rosettes,	25 20
Smithsonian Report (\$4.00, less 30 cts for messenger service),	3 70
Statute Books,	35

Actual income of the month..... \$1,812 95

Total, \$11,454 86

CURRENT FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Messenger service,	\$ 70
Roll of parchment for charters,	22 00
Clerical service (2 weeks),	79 00
	<hr/>
	\$101 70

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Messenger and telegrams,	\$2 25
Typewriter supplies,	3 00
Auditing McKinley Memorial Service,	2 70
Engrossing McKinley resolutions,	20 00
Repairing seal,	3 50
Stenographer,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$131 45

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

1,000 application blanks,	\$6 25
500 envelopes and wrappers,	2 05

Expressage on blanks,	5 00	
Clerical service,	10 00	
		<hr/> \$23 30

Office of Registrar General.

Messenger service,	\$1 25	
Expressage on certificates,	3 90	
Office supplies,	1 80	
6,000 circulars,	23 75	
Binding 3 vols.,	9 00	
2 book shelves,	1 60	
Sample, 4 plates for application blank,	10 00	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	170 00	
		<hr/> \$221 30

Office of Treasurer General.

Messenger and supplies,	\$ 30	
Auditing accounts, July 31-Oct. 31,	30 00	
200 mimeographed letters,	2 00	
Files, covers, pads, &c.,	7 90	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	175 00	
		<hr/> \$215 20

Office of Librarian General.

1 year's subscription to William and Mary Quar- terly,	\$3 00	
Binding 13 volumes,	10 45	
Clerical service,	60 00	
		<hr/> \$73 45

Office of Historian General—Lineage Book Account.

Wrapping paper and cord,	\$1 55	
Repayment of expressage,	1 20	
Clerical service (2 clerks),	120 00	
		<hr/>
Total expense of Lineage Book for month,	\$132 75	
Less receipts from sales,	54 00	
		<hr/>
Net expense of Lineage Book for the month,		\$78 75

Magazine Account.

Making 3 half tone plates,	\$5 00	
Auditing accounts, July 31-Oct. 31, 1901,	10 00	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	

Editor's salary,	83	33	
Publishing November number,	260	90	
<hr/>			
Total expense of magazine for month,....	\$434	23	
Less receipts from sales, &c.,	166	77	
<hr/>			
Net expense of Magazine for the month,.....	\$267	46	

General Office Expenses.

Messenger service,	\$1	45	
Ice and towels, &c.,	5	58	
1 qt. ink,		90	
Expressage,		73	
Dictionary and stand,	12	00	
Lining and laying carpet,	6	00	
Typewriter paper, ink, bands, blotters, &c.,	7	75	
Curator's salary,	85	00	
Rent for November, office and storeroom,	149	50	
<hr/>			
	\$268	91	

Directory Expenses.

Expressage on proof,	\$5	00	
Proof reading (2 readers),	106	00	
<hr/>			
	\$111	00	

Postage.

For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	\$1	00	
For Recording Secretary General,	2	25	
For Corresponding Secretary General,	1	00	
For Registrar General,	3	31	
For Historian General,	1	00	
For General Office,	1	32	
On application blanks,	10	00	
4,000 stamped envelopes,	85	40	\$106 28
For State Regent of Alabama,	4	36	
" " " " District of Columbia, ...	5	00	
" " " " Nebraska,	1	43	
" " " " New Jersey,	10	00	
" " " " North Dakota,	5	00	
" " " " Virginia,	5	00	30 81

Eleventh Continental Congress.

1,800 credential circulars,	16	00	
Postage on credential circulars,	6	00	22 00
<hr/>			

Total expenses of the month, \$1,651 61

Balance on hand—

In Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,966 65
In Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	7,846 60
	<hr/> \$9,813 25

Total balance, current fund, Nov. 30, 1901,..... \$11,464 86

CURRENT INVESTMENTS.

U. S. 2% Registered Bonds, face value,	\$8,000 00
“ 4% “ “ “ “	2,000 00

Total current investment, Nov. 30, 1901, \$10,000 00

CURRENT ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above,	\$9,813 25
Bonds of current investments, as above,	10,000 00

Total current assets, Nov. 30, 1901, \$19,813 25

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported, \$48 05

PERMANENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last report, \$22,443 61

Charter Fees.

Attleboro Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	5 00
Lagonda Chapter (reissue, formerly Springfield), <i>Ohio</i> ,	2 00
	<hr/> \$7 00

Life Membership.

<i>St. Paul Chapter</i> , Mrs. Lucy M. C. Von Weldel- stodt,	12 50
<i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Miss Elizabeth M. Utley,	12 50
<i>Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter</i> , Mrs. Emeline R. Jones,	12 50
<i>Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</i> , Mrs. Florence E. Moseley,	12 50
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Mrs. Bettie L. Heegaard,	12 50
	<hr/> \$62 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Thomas Jefferson Chapter, *Georgia*, 12 50

Total cash receipts, Permanent Fund,
Nov. 30, \$22,525 61

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

U. S. Registered 2% bonds, face value,	\$14,000 00
“ “ 3% “ “ “	11,000 00
“ “ 4% “ “ “	27,000 00
“ “ 5% “ “ “	6,000 00

Total Permanent Fund Investment, Nov. 30, 1901, . . \$58,000 00

Total assets Permanent Fund, Nov. 30, 1901, . . . \$80,525 61
Respectfully submitted.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Dec. 4, 1901.

Approved.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: During the past month ten Lineage Books have been distributed. A letter that I have received from one small Chapter in New York State has enabled me to realize, in part, the beneficial effect of this distribution.

The 14th volume of the Lineage Book is being sent to the press. Three hundred letters have been written in preparing and completing this record.

Since I was last with you one of the first of our "Real Daughters" has left us, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, daughter of Colonel Hammond, of the Revolutionary Army. She has been, ever since the State of Georgia identified itself with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Regent of the Chapter in Macon that bears her name,—not only the Regent, but active Regent. Every application for membership in that Chapter bears her own signature, in a beautiful flowing hand, peculiarly her own.

I had the great privilege of meeting another "Real Daughter" in Rochester about a week ago, Mrs. Louisa Rochester Pitkin, daughter of the Revolutionary officer who founded the city, and Honorary State Regent of New York. My interview with her was most interesting, but too long for a report. I will make it the subject of an article in the Magazine and will simply submit to the Board a postal card that Mrs. Pitkin wrote, in reply to a note requesting her to appoint a time of meeting. I will now present this to the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

December 4, 1901.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, said: "The Committee will be most grateful for this postal card,

written by the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and accept it with sincere thanks."

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: I have only to report that all letters and Chapter reports coming to me, have been acknowledged, then handed to Mrs. Kinney for use in preparing the Smithsonian Report. There have only been a few such reports so far sent me.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

BETTIE BECK GOODLOE,

Assistant Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

December 4, 1901.

Report accepted.

At this point the President General arrived and took the Chair.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Librarian General be authorized to send to the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in California, a set of the Lineage Books." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the past month:

Bound Volumes.—1. Record of the services of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of Kittery and Eliot, Maine, who served their country on land and sea in the American Revolution, from 1775 to 1783. Compiled by Oliver P. Remick. Boston, A. Mudge & Son, 1901, (2) 223 pp. 8°. This is a most admirable book, for not only is the military record given with great fullness, but dates of birth, marriage and deaths; name and parentage of wife; residence at time of death, and other facts of interest are given in nearly every instance. A list of the officers and crew of the Continental frigate "Raleigh," as well as a similar list of the "Ranger," will be of service to many. 2-3. Volumes 12 and 13 of the Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Published by the Society. Harrisburg, 1901. With the 13th volume the record of the first twelve hundred members is completed. 4. The Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware. By George William Marshall, M. D. The eight muster rolls of the companies in Col. John Haslet's "Delaware Battalion of Continental Troops in the service of the United States Colonies," and biographical sketches of a number of prominent Delaware officers, which compose this book, first appeared in the Milford (Del.) Herald of May 30, 1895. Typewritten copies have been made and bound, in order to have them in permanent form. With the exception of a few rolls in the Pennsylvania Archives, these are all the available Revolutionary records of Delaware. 5. Revolutionary muster rolls. Vol. 2. A number of Chelmsford and Martha's

Vineyard taken from newspapers and other sources, have been type-written and bound.

I take this opportunity to beg that all who may have original muster rolls in their possession, or true copies of same, would kindly send them to the library, to be copied and put in a permanent form for reference. A great favor would be conferred and many benefitted. The originals would be carefully guarded and promptly returned.

The following periodicals have been bound and put upon the shelves: 6. New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 55. 7. Genealogical Advertiser. Vol. 3. 8. Genealogical Quarterly. Vol. 1. 9. Connecticut Magazine. Vol. 6. 10. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 8. 11. William and Mary Quarterly. Vol. 9. 12. American Monthly Magazine, Vol. 18.

Unbound Volumes.—1. Year Book. Spinning Wheel Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., 1901. 2. Year Book, 1901-1902. Saratoga Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. 3. Proceedings and Collections. Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Wilkes-Barre, the Society, 1901. Vol. 6. 4. Charter, Constitution and By-laws of the Oneida Historical Society. Utica, 1901. 56 pp.

Periodicals.—1. Spirit of '76. October. 2. Patriotic Review. November. 3. True Republic, November and December. 4. Genealogical Advertiser, September. 5. Publications of Southern Historical Association for November. 6. Bulletin New York Public Library, November.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That this matter of securing another room or a re-adjustment of the rooms now at our disposal, be referred to the Committee on Supervision." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Crosman: Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege. It is with great pleasure that I present to the library these four volumes of Palfrey's History of New England. This work is spoken of in Bacon's Historical Manual as not only the best history of New England, but the most comprehensive work of research ever published. In view of the appreciation in which we hold the donor, Mrs. Geer,—whom we all love, I move a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Geer." All present arose. Miss McBlair said: "The Librarian wishes to express her delight and gratitude at receiving this accession to the Library."

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the matter of adjusting the offices and the purchase of furniture be left to the various officers and Supervising Committee, with power to act." Motion carried.

Report of the Committee appointed to examine Congressional Proceedings was presented, as follows: Madam President and Members of the Board: Your Committee appointed to consult the proceedings of the last Continental Congress, to ascertain the directions of the Tenth Continental Congress, report: On page 399, Congressional Proceedings, we find the following:

President General (Mrs Manning) The Chair must state, that we cannot control the action of the next Congress; each Congress is a law unto itself.

Mrs. Roberts (page 417). "My understanding is, that no one Continental Congress can provide a committee for the next Continental Congress. No one President General, who is in the Chair one year, can provide a committee for the next President General."

From these statements it would seem hardly worth while to go through the proceedings to find rules of action laid down by the Tenth Congress to be carried out by the Eleventh Congress.

On some points action was taken by the Congress which was to be carried out by the President and Secretary and again calling on action by the Board.

Regarding the action taken by the Board to relieve the President General from performing a duty which was laid down by the Congress, in regard to the "recognition pin," that was disposed of at the last meeting of the Board, when it was plainly shown that such a course was in conflict with an existing contract with other parties, and must be referred to the coming Congress, because it interferes with a higher United States law covering contracts.

The next matter that came up in a new light was the coming contract with Caldwell & Co. Before the Committee reports on the contract we would like to draw the attention of this Board to the wording of the propositions of a contract from Caldwell & Co., and to the wording of the Resolution which authorizes a new contract to be signed with Caldwell & Co.

Read from page 830, Caldwell's proposition, and from pages 910-911, and 906, Dutcher Resolution. From this reading it appears that if we draw up a contract with Caldwell & Co. at this time, it is to be by order of the Congress for the \$5.75 pin. That was chosen by Congress because by that contract or proposition from Caldwell, the Insignia is protected, and Caldwell is bound to protect it from infringement.

We all know now, which we did not know at the last Congress, that any pin having the insignia of the Society engraved or otherwise, impressed upon any material is an infringement of our design, and Caldwell & Co. would be bound to protect us by law. How can we give such a contract to Caldwell & Co. unless we take the responsibility of making a contract that will prohibit Congress from making a contract with Miss Dutcher, if they so choose next February?

You have referred Miss Dutcher's to Congress and by this new contract you would bind them so they could not act.

The Committee sees only one way out of this dilemma. This contract of Caldwell's must be referred to Congress. In the interim of December 6th to a time when a new contract is signed, no permit can be issued from this office for an Insignia.

We find from the instructions of Congress that no commemorative services are to be arranged for the 22nd of February.

The Committee does not find any legislation of the Tenth Continental Congress obligatory on the Eleventh Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARIA B. WHEATON,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

Report accepted.

The President General requested Mrs. Kinney to report on the Smithsonian publication.

Mrs. Kinney said: Madam President, As Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, I can only say that I have been unable to go on with the work, as I am waiting for the new D. A. R. Directory in order to get a list of the Chapters. When this can be obtained, I can then take up the work of compilation.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee met on December fourth.

It reports correspondence (through its Chairman) with the Editor of the Magazine, also consultation with the Business Manager.

It has no recommendations to make at this time, nor any changes to suggest in the methods of work; but it continues to urge the importance of deeper personal interest in the Magazine throughout the entire membership of our Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

Chairman.

Report accepted.

At one o'clock p. m. it was moved to adjourn until 2.15 p. m. Motion carried.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *December 4th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the President General.

The Report of the Program Committee was presented through its Chairman, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the number of programs printed be three thousand." Motion carried.

Mrs. Jewett moved: "That the Treasurer General be empowered to pay the necessary expenses incident to the preparation of the program for the Eleventh Continental Congress." Motion carried.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the Chairman of the Railroad Committee be given twenty-three dollars by the Treasurer General for advance sum to Railroad agent." Motion carried.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the election of Official Reader for the Eleventh Continental Congress now take place." Motion carried.

Mrs. Crosman nominated Miss Janet Richards to this position. Mrs. Lindsay: "I second this on account of the strength and clearness of Miss Richard's voice and her efficiency in the past."

Miss McBlair nominated Mrs. Isabelle Walker, requesting the reading of the letter presented at the last meeting of the Board, with the extracts from the proceedings of the Continental Congress in recommending Mrs. Walker for this position at the Congress of 1902.

The President General appointed as Tellers, Miss Winslow, Mrs. Verplanck and Mrs. Tuttle.

Pending the voting, the report of the Committee on Directory was read and upon motion accepted.

The Chairman of Tellers reported: "Madam President: There were twenty-nine present and twenty-eight votes were cast. Of this number Miss Richards received seventeen votes and Mrs. Walker eleven."

President General: "The Chair will then announce that Miss Richards is elected Official Reader of the Eleventh Continental Congress."

"What will you do with the report of the Tellers?"

Upon motion of Mrs. Lockwood, the same was accepted by the Board. Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the result of the election by this Board of Miss Janet Richards as Official Reader to the Eleventh Continental Congress be at once conveyed to her by the Recording Secretary General." Seconded by Mrs. Mellon and carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That resolution of condolence be sent to Mr. Hugh Vernon Washington on the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, Chapter Regent, Honorary State Regent of Georgia and a "real daughter." Motion carried.

The President General invited the members of the Board to her home, 1800 Mass. Ave., at 7.30 p. m.

This was acknowledged by the Board with a rising vote of thanks.

President General: "May I ask Mrs. Tuttle to take the Chair. I am called away."

Mrs. Henry moved that the Board reconsider the appointment of Mr. Hanna as stenographer to the Eleventh Congress. Motion carried.

At 5.20 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY MORNING, *December 5, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

A supplementary report was presented from the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through the State Regent of Indiana the appointment of Mrs. Sarah Lewis Guthrie as Chapter Regent at Dupont, Indiana, is presented for confirmation.

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

V. P. G. O.

Report accepted and appointment confirmed by the Board.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Since the last meeting of the Board there has been one meeting of the Credential Committee for the selection of Badges, which are herewith submitted for the approval of the Board.

All letters pertaining to representation and the credential work have been answered up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

Chairman Credential Committee.

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

It was moved and carried that the same be accepted with its recommendation for extra clerical assistance.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That a rising vote of sympathy be sent to Mrs Robert S. Hatcher, our Corresponding Secretary General, in her illness and an expression of hope for her speedy recovery." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The President General appointed a committee to receive Mr. Van Roden, consisting of Miss Winslow, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Verplanck and Mrs. Granger.

Miss Hetzel presented the Report of the Committee on Ancestral Bars, as follows: The price of each ancestral bar pin will be \$2.50, each additional bar, \$2.00. Caldwell & Co. will allow the full value for the gold in any bars returned. Bars of Officers, Chapter bars, etc., can be retained at choice, as they do not require the endorse-

ment of the National Society. A bar issued by permit can be used for nothing but the name of an ancestor. The patent is issued in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Meantime, requests for the bar permits are coming in rapidly to the Registrar General and it will probably be necessary to provide separate blanks for the names of the ancestors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Chairman.

KATE K. HENRY,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the application for ancestral bars be placed on separate cards." Motion carried.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report: Ordered.

November 19th, 4,000 stamped envelopes for Curator.

November 30th, 1,000 postal cards for Registrar General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT,
Chairman.

ELLA L. JEWETT,
K. K. HENRY,
EMMA G. HUIJ.

Report accepted.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the next meeting of the National Board of Management be held on the second Wednesday of January, 1902, as the first Wednesday falls on New Year's Day." Motion carried.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

The Registrar General submitted to the Board the case of the admission of a "real daughter" to membership. After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Mellon moved: "That the matter of Mrs. Cheney's application be held over until the case is decided between the contending Chapters of the different States." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg and carried.

The Committee appointed to interview Mr. Van Roden, of the firm of Caldwell & Co. reported through its Chairman, Miss Winslow, that the committee had seen Mr. Van Roden, and had referred him to the Society's attorney in order to ascertain just what arrangements could be made, and that the committee would have another interview with him in the afternoon.

Report accepted.

Referring to the matter presented by the Registrar General, Mrs. Darwin stated that she had a letter from Mrs. Peel, of Joseph Haber-

sham Chapter in regard to the paper of "real daughters" deceased, which she read to the Board.

It was moved and carried that this letter be read.

The Chair: Ladies, the report of the Registrar General is before you, the supplementary report, what will you do with it?

Miss Hetzel moved: "That this report be accepted and the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants; also, that the notices of the deaths be received with regret."

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the National Board sustain the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters in her ruling according to By-law 6, Art. X. of the Constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded by Mrs. Howard, and carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. J. J. Estey as Chairman of the Committee on Invitation for the Eleventh Continental Congress, vice Mrs. Lindsay, who was unable to serve.

This appointment was confirmed by the Board.

At 1.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.30 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *December 5th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION was read as follows: Madam President, I have not had the concerted action of the whole committee, as the members are out of the city, one having been a large part of the time in the Philippines. Your Chairman, however, can report united action by the clerks to keep the work well up to date. I find that relying upon people's honor is a great factor in the faithful activities of life; and I have not been disappointed in the service in the offices of our Society.

We have approved the nomination made by Mrs. Tulloch of Mrs. Kane as assistant clerk in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, agreeable to the action of the Board last month.

We also ask the Board's careful attention to the recommendation of the Officers of at least two of our departments; the crowded condition of the rooms interfering with the work of each other. This is the case when two departments are obliged to be in the same

room. We are daily, almost hourly, reminded how much we need our own building. It is almost a necessity that each officer should have a place by herself and her clerk to do satisfactory work.

As our Society enlarges the work and responsibility increases, and as a natural consequence, the expenses keep pace.

Your committee also ask that the day before Christmas and New Years day this office be closed, as the Government gives one-half day each as well as the 22nd of February, which day our force is necessarily on duty.

We ask to have the permission of the Board for the framing of the pictures of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Manning to hang the same in the Board room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD
Chairman of Committee.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted with its recommendation.

Miss Mickley moved: "That Mrs. Draper be re-imbursed for the typewriting bill presented by her." Motion carried.

Mrs. Granger was requested to take the Chair.

Report of Business Manager:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

October 1st to November 30th, 1901.

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash receipts,	\$257 50
To sale of extra copies,	16 55
To advertisements,	19 00
To cuts in Magazine,	5 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$298 05

OFFICE EXPENSES.

October 1st to November 30th, 1901.

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter as per vouchers,	\$3 82
To postage, 2 months,	5 00
To extra postage,	02
To freight and cartage, October numbers,	1 46
To freight and cartage, November numbers,	1 18
To expressage,	80
To 2 Falcon files,	1 00

\$13 28

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, October number, including mailing and postage,	\$290 97
Printer's bill, November number, including mailing and postage,	260 90
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 66
Salary, Business Manager,	150 00
Mrs. Newcomb, Quarterly payment, Genealogical Dept.,	12 50
National Engraving Co.,	21 24
Caldwell & Co., stationery,	6 55
Postage, Editor,	5 00
Auditing of Business Manager's accounts, August 1st to November 1st,	10 00
Office expenses, 2 months, as per itemized account, rendered and attached,	13 28
	<hr/>
	\$937 10

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

The motion offered by Mrs. Verplanck at the November meeting in regard to the organization of Chapters, under a ruling of the Chair, that this motion conflicted with the Constitution, was, with the consent of the Board, ordered rescinded.

Mrs. Verplanck moved: "That the Recording Secretary General draft a letter to be sent to the lawyer, Mr. A. S. Worthington, and submit the same to the Board and our lawyer." Seconded by Mrs. Jewett. Carried.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Mellon moved: "That this Board rescind the motion of Mrs. Wiles in order to relieve the officers of our Society." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lippitt: "In the meantime, may I ask that until something else is done, the Chair will give us a ruling on this, as to whether the permission to inspect covers the permission to print and distribute?"

President General: "Decidedly not; it is not to copy and circulate at all." This is the ruling of the Chair.

Miss Hetzel asked to withdraw her resolution in regard to having the names of ancestors put on the card catalogue. This was granted by the Board.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report for the admission of a new applicant.

Upon motion the report was accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for this applicant.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board, the ballot had been cast for the applicant presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and she was declared a duly elected member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At 5 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

FRIDAY MORNING, *December 6, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report. The same was, upon motion, accepted, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Tuttle moved: "That the committee for Official Stenographer for the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution be allowed to expend an additional \$30, if it is found necessary, to complete arrangements for the same." Motion carried.

At 1 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, *December 6th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

The Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters asked to present the following supplementary report: The resignation of Mrs. Annie Jacqueline Peyster, Regent of the Chapter at Charlestown, West Virginia.

This was accepted with an expression of regret.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the Official Reader for the Eleventh Continental Congress be paid the sum of \$100 for her services." Motion carried.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

Upon motion this was accepted and the Recording Secretary General directed to cast the ballot for the new applicant.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicant presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and she was hereby declared a duly elected member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That in the absence of the Board, the President General and the Recording Secretary General be empowered to sign a contract for the recognition pin with Miss Ellinore Dutcher, in accordance with all the limitations of the contract made with J. E. Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1901, and resolution of the Tenth Continental Congress." Carried.

At 3.10 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the 8th day of January, 1902.

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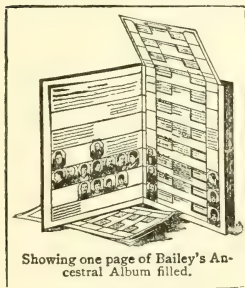
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Devoted to American History and Patriotism

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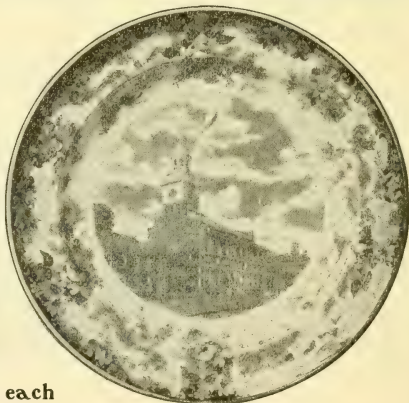
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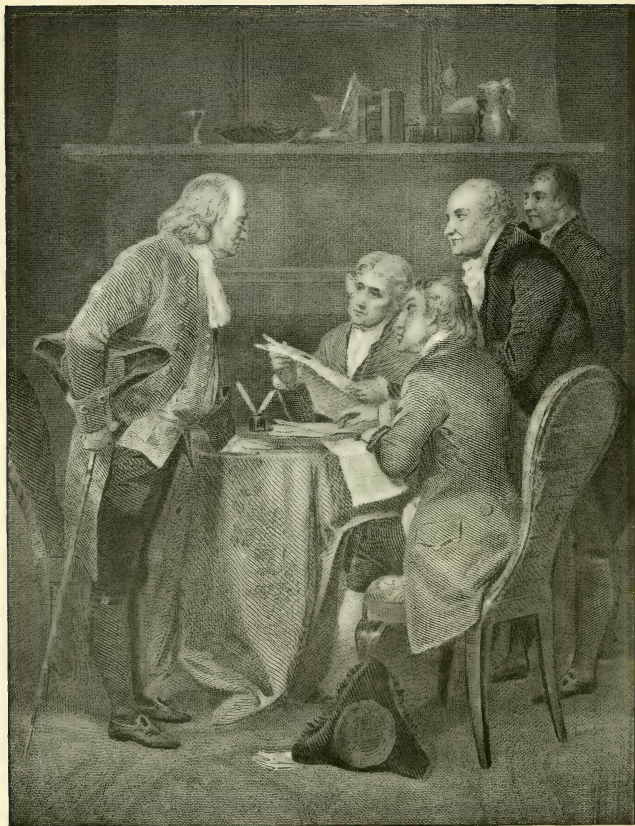
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DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1902.

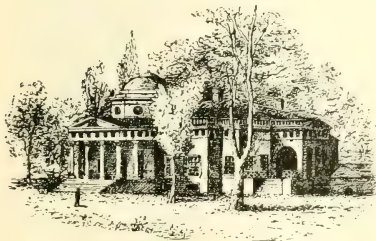
NO. 3.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Mrs. Robert E. Park.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. Only a few words will be said of this great man, whose life cannot be fittingly given under many pages far beyond the limits of these articles. He was born in Shadwell, Virginia, April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello, July 4, 1826. He was graduated at William and Mary's college; studied law under George Wythe; entered the house of burgesses in 1769 and the continental congress in 1775. His was the hand which drew up the immortal Declaration of Independence. In 1779, he became governor of Virginia and served through the trying times when the Virginian legis-

lature was so often obliged to flee before the approach of the British army. The capture of Cornwallis attoned for all these sufferings. He served the nation in France as minister plenipotentiary



and later became secretary of state under Washington. He was twice president of the United States, and through his

masterly negotiations the United States became possessed of an empire beyond the Mississippi.

He was buried in his own graveyard at Monticello. The stone above his grave bears an inscription, written by his own hand: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."



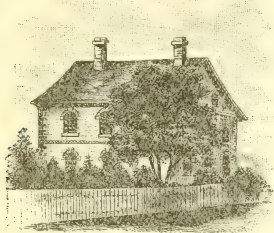
His wife was Martha, daughter of John Wayles. Mr. Jefferson was tenderly attached to her and would accept no office which would involve a separation.

"Of Jefferson's home, Monticello, it is enough to say, that it is the pride and delight of lovers of the beautiful, not only in Virginia, but throughout America."

THOMAS NELSON, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Yorktown, Virginia, December 26, 1738, and died January 4, 1789. He was the son of William Nelson, a man of note and a wealthy landed proprietor. Thomas Nelson was educated at Eton and Cambridge, England. He was elected to the house of burgesses in 1761. In 1762 he married Lucy, daughter of Colonel Philip Grymes. He was a delegate to the house of burgesses that declared the action of Lord Dunmore in dissolving that body an unwarrantable usurpation. He early advocated the organization of a military force and was elected colonel of a Virginia regiment. He was an active member of the state constitutional convention. Being elected to the continental congress, he placed his name with the other immortals. In 1777 he was made commander-in-chief of the state forces



and raised a troop of cavalry at his own expense. When the state called for \$2,000,000 he obtained most of it on his own security. He also frequently paid the regiments from Virginia out of his own purse. He became governor of his state in 1781. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded the Virginia militia and directed the fire against his own house. His vast estate went for the debts he had incurred for the public, and no recompense was ever made. He was a patriot of the highest type.



"Thomas Nelson, Jr., lived in a fine house in Yorktown, still owned by the Nelson family. One incident in connection with this place is historical. At the time of Cornwallis's surrender, the British commander was in this house. As the soldiers hesitated to fire upon it, General Nelson himself ordered the guns to

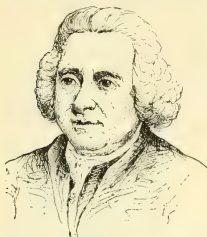
be turned upon it. The house, however, is now standing and in fine condition."

BENJAMIN HARRISON, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Berkeley, Virginia, in 1740 and died April, 1791. In 1774 he was chosen one of the committee of correspondence, in 1774 was one of the delegates to congress and was four times reelected to that body. On June 10, 1776, he introduced the resolution declaring the independence of the American colonies. He also served in the Virginia house of delegates and was twice governor of that state.



Of his home, Mrs. Harper writes: "Benjamin Harrison lived at Berkeley, on the James river, near Westover. While I am not positive the house is yet standing, it should be, for the walls of the first floor were a yard thick."

CARTER BRAXTON was born at Newington, Virginia, September 10, 1736, and died October 10, 1797. He was educated at William and Mary's college. He became a member of the house of burgesses in 1765, of the Virginia convention in 1774 and again in 1775. He succeeded Peyton Randolph to the continental congress in 1776 and signed the document that secured him immortality. He held many high offices in Virginia, both during and after the revolutionary war.



Mrs. Harper says of him: "Carter Braxton, the last of the signers, lived at Cherokoko, King William county, about twenty miles from Richmond, on a Johnson grant of land. The house was burned and later rebuilt by Braxton's grandson. Unless it has been very recently sold, it is still in the Braxton family."

MARY DRAPER.

By Emma Frances Allen.

A traveler going from Boston towards Dedham by the electric cars may see off on his right across a field just before he enters the town, the site of a farm which, in 1775, and until 1810, was the home of a patriotic woman to whom those who know of her gladly pay the tribute of a grateful remembrance.

The house on this farm was probably built in 1653, and was considered equal if not superior to anything in the country at the time. Its construction, the style of the roof, the lift on the rafter to carry the roof over the combing, the projection of the story at the end, the leaded square windows, the sill and many other features, showed the fashion of the times, and were proofs that it was a substantial building. The house and out-buildings were destroyed by fire about 1870, but a photograph of the home had been previously

taken and copies of it are in the possession of the Mary Draper Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Time has effaced almost every vestige of any human habitation, and only the depression of the cellar which was under one room only, a common thing in the houses of old times, marks the spot where Mary Draper lived in the old post-road to Providence. By the straightening of Centre street, the bend of the old road has been discontinued, and the site of the house does not now bound on the street.

Mary Aldis, who became Mary Draper, was born April 4th, 1719. She had been married previously and was known as the widow Allen. The date of the marriage of her father and mother is shown on the Dedham records as of April 19th, 1715, but no record can be found of her own marriage to Moses Draper. She had six children, five sons and one daughter, and when the youngest child, a boy, was thirteen years of age, her husband died on January 21st, 1775, three months before the Lexington alarm. At this time Mary Draper was fifty-six years old. Moses, the oldest son, thirty-one years of age and married, had joined the patriots. He was lieutenant in Captain Moses Whiting's first Roxbury company of minute men, and was with his company when the troops assembled at Roxbury Neck.

These days were busy with warlike preparations, and the minute men and militia responded with alacrity to the expected call to arms. The Rev. William Clark, Episcopal clergyman of Dedham, records as follows in his diary in 1775:

April 20—A terrible and distressing time such as New England never saw before.

April 25—Providence artillery goes by and several companies from that way.

April 29—Soldiers go by yet.

April 30—Several large companies go by.

Now came Mary Draper's opportunity to show she joined in spirit with her oldest son already gone to meet the "red-coats." For when the alarm sounded and men began to troop by towards Lexington, she spread a board before her house with abundant supply of bread and cheese. Not simply once, but day after day, she filled her ample brick ovens

and baked bread for the hungry travelers. She had cider brought out also for them and we may judge how grateful that New England beverage was to thirsty, dusty men, for the spring was warm this year of 1775.

When the passing need was over there was more for her to do, for Boston was in a state of siege for nearly a year and there was scant supply of ammunition. Connecticut and other colonies sent supplies, but private individuals were called on and Mary Draper was ready. She took her bright, shining pewter platters, pans and mugs,—as precious to a New England house-wife as silver in a rich man's house—and melted them into bullets in a mould such as most farmers of the day possessed.

News traveled fast in those days, though newspapers were scarce, roads few, and houses far apart. The people were vigilant and alert to keep informed as to what was going on, and what was needed. People were industrious too as well as watchful, and the spinning wheel and loom were kept busy. Frequent demands were made for clothing for the Continental army, and from cloth woven in her own home Mary Draper made coats for the soldiers and turned her sheets and blankets into shirts for them.

She lived to see some of the fruits of her labors and sacrifices, as the following entry upon the records of the Dedham church shows the time of her death to be: "November 20, 1810. Widow Mary Draper, 92, of old age." She lies buried in the little burial ground in West Roxbury, near the headstone yet standing, which marks the resting place of James Draper the "Puritan" and his wife Miriam.

Such is the brief record of this patriotic woman; and her deeds performed in a quiet, unostentatious way more than a century and a quarter ago should inspire women of to-day with a desire to emulate her example and to give of their hearts and their substance when the call comes.

To close in the words of the motto of the Mary Draper Chapter taken from the speech of Robert C. Winthrop in Faneuil Hall, July 4th, 1845:

Our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands.

CAPTAIN AMASA MILLS.

By Kate H. Green.

The subject of this sketch was born in Connecticut in 1739. When he was sixteen years old he enlisted in the militia for service in the French and Indian war. He was at the battle of Lake George. All the colonies had contributed men and money to carry on this campaign. The New England troops were under the command of Sir William Johnson, and the French under General Dieskau. The Americans had only old flint-lock hunting guns. The French marched up in splendid gold-laced uniforms, and bayonets which glistened in the sun long before the men could be plainly seen. It was a hot day and the men were impatient to fire, but waited for orders which soon came. "Fire low." The fire was so deadly that the French broke rank and ran. The Americans won the victory, and took General Dieskau prisoner. He swore that there was another just such an army coming to reënforce him, so the Americans were obliged to lie on their arms all night, and could hear the French wounded crying "de l'eau" in all directions, but could not go to care for them for they were getting ready for another engagement. About two o'clock in the morning they could hear the tramp of an approaching army. Soon the pickets cried out, "Who goes there?"

The reply was "Friends."

"Friends to whom?"

"Friends to King George."

And when the sentinels asked, "Who were their commanders" they found it was reënforcements for themselves, and not for the enemy.

This account of the battle of Lake George is as Captain Mace Mills told it to his grandchildren, and by them it was told to their children.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Captain Mills raised a company of Simsbury men and joined the

eighteenth regiment, Colonel John Pettibone. The skirmish at Lexington took place on the 19th of April, 1775. The Lexington alarm was immediately sent out. All eastern Connecticut was up in arms at once. The alarm reached New Hartford the 20th. Men immediately hurried off. The New Hartford company, Seth Smith, captain, had two lieutenants, Amasa Mills and Uriah Seymour. This was the militia which was afterwards reorganized for service in the Continental army for the year 1776. It was now Colonel Wyllys's regiment, sixteen captains, of whom Amasa Mills was one. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, the regiment marched under General Washington to New York City, and remained in that vicinity from April to the close of the year. They assisted in fortifying New York; were ordered to the Brooklyn front August 24th; engaged in battle of Long Island, August 27th, in retreat from New York, September 1st; present with the army at White Plains, October 28th; remained under General Heath in the neighborhood of Peekskill until expiration of service December 31st, 1776.

There is a family tradition that Captain Mace had a fine voice, and his men were fond of hearing him sing. When they were encamped on Long Island, and expecting an attack from the British, the orders were that every light should be out by nine o'clock. One night the men got Captain Mace singing and when nine o'clock came they were loth to have him stop, so he kept on. At half past nine General Washington sent his aid round to see who was the principal singer, and when the aid returned and reported that it was Captain Mace, General Washington sent orders for Captain Mace to take his men and make a tour of the Island, and they had to go, marching all night, and came into camp about seven o'clock in the morning. General Washington sent for Captain Mace to come to his headquarters. He went with fear and trembling, but when he arrived there the general met him cordially, laid his hand on his shoulder and said, "Orders must be obeyed," and then invited him to breakfast with him, and gave him the very best the camp afforded, and Captain Mace said they always looked out for nine o'clock after that.

Captain Amasa Mills reënlisted early in 1777, for he is mentioned as reporting with his company at the time of the Danbury alarm in April, 1777, when a British force under Governor Tryon made a raid into Connecticut, destroying the military stores at Danbury and burning the town.

In the fall of 1777 Captain Mace with the Connecticut troops went into winter quarters with Washington at Valley Forge. Here they suffered terribly. Captain Mace wrote to his wife (Lucy Curtis) how badly off they were, and she started from Connecticut on horseback and rode to Valley Forge, carrying a bag of dried apples and some parched corn, and also some socks of her own knitting. When she arrived in camp she found that the men had cut off their boot-tops and boiled them to make soup, and the boots were so worn through that their feet tracked blood in the snow wherever they went.

Captain Mills served through the Revolutionary war being promoted to be major in May, 1780. The latter years of his life he was entirely blind. He retained his beautiful voice to the last, and was never tired of singing and telling stories for the entertainment of his grandchildren and the young people of the neighborhood.

The loss of his eyesight was due to the hardships suffered at Valley Forge, and he received a pension from the government. My father, who was Captain Mace's grandson, and remembered hearing his grandfather tell many stories of the war, could never tell us about the winter at Valley Forge without the tears rolling down his cheeks, and his voice choking with pity for the sufferings of the men.

Captain Mills and his wife, Lucy, lie side by side in well-cared for graves at Simsbury, Connecticut. On the stone over his grave is this inscription:

"Here sleeps the Patriot and the Christian, an ornament to Religion and an honor to his Country."

A PLEA FOR THE FLAG.

By Julia Thruston Booker.

The law of the land it protects should make base uses of the "Star Spangled Banner" a misdemeanor punishable by the law. The apathetic acceptance of its shelter by many Americans without protest against its desecration is an offense to patriotism and national pride, and every truly loyal American heart should leap forth and cheer on the patriotic societies of the country in their effort to enforce into recognition the duty of the nation to protect the nation's flag from being desecrated to the advertising purposes of trade.

To-day it is seen on everything to eat, drink and wear in the land, every article for barter and sale, every latest fad, patent medicines, patent freezers, patent corsets; the newest chewing gums, ices and bon-bon boxes, and, the oriflamme that was unfurled in 1776 in the name of liberty and humanity, fighting the good fight of freedom, an emblem of the noblest courage, the purest self sacrifice, the loftiest patriotism is dishonored into advertising dodgers, branded into sugar candies, and used as a general "stop-gap to keep the wind away."

Fling its colors abroad in the land everywhere, but in reverence and adoration! Put them into the hands of the children that their young eyes may see in its stars and stripes an alphabet for good that begins with their beginning and grows into their growth. Teach the boys to lift their caps whenever its splendors are faced, and wherever, and to live to resent its insults as their own. Teach the girls that above the love of sweethearts and home is still a nobler love, and when the flag calls to give their dearest and best in brave reply. So, guided through reverence, the men and women of the nation will protect from ignorant and indifferent vandalism that which to them means everything worth living for and worth dying for, measureless glory, and deathless fame. The dishonorable labeling of dry goods, groceries, and every

emanation of degenerate brains with the "Star Spangled Banner" will cease, and its colors be as sacredly guarded as God's pennant itself.

WASHINGTON.

By Clarence Leland Miller.

Poets may sing of the heroes of old,
Telling the deeds that were done by the bold,
Greater than all is the name that shall stand,
Washington, Father of Liberty's land.

Others have fought for the glory of fame,
Led by the light of a misleading aim;
Washington, heedless of self to the end,
Fought for the rights of his brother and friend.

Rough was the sea when he stepped on the deck,
Racked was the ship till it trembled a wreck;
Placing with calmness his hand on the wheel,
Slowly they sailed for the harbor of weal.

Dark were the clouds with the dread of despair,
Flooding the ship with a torrent of care;
Yet in the midst of the gathering of gloom,
One, and one only, stood dauntless at doom.

Last from the east came a gleam from the sun,
Telling the glory the Captain had won;
Sheltered and safe from perplexities passed,
Anchored the ship lay in harbor at last.

Foremost in battle and foremost in peace,
Watching with patience his country's increase;
Grandly he lived and more grandly he died,
Liberty's hero, America's pride.

Nations may flourish and fall to decay,
Men in their vigor as soon pass away;
Washington, first in American hearts,
Liberty, union, forever imparts.

McKINLEY.

A Dirge.

(September 19, 1901.)

By Marion Flower Hicks Harmon.

A gloom is o'er the land,
A shadow on the sea,
And tongues of men are in the darkness dumb;
A dread decree has come,
Whose awful force man never may withstand.
Then kneel, O, mortal! kneel in voiceless prayer,
And with sweet benison speed the parted soul,
As on it soars beyond mundane control,
All buoyant in the boundless ether, free,
To upper air.

Approach with bated breath
And gently reverent tread;
Look on that ever wierd, mysterious guise,
To earth-restricted eyes,
Of this strange quietude that men call death.
That gracious mien which won all hearts of yore,
Those earnest eyes whose depths revealed so much,
All, all have yielded to this icy touch,
And low forever lies that noble head,
To rise no more.

Woe for the martyred chief!
Woe for the land bereft
And plunged in anguish, horror and amaze!
Before the startled gaze,
In one swift change from joy to hapless grief,
Was seen that stately form to sway and fall,
While forth the priceless life-blood ebbed away!
O, God! Where were our shields, our guards that day,
That thus the nation's mighty heart was cleft
By deadly ball?

By dastard, deadly ball,
Sped by a craven cur,
And none there was to stay its fatal flight!
Where is our nation's might?

Must deeds like this our country still appall?
How can we bow submissively and say,—
With that strong soul whose being knew no guile,
Who prostrate on the couch of death the while,
Yet whispered in a faith no shock could stir,—
“It is God’s way!”

Make plain the lesson, Lord,
Thy people here must learn
From this stern dispensation of Thy will!
Oh! keep us steadfast still,—
Whatever fate the future may award,—
To every principle of right and truth.
Thus shall we feel and foster more and more,
Love of our country and its sacred lore,
That ne’er again from woeful past we turn
In bitter ruth.

Mourn for the spirit grand!
Mourn for the soul serene,
Which ne’er shall wield their potent spell again
Within the hearts of men,
Or any haunt of air, or wave, or land,
Though memory may invoke and love shall yearn!
That lofty nature, vigorous and leal,
So tireless in its patriotic zeal,
Evanished now from every ambient scene,
Will ne’er return.

O, heaven, shed thy tears!
Enrich the silent sod,—
That envious curtain which must bar our view!
Shed softest rain and dew!
Shed clearest radiance from effulgent spheres,
And all that wealth of bud and bloom creates
And nourishes to precious growth complete,
To deck the quiet chamber at our feet,
Where, resting in the perfect peace of God,
Our martyr waits!

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE UPPER CANISTEO VALLEY, WHOSE GRAVES HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY THE KANESTIO VALLEY CHAPTER.

In the "Old Settlers Burying Ground" below Canisteo, the oldest cemetery in the valley dating from 1790.

BENNETT, SOLOMON.—Born in Connecticut, 1750; died at Canisteo, New York, October, 1823, aged 73; was one of the twelve associates for the settlement of the Canisteo Valley, 1789; served as a private in Capt. John Franklin's company in the Wyoming Valley; was also taken prisoner by the Indians during the Revolution.

JAMIESON, JOHN.—Born in Durham, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1755; died at Canisteo, N. Y., March 23, 1836; was pensioned for two year's actual service as a captain in the Pennsylvania troops; a part of the time he served under Col. Robt. Robinson; was also in Col. Baxter's battalion of Flying Camp, 1776; at the commencement of the war he raised a company, and records in the possession of his descendants show him to have been in service as early as 1776 and as late as 1779. "The expense attending the raising of his company and for his relief and the relief of others under his command during their service was very heavy, and he was compelled to draw upon his father. This was charged to his personal account and when his father's estate was settled, he had nothing coming to him;" was taken prisoner in the battle of Fort Washington, was confined on a British prison ship in New York Bay, where he contracted a disease from which he never recovered; was one of the twelve associates for the settlement of the Canisteo Valley, 1789.

MORRIS, ANDREW.—Was a lieutenant-master in the navy, and served during the entire war; was taken prisoner seven times and exchanged. He was born at Branford, Conn., Sept. 22, 1749, and died at Canisteo, New York, Sept. 22, 1820.

'STEPHENS' BURYING GROUND.

STEPHENS, URIAH, JUN.—Born in Litchfield Co., Conn., about 1754; removed to the Wyoming Valley with his father's family previous to the Revolution; enlisted from Northumberland Co., Pa., and served as follows:

Spring 1777, for 1 yr., Capt. David Hayes; 1778, for 2 mos., Capt. Jno. Chatham; 1778, for 2 mos., Capt. David Hayes; June, 1779, for 5 mos., Capt. Jno. Morrison; May, 1780, to close of war, Capt. Simon Spaulding.

In the possession of one of his descendants is the following certificate:

"Northumd County, pa.

I, Do hereby Certify that Uriah Stephens, Junr, hath Voluntarily taken & subscribed the Oath of Allegiance & Fidelity as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsyla passed the 13th day of June, A. Dom. 1777. Witness my hand & seal this 27th day of October, A. Dom. 1777.

THOMAS HEWETT [L. S.]"

Uriah Stephens became one of the twelve associates in the settlements of the Canisteo Valley, 1789; was pensioned 1832, and died at Canisteo, N. Y., August 2, 1849.

STEPHENS, THE REV. JEDEDIAH.—Born at Canaan, Conn., May 11, 1757, and died at Canisteo, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1830; served as lieutenant under Col. Nichols and Captain Little, and was in the war about six years.

BAKER BURYING GROUND.

BAKER, JEREMIAH, SEN.—Born in Conn., 1747; died at Canisteo, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1825, aged 78; was enrolled in Capt. Simon Spaulding's company, March 15, 1779, among the men from the Wyoming Valley who served in the Continental army as a part of the Connecticut line.

ADRIAN OR CROSBYVILLE.

CROSBY, RICHARD.—Served as captain under General Washington.

HORNELLSVILLE.

CLOSSON, NEHEMIAH.—From Vermont, was a minute man and served at one time under Capt. John Wheelock; was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware river for the attack upon Trenton.

The following is the inscription upon his gravestone:

"Sacred to the Memory of
Neemiah Closson,
Who died April 16, 1839.
Worn by honorable age and toils of the
Revolutionary War, the aged
Patriot and Soldier
Rests,
Til mouldering worlds and crumbling
Sistoms burst,
When the archangel's trump
Shall renovate his dust."

GREENWOOD.

STEPHENS, JOHN.—Who enlisted as a boy in the Wyoming Valley, and in 1789 became one of the twelve associates in the settlement of the Canisteo Valley.

ORDWAY, ENOCH.—A sharpshooter in a New Hampshire regiment.

FREMONT.

HARDING, OLIVER.—Who served in the artillery under Hamilton, as a private under the direct command of General Washington.

ARKPORT.

HURLBUT, CHRISTOPHER.—Born at Groton, Conn., May 30, 1757; died at Arkport, N. Y., April, 1831; first enlisted in Connecticut; served as a private in General Washington's command, and in 1780 served as a sergeant in Capt. John Franklin's company in the Wyoming Valley, Pa.

There are also three women buried in the valley who had thrilling experiences during the war of the Revolution, by reason of being taken captives by the Indians.

OLIVE FRANKLIN, daughter of Lieut. Roswell Franklin, and afterwards wife of John Stephens, was captured in the Wyoming Valley.

ELIZABETH JONES, daughter of Benjamin Jones, and afterwards wife of Uriah Stephens, Jun., was captured at Cherry Valley.

ANNA STEPHENS, wife of Jeremiah Baker, captured at the time of the Wyoming Massacre and rescued by her husband.

GRACE M. PIERCE.

AMERICAN LIBERTY—A NEW SONG.

On examination of the document in the Archives room in Boston, the following patriotic effusion was found on the back of a payroll of Captain Hodge's company dated Dorchester, November 29, 1776. The lines are signed by my great-grandfather, Shubael Wheeler, of Rehoboth, and he is ascribed on the document as "The Poet of the Revolution."—BY MARION PIERCE CARTER:

Awake awake American
Put chearful curage on
If tyrants then shall you oppress
Arise and say begone.

Old no papest bare the Sway
Nor tyrants over reign
Treat such infringments of our rights
With resolute Discain.

Yet we will loyal subjects be
To any Loyal King
And in defense of such a prince
Spend ev'ry precious thing.

But when our prince a tyrant grows
And parliaments grows worse
New England Blod will never bare
.....(torn out).

Then let Lord worth and hutchinson
And barnard do their worst
Their hated names thru every age
Forever shall be curst.

But mortal tongue can nev'r express
The praise that shall descend
Upon the head of every one
Who prove New England friend.

The waves do around us ly
And troops invade our land
Yet we will defend our liberty
As long as we can stand.

Tho fighting be our best address
We will bravely let then no
That we will fight with all our might
Before our rights shall go.

All for the sake of Liberty
Our father first came here
And hunger underwent and cold
And hardships most severe.

Then let no haughty tyrants think
We are such a wretched brood
As to give thee liberty
Our fathers bought with blood.

We gladly will consent to peace
On reasonable terms
Our Liberty once well secured
We will lay down our arms.

But never will resign those rights
Our father purchased so
Whilst any of thee noble blood
Within our veins does flow.

Domestic enemies—we have
Almost on every town
Whose names to unborn ages
Be always handed down.

With infamy dishonor yoke
Shall sink then in disgrace
Amongst the sons of Liberty
Till time itself shall cease.

Unite unite American
With purs with heart and hand
Divided we shall surely fall
United we shall stand.

And let our hearts be all as one
And all our veins be free
To fight and rather bleed and dy
Than lose our liberty.

Cum cum o brave American
 Let Drink a loyal bole
 May the dear sound of liberty
 Sink deap in every sole.

Here is a helth to North America
 And all her noble boys
 Their Liberty and property
 And all that she enjoys.

SHUBAEL WHEELER.

Shubael Wheeler, of Rehoboth, the poet of the Revolution.

NANCY HART.

By Mrs. J. M. Bryan.

The shades of night were falling fast,
 As through the pine-land hurrying passed
 A band, who searched adown the glade,
 To find the spot where Nancy laid.

"A Myth, a Myth," the Doctor said,
 And wisely shook his knowing head,
 The D. A. R. refute the brand,
 "She *was* war-woman of this land."

"Her hair was red," the maiden sighs,
 Her nose up-tilted to the skies,
 The earnest Daughters scorn the dart,
 Which envy hurls at Nancy Hart.

"Try not to prove she ware a saint,"
 The farmer, said "because she haint,"
 The Daughters answer with their might,
 "We want that she shall have her right."

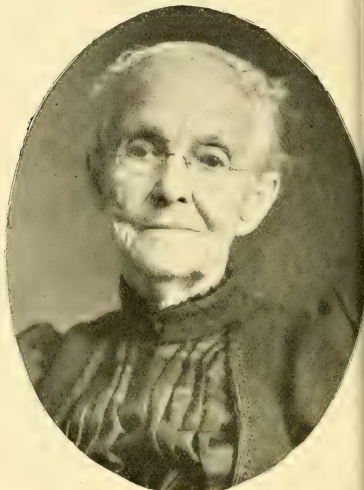
Pause Daughters, in your noble quest,
 Assured that Nancy is at rest.
 And linger not with looks of dread,
 Disclaiming that her hair was red.

Iconoclasts may wreck the state,
 But Nancy will not share such fate,
 Her deeds of valor live and glow,
 As down the cycling years they go.

REAL DAUGHTERS.



MRS. ELIZABETH TAYLOR CHURCH COGGESHALL.



MRS. FRANCES ANN EASTON.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport, Rhode Island.

MRS. ESTHER WEBB WEBB.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams, New York, has upon its records the name of two "Real Daughters."

Esther Webb Webb, the youngest daughter of William Webb and his third wife, Esther Eastman Webb, was born in Perch River, New York, in 1818, and was but three years old when her father died. She married Reuben Webb and removed to Adams Centre, New York, where she now lives.

Mrs. Webb showed much interest in the work of the organization, and was pleased with the idea of joining the chapter. She rode three miles to attend our July meeting, at which time, in the name of our National Society, our registrar presented the gold spoon. I am sure none will forget

the quiet and unassuming, yet touching manner in which the old lady accepted the gift.

William Webb, of the Continental frigate "Trumbull," entered the service April 17th, 1777, being one of the crew on her first trip. Under resolutions of Congress, directing that two frigates of 36 and 28 guns, respectively, be built in Connecticut, Governor Trumbull and council voted, Feb. 17th, 1777, that one of these, afterwards named the "Trumbull," should be built at Chatham on the Connecticut river, under the supervision of Capt. John Cotton, of Middletown. Its first captain, Dudley Saltonstoll, being transferred to the "Warren," Capt. John Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, took command. In 1781 the "Trumbull" was captured off the Delaware Capes by two British ships, the "Iris" and "Gen. Monk," after gallant resistance of more than an hour, during which she was completely dismantled and lost 5 killed and 11 wounded. William Webb was captured and imprisoned on one of the prison ships, but sometime later escaped by jumping into the water and swimming to shore. Although a boat-hook thrown by a Britisher was driven deep in his side, he tore it away and made a safe landing. His death, which occurred some years later, was caused from the effects of this wound.

Oh! Nation! on which "the sun never sets,"
With your flag of forty-five stars,
What think you, "might have been" your fate,
But for the endurance and pluck
During the years numbering eight,
Of the sires of the D. A. R.'s.

MRS. HARRIET SPRAGUE CADY.

Mrs. Harriet Sprague Cady, of Westbrook, Massachusetts, is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and an honored member of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

She was the daughter of Col. Jonathan and Eunice Stoddard (Sprague) Elkins, of Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, where she was born March 18, 1825.

Her mother was the daughter of Capt. Nathan Stoddard, in the Revolution, who gave his life for the freedom of his country.

In 1837, Col. Jonathan Elkins moved to Albion, New York. Harriet entered Phipp's Union Seminary, and afterwards completed a course of study with Mrs. Stanton in Le Roy Young Ladies' School, September 30, 1845. She was mar-



MRS. HARRIET SPRAGUE CADY.

ried to the Rev. Daniel Reed Cady, a graduate of Williams College and of Andover Theological Seminary. They had three children.

Mrs. Cady's father, Colonel Jonathan Elkins, was born October 23, 1761, at Hampton, New Hampshire. He died at Albion, New York, May 15, 1852. He was twice married—first to Judith Foster—second to Eunice Stoddard Sprague, August 11, 1812.

Colonel Jonathan was the son of Dea. Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth (Romell) Elkins.

Dea. Jonathan was the son of Jonathan, born October 8, 1704, and his wife Rachel (Page) Elkins. He was the son of Jonathan, born January 24, 1669, and Joanna (Robie) Elkins. This fourth Jonathan was the son of Gershom, born about 1641, and his wife, Mary Sleeper. Gershom was the son of "Oned Henry Elkins," the emigrant ancestor, who after being dismissed from Boston, went to Exeter, New Hampshire, and from there to Hampton, New Hampshire.

According to the New Hampshire muster rolls, Jonathan Elkins served three months as private in Capt. Samuel Vetri-man's company, stationed at Haverhill. Jonathan Elkins served in Captain Ladd's company in 1778, in Bedell's regiment, and Jonathan, Jr., in the same company for the same time.

Consequently both the father and grandfather of Mrs. Cady were Revolutionary soldiers.

The first few years of the war, were on the whole, uneventful to the Elkins' family, who had removed to Peacham. In 1780, young Jonathan enlisted as a pilot for Captain Stone's scouts. In the winter he was at home and in March, 1781, soon after midnight the Elkins family were aroused by finding their house surrounded by the enemy, some of whom forced their way into the house and told them they were all prisoners.

After a hard march to St. Johns, Colonel Elkins was taken to the little one-roomed French cottage of John Cross, one of his captors. Mrs. Cross made up a bed for the new boarder on the floor; and here he revolved in his mind the best method of escape, and proceeded to make the attempt. He was captured, however, at the very start—and then he writes:

"I was then sent to the main guardhouse, where I was kept five or six days, and then had irons put on wrists (they were so small that they had to crowd them on) and a rivet was headed through the bolt and then I was ordered to march. I traveled to Chamblais, about twelve miles. Before I got there my hands were so

swollen that I could not shut my fingers and my hands were both as black as could be, and the pain was intolerable in each of my shoulders. * * * The guard was to return back from that place when they had handed me over to the guard there, and they must have their irons to take back; so they got a blacksmith, with a cold chisel, to cut the heads of the rivets off, and every stroke he struck with his hammer hurt me as bad as to have cut my wrists off."

Col. Elkins was taken—although nearly drowned on the way—to Quebec, where he was in prison between two and three months. Here he suffered greatly from hunger.

"Three-quarters of a pound of beef," he says, "was allowed each man a day, the same bread that was made from canal. This we got but twice a week (for three days and for four days). We had a large pot where we could boil our meat, and we had to cook it as soon as we got it, for in the prison where they were, twelve or sixteen in a room, fourteen feet square, in the months of August and September, and no salt, our meat would soon become putrid. We boiled our meat as soon as we got it, and then divided as near as possible between each man, and after the bone was out the meat was but small. We would eat the broth out of the pot together, as we had no dishes. We made each one of us a spoon out of the wood we had for fire. We had no place to put our meat and bread, but carried it under our arms till we eat it all up, for if we had laid it down, we were so hungry that some one of us would steal and eat it, and when we got our allowance for four days there was scarcely one of us that would keep any over two days, so that we could get nothing to eat for two days, and when we got our allowance for three days, it was generally all gone in twenty-four hours, so it was that we ate nothing for four days in the week (and for a hungry man to carry victuals under his arm and not eat it, is hard work)."

In October, a hundred and fifty of the prisoners in Quebec, including young Elkins were ordered on board the ships starting for England, to serve as sailors.

When they reached England, finding the Fortress prison full, they were "committed to Mill prison for high treason till his Majesty shall see fit for a trial." This was in February, 1782, and there they staid until June 24, when they were exchanged for Cornwallis grenadiers and light infantry.

"Doctor Franklin, our Minister in France, had heard of our circumstances there, and he sent each prisoner a shilling sterling a week, which was of great use to us. There were among us forty

captains of vessels that had been taken, and many others of learning. Those that had no learning and lived on their allowance and would pay four coppers a week for a master, could have a school. Within two or three weeks after we got our shilling, there was a large number of schools set going. I amongst the rest purchased paper, pens, and ink and slate. There was a number of men that could not read or write that got so much learning there that they were capable of doing business for themselves. Many of us learned the Mariner's art and became capable of sailing a ship."

The sheets of foolscap paper, bound together and covered with brown paper, used as an arithmetic by Jonathan Elkins in Mill prison, is a valued possession of his daughter. It has on the inside of the cover this inscription: "This done in Plymouth, England, in March, 1782, by Jonathan Elkins, Jun'r. Jonathan Elkins his Book."—HARRIETTE M. FORBES.

MRS. DEBORAH ARMITAGE YOUNG.

Mrs. Deborah Armitage Young (our "Real Daughter") passed away January 28th, 1901. She was the daughter of Shubut Armitage, who served during the Revolution, first as a cadet under Colonel Thompson, in his rifle regiment, secondly, under Colonel Floner's; he was lieutenant under Capt. Wesley Ames for two years and eight months. He was a prisoner in Mills prison.

Shubut Armitage fought at the battle of Litchmore Point, the battle of Long Island, the battle of Brandywine and the battle of Germantown, where he was severely wounded in the arm and hand.

Lieutenant-colonel Forrest wrote:

"Captain Wesley Ames' Company was the Fourth Pennsylvania Artillery, afterwards commanded by Colonel Thomas Proctor.

"Shubut Armitage served for eighteen months in this company with reputation.

(Signed)

THOMAS FORREST.

Lieut. Col.

The father of Shubut Armitage, a man of some considerable means, disinherited him on account of his adherence to the cause of the colonies, and in his will left him only *four*

shillings. Mrs. Young always kept the note of four shillings, regarding it as her greatest treasure and has left it to our chapter.

Only eight days previous to her death, the National Society sent to her the golden spoon awarded by it to "Real Daughters." She esteemed it a great privilege to be num-



MRS. DEBORAH ANN ARMITAGE YOUNG.

bered with us, often saying: "Let others enjoy my grandfather's money, I have the honor to be a Daughter of the American Revolution."

May she rest in peace!

MRS. ABBYLINE STARR.

Mrs. Abbyline Starr passed from this life to her heavenly home on Thursday, December 20th, at the age of ninety-five years, nine months and twelve days.

She was the youngest child of Solomon and Eunice Burrows Tift, of Groton, Connecticut. Her father, Solomon Tift, was an officer in the Revolutionary war; his sword being still kept in the family. She remembered hearing him

tell over his experiences on an American privateer from which he was finally taken captive by the British and afterwards as a prisoner on the old ship *Jersey*, near New York City, where he just escaped death from ship fever. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. Her oldest brother, Joseph Tift, served in the War of 1812. He was "Master of Guns" on board the old ship *Constitution*, at the time of the encounter with the *Guerrierre* and fired the first shot which resulted in breaking the mast of the enemy's ship.

Mrs. Starr has taken much interest in tracing back her own and her husband's ancestry into early colonial times, and in one or two instances to the landing of the Mayflower Pilgrims. In August, 1897, she became an honorary member of Fanny Ledyard Chapter. She was presented with the gold spoon to which as a "Real Daughter" she was entitled.

Mrs. Starr was converted when a young woman under the preaching of her uncle, the Rev. Silas Burrows, who founded the second Baptist church of Groton, Connecticut.

Mrs. Starr was the mother of five children, four of whom lived to grow up. They were Mrs. Hiram D. Corey, Nicholas and Thomas Starr, and Benjamin, who enlisted in the state volunteers, known as the Ellsworth Avengers of the Civil War. He died in the hospital at Fortress Monroe.

She has looked forward with bright anticipation to the time when she would be "called home" and her death seems only a short step out of this life into a glorious awakening with her Lord and master.

I copy from battle of Groton Heights, story of Fort Griswold by Charles Allyn. Page 250, Solomon Tift appears in the list of killed, in the Connecticut *Gazette* of September 21, 1781. Page 272. Prisoners carried off, Solomon Tift. The husband of Mrs. Starr was the son of Mr. Nicholas Starr, who was killed at the battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781. His brother was also killed, and two nephews badly wounded.—PHEBE E. GRINNELL, Mystic, Connecticut.

MRS. CATHERINE KENDALL STEELE.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, of Nashua, New Hampshire, is honored in having a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution

upon its roll of membership. Mrs. Catherine Kendall Steele, for more than two generations one of the most notable women of southern New Hampshire was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, May 12th, 1901, the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Kendrick) Kendall.

One of Mrs. Steele's aunts married General (afterwards Governor) Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, and became the mother of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States. The intermarriages of the Pierces and McNeils also connected Mrs. Steele with another of the most illustrious families of the Granite State, one member of which was Gen. John McNeil, the redoubtable hero at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Steele is the oldest daughter of the Revolution now living in New Hampshire. Her father, though then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker Hill in General Stark's brigade and afterward became a captain in the Continental armies.

Previous to her marriage Catherine Kendall was a teacher, being connected with the schools in Concord, New Hampshire. In the thirties Miss Kendall married David Steele, a lawyer of Hillsborough Bridge.

Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated May 12th, 1901, at the home of her niece, Miss Sarah Kendall, of Nashua, New Hampshire, where she received her relatives, friends and the members of the Matthew Thornton Chapter. A large and notable gathering came to greet this noble, devoted Christian centenarian. It was impossible to believe from her looks or manner that she had reached her one hundredth milestone.—CLARA L. WASON, *Historian*.

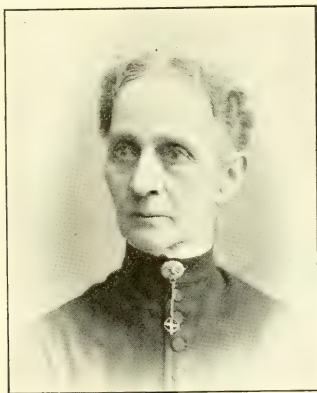
MRS. MARY ANN HARMON MEREDITH.

It is in the states bordering on the Atlantic that we look for "Real Daughters," but sometimes, their fathers having sought fickle fortune on the broad, western prairies, a few are to be found far removed from the scenes of their childhood. Such is the case with Mrs. Mary Ann Harmon Mere-

dith, born in Suffield, Connecticut, June 3, 1815, but a resident of Rockford, Illinois, since 1845.

Mrs. Meredith is the seventh child in a family of nine. A patriot farmer's daughter, she received the education offered by the common schools of that day.

Two of the sons had found a home near Rockford, Illinois, and Jehial Harmon, the father, determined to join them. Four years after, Mr. Harmon, although in his eighty-third year, bade farewell to the Connecticut home, and journeyed



MRS. MARY ANN HARMON MEREDITH.

with his family to the far West. Not on the swift and comfortable cars was the trip made; they drove by team from Suffield to Westfield, Massachusetts. Here they were able to go by railroad to Albany, where the Erie canal carried them to Buffalo. The journey to Chicago was made on a lake steamer; and at Chicago a wagon was again called to their aid to take them to Rockford, then a young and growing town.

A ford was the only link that bound together the two sides of the river, and opened a way for visiting and trade. In this new country cotton cloth sold at forty-five cents a

yard, and calico, at fifty cents; consequently a lady was considered well-dressed if she wore a new calico. Often postage as high as seventy-five cents was paid in one day for letters by the happy recipient. There was no railroad nearer than Chicago. Wild deer were to be seen in the meadows, and wild geese sometimes fairly covered the fields. Crab-apples and wild plums were the principal fruits on which the housekeeper depended for her table. Furniture, as well as housekeeping utensils were limited in kind and hard to get. The few horses in town were brought from farther south, therefore patient oxen made safe and respectable steeds for the visiting and trading farmers.

Again it was on a farm that Mary Ann Harmon found her home; and two years after, when she became the wife of William Johnson, it simply caused a change from one farm to another. Of six children born to them only two daughters are living.

The life of a farmer's wife is a busy life; more so in the early days before machinery lent its iron hands to the work of the farm than it is now.

In 1863 Mr. Johnson met with an accident that caused his death, and four years after Mrs. Johnson became the wife of Samuel Meredith, also a farmer. After a happy married life of nineteen years Mr. Meredith died in 1886.

Although nearly eighty-seven years of age Mrs. Meredith is still an erect, alert, bright-eyed little woman, in full possession of all her faculties.

MRS. ANNA MORRIS HOLSTEIN.

A life well spent is not lived in vain. Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein has passed away, but the record of her labor for the good of humanity and her activity in all matters patriotic, will endear her ever to all true patriots.

Mrs. Holstein was the daughter of Wm. C. and Rebecca (Morris) Ellis. Captain Samuel Morris, her great-grandfather, was captain of the first city troop of Philadelphia, and

was with General Washington at Trenton and Princeton. He was known as the leader of the "fighting quakers." Her grandfather, Richard Wells, though an Englishman of noble descent, was commissioned to provision our fleet on the Delaware during the War of Independence.

She was the widow of Wm. H. Holstein, whose ancestors also were prominent in the Revolution. Much of her good work was accomplished in coöperation with her husband.



MRS. ANNA MORRIS HOLSTEIN.

During the late Civil war he enlisted in the ranks of the 17th Pa. militia and served until it was mustered out. Shortly after, Mrs. Holstein and he commenced a tour of hospital duty, which was continued until the end of the war. Her experiences in this benevolent work are narrated in a small volume written and published by her, called "Three Years in Field Hospitals." In this she says: "As I passed through the first hospitals of wounded men I ever saw, there flashed the thought—This is the work God has given me to do in

this war—to care for the wounded and sick, as sorrowing wives and mothers at home would so gladly do were it in their power.”

After the battle of Gettysburg, Mrs. Holstein filled the position of matron-in-chief at Camp Letterman, three thousand wounded men being under her charge. A recent testimonial of the esteem in which she was held by the men of the Grand Army was presented to her by a delegation of war veterans.

Mrs. Holstein was possessed of a great literary ability, as her valuable work, “The Holstein Family History,” her letters written in field hospitals, and her shorter articles written for magazines and papers, will testify. An article published by the Historical Society of Montgomery County, of which she was a member, “Women of Montgomery County in War Time,” is of particular interest.

The preservation of Washington’s home at Mount Vernon was accomplished largely through her efforts, she and her husband being among the first promoters of this project. It was also due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Holstein that Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association was formed. She was the regent of this organization from its formation until her death. She was also one of the formers of Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the first regent and filled that office until ill health compelled her to resign.

Valley Forge being the scene of one of the most pathetic and important epochs of the Revolution, was ever a source of interest and reverence to her. She labored unceasingly to preserve the headquarters used by Washington and to glorify the name of Valley Forge.

Her serene and beautiful countenance bore the impress of her true, noble character. When the summons came, “sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,” she could approach the grave “like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.”—ANNIE SCHALL FISHER, *Historian*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California), the mother chapter of the Pacific coast, held its tenth anniversary December 10th, 1901, at their rooms. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Mrs. Irving C. Moulton being chosen regent. There were seventeen charter members, one of whom, Mrs. Lynde, was a "Real Daughter," and as a young bride greeted General Lafayette when he visited the United States in 1824. There are now one hundred and thirty-eight on the roll. The chapter observes annually the 19th of April, and the 19th of October. April 19, 1894, the liberty tree was planted in Golden Gate Park. This tree was *sequoia gigantea*, the species which constitutes the mammoth groves of California. The soil which was placed around it was gathered from one hundred and fifty famous battle fields and historic places in America. The French republic also sent soil from the grave of General Marquis de Lafayette. Again, on October 19th, 1896, an historic arch was planted in the same park, consisting of representative trees from each of the thirteen original states. These trees are thriving. The Sequoia Chapter was the first organization to offer aid to the Red Cross work in the late Spanish War. Two beds were furnished in the convalescent home and many contributions were made for the sick. This chapter also rendered service in forwarding to the front contributions from Daughters of the American Revolution chapters all over the United States. Whatever enterprises of a national character, the National Society has undertaken, the Sequoia has borne her part. She contributed to the Caroline Harrison portrait fund; to the monument erected at Fredericksburg to the memory of Mary Washington; to the Lafayette monument, and to the statue of George Washington in Paris. The Sequoia is now entering on its second decade with bright prospects for the future.—SUSAN MERRILL FARNAM, *Historian*.

Connecticut State Conference.—The business conference of the Connecticut Daughters of 1902, was held with the Hannah Woodruff Chapter of Southington, Jan. 29. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Jane C. T. Pultz, the chapter's regent. The secretary, Mrs. Katherine Sedgwick Bacon, read a report of the business transacted, and the treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Rogers, showed a satisfactory financial condition. The report of Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, of Bridgeport, the chairman of the finance committee, on the book of "Patron Saints," was received with interest. Mrs. Kinney was reelected unanimously state regent. A brief outline of the work accomplished by the chapters is given from her report.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter's work came to a fitting close in June, 1901, when, upon the iron fence which now surrounds her ancient burying ground, a bronze tablet was placed to commemorate the restoration of this sacred God's acre, and in honor of their regent, Mrs. Holcomb. The free historical lectures given under the auspices of the chapter last year, have been repeated.

The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, at an expense of \$24.70, purchased the property upon which the famous Wolf Den is situated. During the year 1901, it expended \$200 upon the main road and paths leading from the entrance to the Den. The chapter will present to the public schools an oil portrait of General Putnam, a duplicate of the one now hanging in the capitol at Hartford.

June 13th the Mary Silliman Chapter completed the work in which it has been engaged, by dedicating the iron gateway at the entrance of the old burying ground at Stratford. The names of the forty Revolutionary soldiers, who sleep within the grounds, are graven on the bronze tablets that are a part of the massive gate posts. The cost of the gateway was \$750.

The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Derby, deserves praise for its work in connection with the dilapidated records of that town. The initial step was taken in 1897, and to certain members of the chapter was delegated the perplexing task of copying Derby's faded, torn and disfigured town records. The restorations cover a period of fifty-five years, from 1655 to 1710. During the summer of 1901, the restored records were published by the chapter, at a cost of \$1,048. The chapter has expended \$50 for the care of the colonial cemetery, and added \$10 to the \$29 given last year for a steel engraving of David Humphrey, to be inserted in "Patron Saints."

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have gen-

erally coöperated with the Sons of the American Revolution of the state in the purchase of the Nathan Hale school-house at New London. The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, gave \$300. Other chapters fell into line. The school-house was bought and removed to the entrance of "The Ancientest Burying Ground." This building is to be the permanent home of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Its ambition only temporarily appeased by the dedication of a suitably marked boulder to the memory of General Israel Putnam, the Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, has recently come into possession of Putnam Cottage, a valuable historic landmark, and one especially adapted for service as a museum for the Colonial and Revolutionary relics which the chapter has accumulated. The cost of Putnam Cottage was \$8,000. It was here that General Putnam was surprised by British troops, sent to make him prisoner.

On Saturday, October 26th, the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, unveiled a handsome bronze tablet, placed in Windham town hall, in memory of Windham county men who served in the Revolutionary army.

To the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter is accorded the honor of having brought to the attention of the general assembly of Connecticut, the lack of a legalized state flag. The general assembly ordered that the state flag be formally legalized, and that the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter should present this first legalized flag to the state of Connecticut.

Under the supervision of the regent, Mrs. Slocomb, a superb memorial album, in commemoration of King Humbert's death, was sent last October to the dowager queen of Italy.

During the year a number of Revolutionary relics, documents, papers, etc., have been received by the chapter, to be placed in the proposed Memorial Annex. A memorial group of trees has been planted at Fort Griswold, in memory of our murdered president. Seventeen silver medals have been awarded to the school children of Groton and Stonington for the best essays on Colonel William Ledyard, commander of Fort Griswold, and Captain William Latham, next officer in rank at the time of the massacre in Fort Griswold. A contribution of \$25 has been made to Continental Hall fund since the last report.

On the 4th of July, 1901, Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, unveiled a bronze tablet which had been riveted upon the face of a boulder weighing six tons, which had been placed in the old cemetery at Norwich Town, Connecticut. The boulder marks the resting place of twenty French soldiers, a part of a detachment of Lafayette's army.

The Norwalk Chapter has had a year of activity under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed as regent. In addition to the

usual prize of \$5 in gold offered to the school children of Norwalk for the best essay on "The Children of the Revolution," other school prizes were offered by two members of the Norwalk Chapter, of the same amount each for the best essay on "Mary Washington" and "The Minute Men of 1776." The event of the year was the unveiling of the Nathan Hale Memorial, on April 19, 1901. The memorial consists of a fountain, executed in pink Milford granite with bronze tablets and trimmings. Its cost was \$1,106.66.

A pamphlet was published at the regent's expense, in May, 1901, containing four papers on the Colonial and Revolutionary homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport and Darien, with illustrations. The papers were written by Miss Angeline Scott, Mrs. Jabez Backus, Mrs. George H. Noxon, and Mrs. Edward Olmsted. The celebration of Norwalk's two hundred and fiftieth year of existence as a township, took place in September, 1901. The regent had a plate, designed by herself, made at Trenton, and over a thousand of the blue and white Norwalk plates were sold; the proceeds to go toward a fund for marking historic sites. The design has a reproduction of the bas-relief on the Ludlow monument in the center, representing Roger Ludlow buying Norwalk lands from the Indians, surrounded by an ornamental border in which are inserted small reproductions of old prints of Norwalk scenes, the Colonial seal of Connecticut and the insignia of the Norwalk Chapter.

In honor of Thomas Clap, president of Yale University, 1726-1740, and in memory of his daughter, Mary Clap Wooster, the chapter that bears her name observed the bi-centennary of Yale University, October, 1901, by keeping "open house" the three days of the celebration. A book bound in blue kid, with the insignia of the society in silver on the cover, was specially made for the occasion, for the recording of names of visitors, and on its pages are to be found about six hundred signatures.

The Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter has placed a wayside stone to mark one of Ansonia's historic spots.

There being very few historical spots in Milford, Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter try to reach the children through the schools by offering prizes for the best historical essays. Three years ago an historical spot was located by the chapter, and marked by a flagstaff and a flag, which flies three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. During the past summer an inscription has been cut upon an immense boulder at this same spot, the inscription being:

LIBERTY BOYS, 1776.

MINUTE MEN, 1776.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Reading matter has been sent to the twenty-fourth regiment, United States army, stationed at the Philippines, with the understanding

that later it was to be for the hospital. The chapter contributes annually to the Continental Hall fund; also adds to its own fund for a chapter house.

The Sabra Trumbull Chapter has placed a boulder to mark the spot where General Lafayette spent a night in Rockville during his visit to America in 1824.

On December 27th the Mellicent Porter Chapter consummated its long cherished hope of marking the house where its patron saint once lived by a bronze tablet. During the year the chapter has also contributed \$25 to the Jacksonville sufferers.

The Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, of East Hartford, has raised over \$600 for reclaiming and marking the site of the first "meeting house" built in the town.

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has worked in behalf of scientific forestry and the preservation and planting of roadside shade trees in Connecticut. A map of Litchfield village has been enlarged and the historic and otherwise noteworthy trees of the place have been accurately located thereon. A paper, entitled "Tree Histories" accompanies the map as a key to the trees and records their histories and associations. A correspondence has been conducted by the chapter's forestry committee, with the heads of the forestry department at Yale University, and in the state. The laws of the state concerning roadside shade trees, have been published and distributed in circular form to the farmers and roadmakers of the vicinity. The Litchfield representatives in the general assembly were urged to support the recently passed state law regarding the preservation of public shade trees, while it was pending in the legislature, and the selectmen were asked to call the attention of the voters to its provision for the electing of a tree warden. Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents has been raised for his use and that of the chapter's forestry committee. Four prizes were awarded last June to the public school for the best essays on trees. The work of the chapter for a free public library in Litchfield still goes on. Since the last report the chapter has raised \$595.91. The total raised during the two years' existence of the chapter is now \$2,413.41. The names of 196 Revolutionary soldiers enlisted from Litchfield have been collected and verified.

The Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter has given an entertainment for the growing fund, which is to be expended for a bronze tablet to be placed on the chapter's boulder now standing on the "Green." Upon this will be a list of Fairfield's historic dates.

Through the influence of Abigail Phelps Chapter the town of Simsbury has appropriated \$200 for the purpose of continuing the work of restoring town records. Two more books are being typewritten, and five are being rebound. Twenty stones at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been re-lettered.

The Abi Humiston Chapter, of Thomaston, continues its efforts to locate the graves.

The Judea Chapter, of Washington, reports a large addition of relics to its historical room.

The Katharine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, has undertaken the improvement of "The Old North Burying Ground," where so many of their Revolutionary soldiers are buried. The chapter has also offered a prize to the high school pupils for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter has completed its work in Whitehall cemetery by placing steel gates at the entrance. The chapter has appropriated money for the care of David Palmer's grave, and has placed markers at the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers. A contribution of \$25 was made to the Continental Hall fund.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, of Killingly, has placed four copies of an engraving of George Washington in the public schools.

The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, has received a number of relics during the year and has placed markers at the graves of twenty-four Revolutionary soldiers.

The Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, restored an old landmark—a milestone, that stood in front of one of the Revolutionary houses at the time of the burning of Danbury by the British.

The Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, of Jewett City, has also developed an interest in milestones and the selectmen of Lisbon have cordially responded to its request in that direction. This chapter has a committee verifying the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Ruth Hart Chapter contributed \$50 to Continental Hall fund, besides presenting books to the public library.

The Green Woods Chapter has located the graves of thirty-eight patriots; has placed stones at the hitherto unmarked graves of four soldiers, and has been responsible for the cleaning and straightening of many time-worn stones. The chapter has come into possession of several hitherto unpublished documents of the Revolutionary period. In a pay abstract of Ensign Peter Corbin's company (in the handwriting of Eliphaz Alvord, town clerk, at the time, of Winchester, Connecticut), and signed by Peter Corbin, there are several names that are not to be found in "Connecticut Men of the Revolution."

The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, through Mrs. Charles L. Rockwell, has verified the records of fifteen or twenty Revolutionary soldiers in Ridgefield. Much reading matter has been sent to the soldiers in Manila.

The Dorothy Ripley Chapter has preserved the even tenor of its way holding regular meetings.

The Stamford Chapter reports that its local work consists in the

giving of prizes to pupils in the high school for best essays on historical subjects.

The Esther Stanley Chapter has expended \$50 for pictures for the high school at New Britain.

The Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter has located and verified the graves of twenty-eight Revolutionary soldiers. The chapter has also given prizes of \$10 and \$5 in gold for the best historical essays written by grammar school pupils in Suffield and Windsor Locks.

The Roger Sherman Chapter, of New Milford, is making an effort to identify and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in that town.

By a sale, the Hannah Woodruff Chapter realized \$80, which is to be applied to the work of restoring head stones over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Southington. The chapter retains an active interest in the affairs of the public library.

Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, has given prizes of \$10 and \$5 to girls in senior class, Middletown high school, for the best essays on Jonathan Trumbull. It contributed \$60 to the fund for the restoration of Pohick Church in Virginia, and the sum of \$145 was given to the fund for the celebration of the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the settlement of Middletown.

At the annual business meeting in Meriden, the youngest chapter, the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of East Haddam, after a brief review of the almost forgotten civil and military course of Major General Joseph Spencer, spoke of his neglected grave in the vicinity of Haddam, and asked the delegates to petition the legislature of Connecticut to take some steps toward honoring the memory of this distinguished citizen and soldier. The state regent appointed a committee of ten Daughters, and at the designated time they were given a hearing by the legislative committee. The general assembly voted to appropriate \$1,500; \$500 to be expended for an oil portrait of General Spencer—the same to be hung in the capitol, and \$1,000 to be used for a suitable monument to be placed at his grave. The publication of "Chapter Sketches" mark an era in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the first book of its kind to be compiled and published through the combined efforts of the Daughters in any state. The chapters have liberally subscribed.

At the annual meeting of chapter regents, held at New Haven, June 11th, a contribution of \$100 was voted to aid the sufferers from fire at Jacksonville, Florida. Later on, the Mellicent Porter Chapter contributed \$25. At this same meeting, in response to a request from the National Board of Management, the state regent appointed twenty-five ladies to officially represent the Connecticut Daughters on Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Pan-American exposition.

During the conference Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb made an earnest plea for increased subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, giving most convincing reasons why every Daughter should have it.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut).—A memorial meeting was held on the 29th of January, the anniversary of the birthday of the late President McKinley.

The roll call was responded to by quotations apropos to his life.

Three able papers were read by different members. The first being the address delivered by Judge Edgar M. Warner, of Putnam, on the day of the funeral of the president.

A sketch of his life was followed by the reading of a sermon preached at the Park Church by the Rev. Dr. Howe on the Sabbath after President McKinley's death, from the text, "As a man falleth before wicked men so falleth thou," Sam. 3: 34.—ELLEN KILBOURN BISHOP, *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The members of the chapter were gratified when Mrs. Samuel R. Weed withdrew her resignation at the urgent request of the society.

The program Jan. 16 was unusually entertaining, consisting of vocal solos by Mrs. W. F. Ambler, a colonial story by Miss Minerva H. Nash, recitations in dialect by Miss Helen Quintard, and an original farce, read by Mrs. A. Blanchard.

The regent announced a memorial gift to the chapter of a natural boulder, to be dedicated to the Norwalk Indian, Cockenoe, who taught John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians," the Indian language. Money for the removal of the boulder had also been promised.

A box of text-books, toys and "Yankee notions" is to be sent to Guam, for use in educating the native children.

Amor Patria Chapter (Streator, Illinois).—The year which has just closed has been one of activity. The pupils of the high school and of the eighth grades of the public schools have held two contests for gold medals offered for the best essays on patriotic subjects. On the anniversary of the birth

of Washington, the exercises attending the first contest for the pupils of the high school were held in their assembly hall. Mrs. J. C. Barlow made the address, and at the close presented the medal to Mr. Herman Nater, who won the prize for the best essay on "Good Citizenship." In the afternoon the exercises for the graded schools were held in the lecture room of the Good Will Church. A lengthy program was carried out, songs by the different schools, recitations by boys and girls and the presentation address by Mrs. Barlow. Miss Press carried off the prize. In the evening a reception was given by Mrs. C. H. Rathbun to the members of the chapter and to the teachers who had coöperated with them to make the contest such an interesting occasion.

On March 18th a meeting was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. E. H. Bailey, to hear the report of Mrs. Reeves, who represented us at the continental congress held in Washington.

On April 20th a symposium was held at Miss Finley's. This was another pleasant and profitable occasion, where we learned many things respecting the women of the Revolution. The next social event of interest was the reception given on Illinois day by Mrs. Bailey, to introduce the members of the chapter to the state regent, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles. At the close of the afternoon, the members dispersed to meet at the M. E. Church, where a large audience attended the awarding of prizes in the second contest. Dr. J. D. McCaughtry spoke on the subject "Illinois as a Factor in Our National Progress." Then Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles made an excellent talk to the children. She explained the objects of the organization and congratulated the chapter on the work it had done to interest the youth in the history of their country and imbue them with the spirit of the forefathers. At the close she presented the medals to the successful contestants, Miss Elsie Reeder winning the high school medal and Miss Gertrude Hunt that for the eighth grade. Other work along patriotic lines has been instituted. During the year the angel of death has taken from us one of our loved members, Mrs. Mary B. Williams. The officers

who have served us as long as is permitted by the by-laws of the chapter have been succeeded by the following: Regent, Mrs. M. B. Haskell; vice-regent, Mrs. W. S. Cherry; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Smith; registrar, Mrs. E. H. Bailey; treasurer, Miss Mary Donaghho; historian, Mrs. Inez Strite.

Decatur Chapter (Decatur, Illinois).—It is a pleasant duty to recall the record of what Decatur Chapter has been doing under the guidance of our able regent, Mrs. Carrie Clokey.

The first successful event of 1901 was to unite with the Woman's Club in bringing Reuben Thwaites to Decatur for a lecture on "George Rogers Clark, or the Conquest of the Northwest."

On the 22nd of February an entertainment was given in the assembly room of the high school, and a prize of \$5.00 in gold awarded the successful pupil of the ward schools for best essay on "The Life of Washington," and same amount to pupils of high school for best essay on "Causes of the American Revolution." In the latter, seven pupils competed, and the prize was awarded to Miss Berneta Livesay. In the ward schools twenty-seven pupils competed, Miss Irene Staley being the winner.

Our chapter devoted one day to our own city of Decatur. The meeting occurred at the home of Miss Belle Ewing, and Mesdames Ewing, Johns and King entertained the large gathering with reminiscences of the early days, giving accounts of visits of Lincoln, Logan, Sweet and others. Musical numbers were interspersed, and refreshments served.

"Flag-day" was celebrated in a glorious manner, each member having the privilege of inviting one guest. The excellent work and judgment of the committee on "yearly program" was attested by the members and guests, as they were each handed a dainty booklet containing name of chapter, emblem, and motto of the society, names of officers and members, copy of by-laws, each monthly topic appropriately illustrated, and all bound in colonial colors. The committee, consisting of Mrs. Joseph Lapham, Mrs. Minnie Hostetler, and Miss Belle Ewing, received many compliments.

At the first fall meeting our regent brought greetings from Hannah Wentworth Chapter of Cambridge, Mass., and reported the state meeting held in Peoria. The program consisted of "Reminiscences of the Summer."

October 15 a reception was given in honor of Mrs. Wiles, state regent.

Prizes of ten dollars will be offered for 1902 to the successful pupils of ward and high schools for essays on Revolutionary subjects. \$25.00 has been donated to the Decatur College of the James Millikin University.

The Lincoln Memorial Committee reported the finding of the site of Lincoln's home in Macon county, and our chapter decided to mark it in a suitable manner.—EFFIE R. KENNEDY, *Historian*.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois).—The year just closed has been one of quiet advance and prosperity.

The awarding of a medal to an eighth grade pupil for the best essay on the subject of "The Civil War" was one of the interesting occasions of this year's work, this being the fourth medal presented by our chapter.

We know of but one Revolutionary hero whose grave is to be found in our county,—Henry Misner, at Millington. Five years ago we placed a monument there to mark his resting place, and each memorial day we send a floral offering to this grave.

Our committee on placing pictures in the public schools have pursued their work with activity. We have this year presented seven beautiful pictures, representing historical or artistic subjects; and within the past week we have placed five portraits of Washington and four of Lafayette.

The great social event of the year was our colonial reception. One "Real Daughter," Mrs. Wm. Lansing, was one of the reception committee and shared the honors with George and Martha Washington.

Our chapter was represented by our regent, Mrs. Armstrong, at the 10th Continental Congress. Through her we donated twenty-five \$25.00 dollars to the Memorial Hall fund.—ANNE COMBS PORTER, *Historian*.

Rockford Chapter (Rockford, Illinois).—The first work of the year was the presentation of several pictures to the following schools: "The Drafting of the Declaration of Independence" to the Kent school, presented by the regent, Mrs. G. A. Sanford; "Washington Crossing the Delaware" to the Garrison school, presented by Mrs. Dollbarr; "A Portrait of Lincoln" to the Hall school, presented by Mrs. Henry Freeman, and "An Engraving of Washington" to the Wight school, presented by Mrs. Ella G. Root.

The first regular meeting was held March 22d, 1901, at which the program of the year was presented and accepted. This first meeting was deeply shadowed by the death of one of our members, Mrs. W. D. McAfee.

April 20th a reception was tendered to our new regent, Mrs. G. A. Sanford, at the Hotel Nelson, Mrs. Ralph Emerson, hostess. The chapter also entertained as guests the state regent, Mrs. R. H. Wiles, and the vice-president general of the state of Illinois, Mrs. M. T. Scott.

May 23rd, commemorative of the capture of Sag Harbor by the Americans, the chapter was the guest of Mrs. Harry R. Forbes—an afternoon of song and story.

June 14th, as all know is Flag Day, and the clan gathered on the banks of Rock river in the beautiful grounds of Mrs. G. W. Brown. It was at this meeting that the chapter resolved to raise money to aid in the building of a new addition to the city hospital, and a plan outlined by our regent was followed.

September brought its great tidal wave of grief and horror to the nation. The 17th of the month was therefore observed with proper memorial services at the residence of Mrs. Jane M. Snow.

October 14th the chapter met at the residence of Mrs. George L. Woodruff. The address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. F. H. Bodman on "Anarchy," an address of special significance in view of the recent national calamity.

November 13th was made memorable by the report to the chapter by our regent, Mrs. G. A. Sanford, that a real Revolutionary hero lay buried in our West Side cemetery and

that his daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Harman, now ninety years old, lived in our midst. This daughter was at once made a member of the Rockford Chapter and a committee appointed to erect a suitable monument or tablet to the memory of our Revolutionary soldier. The address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. P. M. Snyder on "Lights and Shadows of Puritan Worship."

The closing meeting of the year was in response to the Daughters of the American Revolution invitation to the 7th and 8th grade pupils of the Rockford public schools and the teachers to listen to an address by the Rev. M. Bannen. Mr. Bannen took for his text an extract from a letter written by George Washington, December 6th, 1790: "Every hour misspent is lost forever. Years cannot compensate for lost days at this period of your life."

Thus closes the year's work of the Rockford Chapter.—
MRS. RALPH EMERSON, *Historian*.

The General de Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana), was organized April 24, 1894, and has held the first meeting of each season on the sixth of September, that being the birth-anniversary of the patriotic Frenchman for whom both town and chapter are named. The first regent, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, was appointed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Hatcher has always been affiliated with us, although higher offices in the National Society have taken her away from the city.

Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent (also a former regent), is a resident member and active and enthusiastic.

A state conference has been organized and the next meeting will be held in Lafayette.

The November meeting was an open one. The entertainment suggested the old-time New England Thanksgiving season. It being a little play, which partook of this character. It was written expressly for this occasion by the clever playwright, Edgar A. Morris of Indianapolis.

The following is the program which was on brown paper:

Ye Order of Doings
 At ye Meetinge of ye
 Daughters of ye American Revolution
 With their goode friends
 at ye home of
 Master and Mistress Thomas Andrew
 On ye eighteenth daye of November
 1901

Ye songs sung by Mistress Bertha Ridgely
 And then there will be a Sketch
 written by Edgar A. Morris—called
 Ye Fifth Proposal
 Time—1787

And ye People in ye Playe are .
 Benjamin Tilbrook—Edgar A. Morris
 Matekon, a friendly Indian—Lucius B. Jackson
 Dorothy Tilbrook—Mary E. Bruce
 Lydia Fairfax—Bertha S. Stinson

It has been the custom of the chapter to keep open house on January 1. All citizens are cordially invited to attend these receptions. On January 1, 1902, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Carnahan was the scene of the annual re-union.—MARY ELIZABETH BRUCE.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Iowa), gave a luncheon at the home of Mrs. A. B. Olney in honor of Mrs. F. W. Mahin, wife of F. W. Mahin, United States Consul to Reichberg, Austria. The guests were received by our regent, Mrs. Fred Ware, Mrs. Mahin, Mrs. A. B. Olney and Mrs. John Jackson.

Mrs. Mahin was welcomed by our regent and responded in a few heartfelt words. She was the founder of our chapter and our first regent. She was a prominent member of our first literary club as well as an artist of talent.—HANNAH PUTNAM GOODWIN, *Historian*.

The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland), commemorated the one hundred and forty-third wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington, January the

17th, using that date in preference of the original 9th of January (1759) by request of the president general, who desired all chapters to celebrate the event at the above chosen time. Mrs. Fairbanks personally graced the meeting of the Baltimore Chapter.

The rooms at Colonial House were decorated with wedding favors. A wedding bell of white carnations swung from the ceiling by ropes of feathery fern and palms and masses of white flowers formed a fitting background. An immense wedding cake bearing the initials "G. W. and M. C." adorned a table lit by tapers tied with white satin ribbons, and laden with delicacies served in quaint silver dishes, while dainty satin flags stamped in gold with a vignette of George Washington and the initials and wedding date of the illustrious couple were distributed to all present as souvenirs of the commemoration.

Miss Lillian Giffin, on behalf of the chapter, presented Mrs. Fairbanks with a beautiful bouquet of Parma violets from "the Maryland Line," the officials of which were all in attendance as guests of the Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. I. Pembroke Thom, Maryland's state regent, was present, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Baltimore Chapter regent, gave an account of the courtship and marriage of the pretty widow Custis when "in white satin threaded with silver, pearls in her soft brown hair, and her little feet in the smallest fives" she captive led her bridegroom "in a costume of blue lined with red silk, embroidered white satin waistcoat, gold knee and shoe buckles, and a sword"—that he had so gloriously won the right to wear.

The program for the afternoon included music and an address by Mrs. Fairbanks, which called attention to the very important effort being made to preserve from desecration and business advertising purposes the Star Spangled Banner, and the erection of the proposed Continental Hall.—
JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

Attleboro Chapter (Attleboro, Massachusetts).—After many efforts on the part of interested women, the regular forms having been complied with, the state regent, Miss

Helen M. Winslow, came to the home of Mrs. Miles Carter June 27, 1901, and duly organized Attleboro Chapter with thirty-six charter members. She instructed the officers as to their duties, and gave to all a clearer understanding for what this society stood and what should be expected of its members. Miss Sara Daggett, ex-state regent, gave an eloquent address.

On the evening of January first, 1902, the chapter kept open house. A committee of three chapter officers and three gentlemen, Sons of the American Revolution, comprised the receiving party, dressed in the fashion of the days of '76, as were all the chapter members. The entertainment consisted of music, reading and an essay on "Our Town—Attleboro," by Miss Alice Carpenter.

At the regular meeting in January the chapter voted to buy the Peck house, repair and establish the same as their permanent home. This house was built in 1700 or 1705 and has stood on land purchased from the Indians and remaining in the Peck family to the present generation. Miss Sara Daggett was present at this meeting and gave into our keeping the charter.

We are planning to give a military whist on February twentieth. Our members number fifty-five enthusiastic and willing workers, whose aim is to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors.—MARION BAXTER FISHER, *Historian*.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—The 125th anniversary of the battle of Princeton was fittingly celebrated. The first speaker was Mrs. Daniel Kent, regent of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Among other things she said:

"We have in Worcester, as yet unmarked by tablet or stone, the site where stood the school presided over by John Adams, afterward president of the United States. We have the venerated hill where the apostle, John Eliot, spoke words of love and fear to his red children of the forest. We might, too, very fittingly remember the Indian, the original owner of this country. A St. Louis chapter

of Daughters of the American Revolution has placed a memorial to Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, and I for one am proud of that band of women because of that act of justice.

"There is the site of the old Stearns hotel, now occupied by the Lincoln house, where General Washington stopped July 1, 1775, when on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental forces, and where, in December of the same year, his honored wife, Martha Washington, was a guest. There is the old Exchange hotel, where President Washington and General Lafayette were entertained. These places, or some spot near by, should be suitably marked, as should some of our oldest local houses. There is our common, Worcester's hallowed shrine! Our heroes gathered there; it was there the pastor prayed and women wept despairing tears. These are but a few of the things waiting for us to do."

Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Cambridge, Massachusetts).
—The chapter added twelve members in the last year.

The charter has been framed in wood from the home of our patron saint, a small cross of wood from the old Christ Church, Cambridge, where General Washington attended service is inlaid at the top of the frame. Attached to the bottom of the frame is a reproduction of the insignia of the society made from the wood of the Winthrop house. The hub is a piece of the Washington elm. The spokes are made of historic woods from thirteen different places.

The chapter has secured the twelve Lineage Books and the second Daughters of the American Revolution Report of the Smithsonian Institution. They have been bound and loaned to the Cambridge public library. An historical lecture, illustrated by stereopticon, has been given at the East End Christian Union. The chapter is interested in Fort Washington, on the banks of the Charles river, the only remaining Revolutionary fort in Cambridge, and which was built by General Washington in November, 1775. At the suggestion of the chapter the city now flies the flag over the fort daily.

The chapter has been the recipient of photographs of Mesdames Hannah Winthrop and Mary Ball Washington.

The literary work has consisted of short biographical sketches of Revolutionary officers.

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter favors a reduction of ratio representation to the Continental Congress.—MARION BROWN FESSENDEN, *Historian*.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Massachusetts).—The annual business meeting of Mercy Warren Chapter was held January 13, 1902. The various reports showed a prosperous year. The chapter now numbers 263 members, seven of whom are "Real Daughters."

A recent addition to the membership is Madam Sarata Louise Craig, wife of Prince Eugene de Rizo-Rangabe, of Athens, Greece.

At the close of the business meeting a reception for officers was held. Following is the list of officers: Honorary regent, Mrs. Marshall Calkins; regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller; vice-regent, Mrs. A. O. Squier; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Ross; corresponding secretary, Miss A. R. Bliss; treasurer, Miss R. A. Rockwell; registrar, Mrs. W. H. Dart.

The Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Michigan), held its annual meeting January 2d at the home of the regent, Mrs. B. F. Hall. After listening to the official reports of the work of the year the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. C. M. Turner; vice-regent, Mrs. N. F. Jenison; treasurer, Miss Clara L. Westcott; secretary, Mrs. C. C. Hopkins; treasurer, Miss Emily P. Barnard; registrar, Mrs. Charles Cannell.

Mrs. Miles presented to the chapter a copy of the second report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The principal literary work of the Lansing Daughters during the past year was a story entitled "A Daughter of ye Revolution" in eight chapters written by eight members.

It was decided to print it in book form. Many copies have been sold.

January 20th a large number of the Daughters of the Lansing Chapter with invited guests gathered at the resi-

dence of Judge F. A. Hooker to celebrate their sixth annual banquet. Music, speeches and toasts were the order of the evening. Mrs. Turner, the regent, introduced the regent of the Louisa St. Clair chapter, Detroit, who spoke briefly but pointedly upon conscientiousness. Mr. J. Edward Rae was then called upon to speak for the "Sons of the Revolution," and Mr. H. Fyfe for the "Sons of the Colonial War." "Latter Day Patriotism" was responded to by Mrs. Della Bertch, after which Mrs. H. P. Black sang two solos. Maj. Vernon, of the Michigan Agricultural College, then responded to "The Soldier and the Sailor," and was followed by the Rev. H. B. Bard, who toasted "The Civilian." Then came "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Mr. H. L. Stone. Miss Emily P. Barnard then gave a rhyming response to "Our Wits," and Mrs. N. F. Jenison told of "Wheels." All were appropriate, original and witty. Gov. Bliss then in a few remarks expressed his appreciation of the evening's entertainment.—MRS. C. CANNELL, *Historian*.

Cayuga Chapter (Cayuga, New York).—At a meeting of the chapter held on the 3rd of December, the historical department gave a resume of the history and evolution of our national flag. The historian, Mrs. Harriet Dewey Ireland, gave a brief introductory address, the avowed purpose of which was to inculcate greater reverence for the flag.

Mrs. Mary C. Treman Johnson then read an interesting paper giving a succinct history of the various ensigns which were in use during the colonial period, and up to the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by congress.

Mrs. O. L. Dean followed with an account of the visit of Washington, Robert Morris and their associates to Mrs. Betsey Ross, and the making of the flag.

A paper by Mrs. E. H. Bucklin, which was next presented, was of wide interest, embracing, as it did, the influence and history of our national flag under varying circumstances and in all lands.

The discussion which followed the literary program resulted in the unanimous endorsement by the members of the resolution to procure a banner.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was the offer then made by Mrs. George E. Priest to present the flag to the chapter, which offer was gratefully accepted.

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the literary part of the meeting.—N. D. IRELAND, *Historian*.

The Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—The meeting of November 29th was held at the pleasant home of Mrs. Robert Allan. The symposium conducted by Mrs. Henderson proved to be a delightful affair. The feast of good things consisted not only of old time beverages, but of various dishes such as our great grandmothers used to serve. Each member was invited to bring an old time recipe with sample of same. Music was rendered upon the violin and piano by the daughters of Mrs. Henderson. A paper on Thanksgiving Day, by Mrs. Anthony, was listened to with interest. Thirteen puns were given to the members to solve, answered by the full name of a member of the chapter, which created a great deal of amusement.

The chapter met at the home of Mrs. G. S. Conger, December 27, 1901.

The literary program consisted of a paper by Mrs. G. G. Royce, "The Exploits of our Navy in the War of 1812." "Current Events," by Mrs. William Neary, and "Lineage Papers," by Mrs. R. M. York.—LUCY CHAPIN HAWLEY, *Historian*.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter (Hudson, New York).—On account of the sad death of the president of the United States the Hendrick Hudson Chapter postponed its Chapter Day. Still later, the chapter held a memorial service in honor of President William McKinley.

Late in the year, the chapter celebrated chapter day.

The regent, Mrs. A. F. B. Chace gave a reception to Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. Wyncoop, Miss Forsyth, the officers and the former regents of the chapter.

A large reception was given at the chapter house to Mrs. Verplanck as guest of honor, which was attended by many of

the regents of New York state chapters. After the luncheon and the formal reception, the interesting address of Mr. George E. Graham, of Albany, was given, illustrated by photographs taken by himself when he was "On the Bridge with Schley."—LUELLA D. SMITH.

Kanestio Valley Chapter (Hornellsville, New York).—Mrs. Mc. Connell, regent, resumed work in October, 1901, with renewed interest and zeal.

The offer of prizes to students of the high school for essays on the Revolutionary period was elaborated. These prizes are ten dollars as first and five dollars as second awards. Honorable mention is made for the third best essay submitted, while all competitors are to be invited to a social function of the chapter to be held in June.

Recognizing the many advantages being offered to the children of foreign born parents in our city schools, and the commendable efforts by our city Daughters of the American Revolution chapters to interest and instruct them in the history and principles of our government, while, as yet, no similar effort has been made to extend like advantages to the American born children of the country districts, many of whom are descended from patriot ancestry which rendered valuable aid in the founding of our republic, and, moreover, realizing the eventual result towards which this unintentional neglect was tending, the chapter unanimously voted the following additional prize offer:

"To the pupils of the district and graded schools of the Third School Commissioner's district of Steuben county."

"For the three best essays to be written on the subject of 'The Causes of the American Revolution,' and complying with certain stated conditions: A cash prize of \$7 is offered as a prize for the best essay; \$5 in cash as a second prize for the second best essay, and \$3 in cash as a third prize for the third best essay."

This offer met with the hearty endorsement of the commissioner of the district, and announcements of the offer with the conditions of the competition were sent to every teacher and trustee in the district, with the result of arousing interest therein throughout the valley.

The study of parliamentary law and the practical drill therein, so admirably conducted by Mrs. Brown, our first vice-regent, will be resumed for the coming year.

In consideration of the number of Revolutionary soldiers among the pioneers of the Canisteo Valley and who found their last resting place among the hills of Steuben county, plans have been inaugurated to erect suitable memorials to these heroes.

The graves of several have been already identified, and incidents and anecdotes of service secured which will be embodied in a permanent chapter record. Copies have also been obtained of documents relative to the early history of the valley, and in addition to these a copy of the "Historical Sketch of Roswell Franklin and his Family." The latter contains many interesting incidents of the Wyoming Valley, Roswell Franklin having been a lieutenant in Colonel Dorrance's regiment of the Pennsylvania line.—GRACE M. PIERCE, *Historian*.

Melzingah Chapter (Fishkill, New York).—It was a brilliant idea that conceived the plan for a celebration on the mountain top at sunset.

Imagine a multitude of patriotic citizens of an historic town—Fishkill—gathered on the summit of North Beacon, 1,500 feet high, at the close of a national holiday, July 4th, 1900, a perfect view, good music, and the Daughters of Melzingah Chapter with their friends, about to unveil a massive monument on an historic site.

The monument is an obelisk twenty-seven feet high (a flagstaff fifteen feet higher from the apex, floating a flag presented by our state regent), standing on a low, square base. It is built of the rocks of the mountain top laid in cement, and contains a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"This monument is to commemorate the burning of signal fires on North and South Beacon during the American Revolution. Erected by Melzingah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1900."

The money for its erection was given by individual members, and in response to an appeal sent out by the chapter to their friends. It can be seen for miles around, except the south, as from that direction it is obscured by the South Beacon. It arrests the attention of the tourists to and from the Catskills, Adirondacks, and the St. Lawrence, and it looks majestic viewed from the floating palaces of the Hudson.



The work of its dedication began shortly after seven o'clock by singing "The Star Spangled Banner" to music of the band. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of St. Andrew's, Fishkill Landing, offered prayer.

Mr. Russell Headley, of Newburgh, read the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, state regent, made a stirring address, alluding to the necessity of having fires on this mount-

ain as a part of the system that extended east into Connecticut and south and west to Sandy Hook and New Jersey. She told of their structure and dimensions—said their fires were responded to from Mullender's Hill at Little Britain, and Snake Hill, at Newburgh. They were used in 1776-1777.

The Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., of Rhinebeck, New York, followed with a resume of the part borne by the town of Fishkill during the Revolution. During this address

“Down sank the great, red sun, and in golden glimmering vapors,
Veiled the light of his face like the Prophet descending from Sinai.”

Miss Emily de W. Seaman, regent of the chapter, then spoke briefly and unveiled the tablet.

The band closed the exercises by playing “America,” in which all voices joined.

The beauty and grandeur of this service can hardly be imagined. The quiet hush of evening, the glory of the setting sun, the glistening river, the lengthening shadows, the twinkling lights in the valley for

“In the vale beneath the hill
The evening's growing purple strengthens”

all added inspiration to the occasion.

There yet remained one thing to be done for which all lingered. Cord wood had been stacked in exact representation of the old method for beacons and the match was applied. The signals were answered from Lake Mohonk and Little Round Top at the north, and from the hills about Newburgh at the west.

Then began the wild scramble down the mountain side. All were anxious to get down before the setting of the young moon, which lighted the roadway well. The headlong haste, the running for trolley cars, all combined to make it a never-to-be-forgotten occasion by those participating in it.—ANNA DEAN, *Historian*.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York, New York).—Mrs. Henrietta Mesick Bostwick has been elected regent of the Washington Heights Chapter, in place of Mrs. Earle.

who resigned. Monthly meetings will hereafter be held at the Hotel Majestic, the home of Mrs. Bostwick. Mrs. Emily Hyde Cary, first vice-regent; Mrs. Emily Bostwick Fay, secretary; Mrs. Howard Robbins, treasurer; Mrs. Kreamer, registrar; Mrs. Julius Caryl, historian; Mrs. Fernald, assistant historian.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Ever since its organization the Harrisburg Chapter has continued its unique plan of holding its meetings, not on the same day or date of each month, but on some anniversary of an important event in the Revolution, or upon the birthday of some man or woman whose services for their country proclaims them worthy of special remembrance.

The meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, commemorated the battle of the Cowpens.

At the conclusion of her paper, Mrs. Peay, on behalf of Mrs. D. A. Du Pre, historian of the Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg, South Carolina, presented a picture of the imposing monument erected some years since at Spartanburg in honor of General Morgan.

Miss Conover, historian of the General Mercer Chapter, of Trenton, was present, and in a short but most interesting address spoke of the important part played by Trenton in the darkest days of the Revolution, and also told of the efforts of her own and other New Jersey Chapters for the purchase of the historic Trenton barracks.

The appropriation of \$50 towards the erection of the John Harris monument testifies that the Harrisburg Chapter desires to have a share in doing honor to the memory of the sturdy pioneer whose foresight in settling at this particular point in the trackless wilderness led to the founding by his son of the city, beautiful for situation, which bears his name and is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania.—CAROLINE PEARSON, *Historian*.

Lawrence Chapter (New Castle, Pennsylvania), was named in honor of Captain Lawrence, "who so bravely fought and fell." The chapter was organized two years ago

with a membership of twelve, which has now grown to thirty-four. We have sent books to the American library at Manila; have entertained the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and have been royally entertained by them. Our "Colonial Tea," given May 10th in the First Presbyterian Church, was our first public entertainment and a success.

The state conference held in Harrisburg was attended by our regent and two members. A committee has been appointed to award prizes to pupils of grades 8 and 9 of the public schools for the best and second best essays on a historical subject selected by the committee. We have given ten dollars to Continental Hall. The members feel that the success of Lawrence Chapter is largely due to our first regent, Miss Jennie L. Morgan.—ELISABETH ROYER, *Historian*.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pennsylvania).—It is with a feeling of satisfaction that Valley Forge Chapter makes the report of work accomplished during the year 1901.

By the beautifully furnished room in the Valley Forge Headquarters it has reflected credit on the name it bears.

Many persons have made pilgrimages to this historic spot, and it was long a matter of regret that the rooms were so bare, nothing whatever to show the manner of living at that time.

But to-day we have in the bed chamber furnished by Valley Forge Chapter a perfect picture of colonial or Revolutionary time.

Each detail is historically correct and every piece of furniture a genuine antique. A number of fine photographs have been taken of this room.

The chapter presented one tastefully framed to the National Society at Washington, D. C., and one to the Pennsylvania state regent.

Though deeply interested in this work, other matters have not been neglected.

The monthly meetings are full of interest and that the public may keep in touch with the work a report of the proceedings is sent to the daily papers.

At almost every meeting a paper is read upon some historical subject, and that a feeling of sociability may be promoted, after all business has been transacted, a time is spent socially and refreshments served. An annual picnic is held at Valley Forge to keep all interested in that historic place.

Contributions have been made from time to time to aid others in patriotic work.

The chapter has offered a prize of five dollars to the pupil of the Norristown high school writing the best essay on the subject "Colonial and Revolutionary Recollections of Spring Mill." A second prize of two dollars and a half is also offered.

Valley Forge Chapter has on the roll the names of two "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, both of whom have received the souvenir spoon from the National Society. One of these old ladies, Mrs. Catharine Boudoin, died January 4, 1902.

We feel that the coming year will be rich in good work.

The officers are: Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker; vice-regent, Mrs. Hugh McInnes; secretary, Miss Leila Jenkins; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary McInnes; treasurer, Miss N. Howland Brown; registrar, Mrs. F. I. Naile; historian, Mrs. Irwin Fisher; chaplain, Mrs. Joseph Fornance.—ANNIE SCHALL FISHER, *Historian*.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vermont).—The attractive program for 1901 has been well carried out. One of the most entertaining of the papers having for its subject, "Colonial Pottery and Domestic Utensils."

The Daughters gave a picnic on historic ground the seventeenth of June, and on the Fourth of July a lawn party was held at the home of our regent, Miss L. E. Clark, where one of the ladies read an original poem appropriate to the occasion. The strength of our chapter during the year has been maintained largely through the activity of our state regent, Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, who is a member of this chapter.

On the afternoon of October the tenth the state conference was held at the Brooks House through the invitation of this chapter. At this time the question of reducing representation at the National Congress was considered. The general opinion was that each chapter, however small, should have the privilege of being represented. On the evening of the same day our state regent gave a reception at her home, "Florence Terrace," in honor of our president-general, Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, who spoke in behalf of Continental Hall.

Our November meeting was held at "Pine Heights," the home of Mrs. Abby Estey Fuller, who read an interesting historical paper.

Death has removed two of our members during the year, Mrs. Fanny Crosby Rice and Miss Emily F. C. Williams, both ladies of ability and noble Christian character.—MARIA LOUISE STEDMAN, *Historian*.

Wisconsin State Conference.—The fifth annual conference was held in Milwaukee, Friday morning, December 6th, 1901, at the residence of the state regent, Mrs. James Sidney Peck. The following chapters were represented: Kenosha, Beloit, Lake Mills, Racine, Ft. Atkinson, Portage, Janesville, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Reedsburg, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, Madison and Milwaukee, and regents without chapters were present from Waupun, Delavan, Plymouth and Ripon.

A brief address of welcome was made by Mrs. Peck, after which the secretary's report of the last annual conference was read and accepted. A letter was read from Mrs. Katherine Livingston Eagan, state regent of Florida, acknowledging the donations of money and clothing contributed by the Wisconsin chapters to the fire sufferers of Jacksonville, Florida. The address of the state regent then followed. It was listened to with deep interest. The secretary read communications from the National Board, relative to the sale of the directory, the celebration of General Washington's wedding day, January 17th, for the benefit of Continental Hall

fund. Decisions which had been reached by the board upon other subjects of interest were also announced by the secretary. A roll call of those present was responded to by the regent or her representative, giving a report of any special work in which the various chapters had been engaged.

Mrs. Sweet, of Fond du Lac, extended an invitation to hold the next state conference in that city, which was accepted.

Mrs. Peck then spoke of her intended absence abroad during the winter. A rising vote of thanks was extended the state regent for her untiring work during the past ten years and an earnest wish was expressed for a pleasant journey and safe return. The conference adjourned to accept the further hospitality of the state regent at luncheon.

During the afternoon the representatives from the state were with the George Rogers Clark Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, guests of the Milwaukee Chapter, at a regular meeting.

“Thank God, I—I also—am an American.”

“It is the prerogative of our national patriotic society to promote loyal allegiance to the institutions of the great republic and to inculcate principles of good citizenship.—(From *Mrs. Fairbanks's Address, Feb. 17, 1902.*)

“It is the duty of every Daughter to cultivate in the highest degree reverence for the laws, devotion for the flag, untiring interest in the advancement of the organization and her native land, remembering always there is no more fatal sign of decay, for a society or a nation ‘than a want of zeal in the inhabitants for the good of their country.’”—(From *Mrs. Fairbanks's Address, Feb. 17, 1902.*)

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Mention has been made in this magazine, in the reports of the work of the chapters, of the efforts of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, to arouse an interest in the preservation and care of our roadside trees.

We want to make an earnest appeal through the Open Letter Department to the chapters all over the country to take up in some way this line of work. Be "instant in season, out of season" in urging the care of the trees and enlisting all in an active interest in this subject.

Any information we can give as to what our chapter has done will be most gladly given.

CORNELIA BUXTON SMITH,
Chairman Forestry Committee,

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.

"I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender.
More holy and more profound than my own life."

"Green be the graves where her martyrs are lying!
Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest;
While o'er their ashes the starry fold flying;
Wraps the proud eagle, they roused from his nest."

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

NOTES ON THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1902.

The address of the president-general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, gave a forcible account of the various questions to be considered, the work that has been done and what should be done. It was a lesson in pure patriotism and answered fully the question "What are the Daughters of the American Revolution doing?"

Mrs. John F. Swift, of California, made the response.

The first business done by the 11th Continental Congress was the passing of a resolution recording its detestation of the crime which removed from life the late President McKinley and expressing its abiding sympathy with Mrs. McKinley.

The annual reception was held at the National Museum, the authorities of that institution having given to the Daughters of the American Revolution this opportunity to view their historical collection.

The following amendments to the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution were passed by the Continental Congress of 1902:

ARTICLE IV., SECTION 1, was twice amended and it *now* reads:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. *No person shall hold office more than two terms successively, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.*"

ARTICLE VIII., SECTION 1, was amended so that it now reads:

"The initiation fee to the National Society shall be one dollar, and the annual dues two dollars, payable in advance on or before the 22d day of *March* in each year."

ARTICLE VIII., SECTION 5, was amended so that it now reads:

"A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of her indebtedness has been sent her may be dropped from the rolls by the Board of Management; but no one shall be dropped until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her. *Members at large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from Chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated through their respective Chapters, upon payment of all back dues to the Chapters, the Chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement.*"

ARTICLE IX., SECTION 1, as amended now reads:

"Proposed amendments to the Constitution, *if endorsed by twelve members of the Society or by any organized Chapter*, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in such Congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present shall be in full force thereafter as part of this Constitution."

The By-Laws were also amended in two places.

ARTICLE XIII. is amended by substituting the word "dark" instead of "light," so that the clause shall read, "a field of *dark* blue enamel on its tire."

ARTICLE XVI. now reads:

"SEC. 1. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress."

"Amendments shall be sent to all the Chapters thirty days before the meeting of the Congress in which they are to be voted upon."

"SEC. 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting."

The following is the list of vice-presidents general elected at the Congress of 1902 to serve for one term of two years, each:

Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Connecticut.
Mrs. Belle C. Lyon, Kentucky.
Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia.
Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Massachusetts.
Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin.
Mrs. D. D. Colton, California.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, New Jersey.
Mrs. Henry W. Burnham, New Hampshire.
Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York.
Miss Elizabeth C. Williams, Maryland.

Mrs. William Lindsay reported the gift of many valuable relics.

The bill presented in the senate and house of representatives of the United States for the appropriation of \$200,000 for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge was heartily endorsed.

A new edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book was ordered printed. These books are to be given to chapters applying for them upon payment of the postage. Volumes XIII. and XIV. were also ordered to be distributed in the same way.

Miss Ruth M G. Pealer, of the District of Columbia, was unanimously elected registrar general, the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery and Miss Lilian Lockwood were unanimously reelected editor and business manager, respectively, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Notable contributions were also made to the Continental Hall during and just before Congress, which may be stated as follows:

Contributions before Congress met but after	
Jan. 31,	\$1,199 25
Contributed during Congress,	4,962 18
Voted by Congress,	15,000 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$21,161 43
Pledges were also made amounting to	\$1,372 50
<hr/>	
	\$22,533 93

It was moved and carried that the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE contain the reports of the state regents and that the May number contain the first half and the June number the second half of the official proceedings.

The Continental Hall Committee was empowered by the congress to purchase a site, provided twenty-five members of said committee come to an agreement as to the most eligible one to secure. Mrs. Fairbanks was made chairman of the Continental Hall Committee by the congress.

The contract with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key for the recognition pin for informal wear was continued by congress and is not to be annulled except upon one year's notice. Permits for the purchase of the recognition pin are to be issued by the registrar-general after the close of the congress.

The congress voted the sum of \$1,000 as a testimonial to the treasurer-general, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, for her efficient services in compiling the Lineage Book.

Each of the young lady pages received a souvenir spoon from the congress as an expression of appreciation.

The sum of \$100 was appropriated for the use of the Genealogical Notes and Queries Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The minute men who served as a guard of honor to the president-general were a unique and picturesque body. They wore the bluff and blue of the continental army. They were presented with a beautiful flag in token of appreciation.

The librarian general reported the need of good town and county histories carefully compiled from original sources.

The congress recommended to the committee of arrangements of the 12th Continental Congress that the evening of the second day be set aside for all state meetings.

The Daughters of the American Revolution placed themselves on record by a strong condemnation of polygamy.

By order of the congress the leaves of the magazine are not to be cut in future.

Several amendments were offered to be acted upon at the next Continental Congress, looking towards the formation of a committee on appeals.

There are at present six hundred chapters.

3,606 members were added to the society during the past year.

There were many brilliant receptions during the week in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A vote of thanks was given by the congress to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for the admirable manner in which she had presided over their deliberations, and for her fair and just rulings.

"It was the Star of Bethlehem that lighted their way across the Atlantic and went before them to the place where the young child of the Republic lay in its wilderness manger."

"O Spirit of that early day,
So pure and strong and true,
Be with us in the narrow way
Our faithful fathers knew."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Ye who boast
In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

81. BYRAM.—The N. Y. "Mail and Express," "P. H. H.," July 8, 1899, gives the following: Nicholas Byram settled in Weymouth, Mass., married Susanna, daughter of Abraham Shaw. Children: Nicholas, Abigail, Deliverance, Experience, Susanna, Mary, all born in Weymouth. Nicholas (1) died 1688. Capt. Nicholas (2) married 1676, Mary, daughter of Samuel Edson. Children: Bethiah, Margaret, Mehitable, Nicholas, Mary, Ebenezer, Susanna, Josiah, Joseph. Capt. Nicholas (2) died 1727. Capt. Ebenezer (3), born 1687, married 1714, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Hayward. Children: Ebenezer, Eliab, Japhet, Naphthali, Hannah, Mary, Abigail, Jephtha; removed to Mendham, N. J., about 1744. Was major of the militia and judge of county court. He died 1753. Ebenezer (4) married Abigail, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Alden, great-granddaughter of John Alden, of the "Mayflower." Children: Huldah, born 1740, Edward, 1742, Ebenezer, 1744, Naphthali, Joseph, Abigail, Anne, Mary,

Phebe. Ebenezer (4) died 1765. The Captain Ebenezer inquired for is probably Ebenezer (3).

115. BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION.—There seems to be no complete list of the men in Braddock's Expedition, 1755, but from the following, many names and details may be obtained: Pub. Doc. of Nova Scotia, C. F. Akins, pages 409, 415, 417; Sargent's History of Braddock's Expedition, Penn. Archives, Vol. VI.; Lowdermilk's Hist. of Cumberland, Maryland, pages 55, 164. Justin Winsor says: "The list of the officers present, killed and wounded, upon which Parkman in his History depends, is in the Public Record office. (America and West Indies, Vol. LXXXII)." There were independent companies, two from New York, one from Virginia, one from South Carolina, and fifty men from Maryland.—M. L. G.

124. RUSSELL.—(1) Rev. John Russell came from England, settled in Cambridge about 1630. His son (2) John Russell, born in England, 1627, came with him. (3) Samuel Russell, born 1660, Hadley, Mass., graduated at Harvard, 1681, married Abigail Whiting, 1685, pastor at Branford, Conn., died there June 25, 1751. (They had nine children.) (4) Col. John, born 1686, married 1707, Sarah Trowbridge. (5) John, born 1710, married 1732, Mary Barker. (6) John, born 1736, married April, 1762, Mary Lindley. (7) Ruel Russell, born October 30, 1762.—C. S. R. and G. W. R.

There were several by the name of John Russell in the Revolutionary service from Connecticut. It is quite possible that John (6) was one of these men, but that is not proven.—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

135. (1) HALL-MERRIMAN.—Who were the parents of Ann Hall, who married Amasa Merriman at Guildhall, Vt.? They afterwards moved to Hadley, P. Q. She died at Beloit, Wis. Record of Revolutionary service of her ancestors desired.

(2) MERRIMAN.—Amasa Merriman was a drummer boy in Revolutionary war. He was born 1767. His father Titus Merriman, born August 28, 1727, son of Elisaph, born May 20, 1695, died Aug. 14, 1758, son of Caleb, born May, 1665, died July 9, 1703. Was Titus in the Revolutionary war?

136. HACKETT.—Wanted the connecting link between the following: Capt. William Hackett of Salisbury, Mass., received common right in Amesbury, 1667, and signed a petition in Salisbury, 1680. His son, Judah, was born in Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1684-5. Richard Hackett, of Salisbury, or Amesbury was my ancestor. Was he a son of Capt. William or Judah?—F. M. H.

137. (1) KINGSLEY.—Wanted, parentage of Ebenezer Kingsley, born prior to 1740, lived at Southampton, Mass., married Mary ———? Had Azuba, born 1741, died 1827.

(2) **WHITE-RUST.**—Parentage of Anna White, died 1747, 1st wife (1732) of Daniel Rust, born 1711.

(3) **DADE-MILLER.**—Also of William Dade, born 1719, killed at Lake George, 1755. Married June 31, 1742, Rachel Miller.

(4) **DIXON.**—Robert Dixon, Colchester, Conn., born 1699 in Ireland, came to America, 1719. Married about 1721, Catherine ——? born 1701, died at Coventry, R. I., 1770.

(5) **TAYLOR.**—Reuben Taylor (son of Moses, born 1709, lived in South Hadley, Mass., 1770), married ——? Children were: Jared, Reuben, Horace, Sylvester, Noah, Elijah, born October 3, 1763, married 1787, Rachel Hurlburt. Also parentage of Moses, and name of his wife.

(6) **MERRILL-WELLS.**—Parentage of Elizabeth Merrill, born December 24, 1686, wife of Thomas Wells, of Dudley, England, in Saybrook, Conn., 1720, son of Joseph Wells, born in Hebron, Conn., 1726, captain in Revolutionary war. He married at New London, Conn., Thankful ——? She died September 12, 1810, lived in Cambridge, N. J.

(7) **COLLINS-WELLS.**—Also of Rebecca Collins, born 17—, married Henry Wells, son of Capt. Joseph and Thankful Wells. Son, Ira, born 1794.

(8) **ATCHINSON.**—Also parentage of John Atchinson, slain by Indians, 1677, and of his wife, Deliverance ——?—E. J. H.

138. **TYLEE.**—Abraham Tylee came from England before the Revolutionary war, settled in Burlington, Delaware. His only child, James Tylee, enlisted in the war. In New York records is the name James Tyler, and there is a James Tiley in Col. Webb's regiment from New York to Middletown, Conn. It is supposed James Tylee, my great-grandfather, enlisted from New York, as he married there. His son, Nathaniel Tylee, was captain in the War of 1812. Can any one assist in identifying James Tylee, son of Abraham?—M. T. H.

139. **AYERS.**—Wanted the ancestry of Moses and Dorcas Ayers, who were living in or near Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1803. They had Jacob, David, Samuel William, Moses.—C. A.

140. **WHIPPLE-WARREN.**—Where can I find information of Mercy Whipple, who married, May 21, 1792, Lyman Warren? She was called the "beautiful Mercy Whipple, of Rhode Island."—W. I. T.

141. (1) **FOOTE.**—Ancestry wanted of the following: Nathaniel Foote, of Hartford, Conn., 16—, whose daughter, Frances, married a son of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Wethersfield, Conn., later of Hadley, Mass. Also wife of Nathaniel Foote.

(2) **JONES.**—Teague Jones, Yarmouth, Mass., soldier in the early Indian wars.

(3) **CHADWICK-GIFFORD.**—Mercy Chadwick, 16—, wife of Joseph Gifford, of Barnstable co., Mass.

(4) THOMAS.—William Thomas, grandfather of Robert Bailey Thomas, originator of the "Old Farmers' Almanac." The wife of William Thomas was Lydia Eager, of Marlboro, Mass., daughter of Abraham Eager, whose ancestry is also desired. Hill and Woods families, of Malden, Mass., furnish some clues.—F. P. G.

142. (1) ISAACS.—Information wanted of any Revolutionary service of Ralph Isaacs, born June 4, 1741, in Branford, Conn. (seventh child of Ralph Isaacs). His daughter, Grace, born 1760(?), married, April 1, 1786, Jonathan Ingersoll, of New Haven, Conn., son of Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, of Ridgefield, Conn.

(2) LULY.—Also of Sylvanus Luly, captain in Heard's brigade; Col. November 13, 1777.

(3) TODD-ISAACS.—Sallie Isaacs, daughter of Ralph, Jr., married, September 11, 1773, George Tod, of Suffield, Conn. They moved to Youngstown, Ohio, 1800. Information of George Tod, not in Tod history, will be appreciated.—M. P. H.

143. DAY.—I would like the dates of birth, marriage and death of Joseph Day. Also name of his wife and of their children. He was one of the men in the Allen-Arnold expedition to Fort Ticonderoga.—M. T. W.

144. COIT.—Daniel Coit served first as corporal in Capt. Belcher's company, 1st Conn. Regiment, 1777, was promoted sergeant 1778, discharged 1780. Was he the son of William and Ruth Coit, of Plainfield, Mass., who removed to Sheffield, Mass., where a son, Daniel Coit, was born 1760? If so, he studied medicine after the war, settled in Burlington, Vt., and married Ruth Eastman, of Granby, Mass. Was the Daniel Coit in Conn. regiment the same one who was afterward Dr. Daniel Coit?—H. A. J.

145. GILBERT.—Information is desired of the family of Anne Gilbert, who married, 1782-3, Lieut. Robert Carter, of the royal navy, probably in New York. Anne (Gilbert) Carter died at Topsham, Eng., April 3, 1841, aged 79 years. Date of her birth is desired and town where she was married.—G. T. C.

146. Wanted, names of the defenders of Fort Henry, or of the settlers who took refuge therein during the siege which witnessed the heroism of Elizabeth Zane, or of those who were at Shepherd's Fort, on Wheeling Creek, above Fort Henry. Also the address of any descendant of Francis Duke, the young commissary of Beech Bottom, and son-in-law of Col. David Shepherd, who was killed by the Indians in attempting to reinforce the garrison at Fort Henry.—M. E. D. S.

147. GORDON.—Wanted, the names of the parents of Jonathan Rhea Gordon, born in Monmouth, N. J., 1717. He had several sons and daughters. Among the former were Ezekiel and Ambrose. Were Jonathan's parents connected with the Rhea family? How? —E. K. G.

IN MEMORIAM

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

MRS. EMILY F. C. WILLIAMS, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died October, 1901, at her home in Bellows Falls. An active Christian and greatly beloved.

MRS. SARAH A. NORTHAM, Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam, Connecticut, died January 16, 1902. It was the first death in the chapter.

MRS. ANGELINE CHAMBERLAIN JOHNSON, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, widow of Colonel William Johnson, and daughter of the Hon. Jacob P. Chamberlain, died November 14, 1901.

MRS. PAULINE DUNN LEWIS, Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, died January 14, 1902. She was a descendant of General Roberts and General William Lytle, of North Carolina.

MRS. ELVIRA ALEXANDER PARKHURST, Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, entered into rest, November 21, 1901.

MRS. LOUISE E. CONKLIN, Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut, entered into life eternal, November 23, 1901.

MRS. LILOH E. ELDER, Lansing Chapter, Lansing, Michigan, died January 15, 1902, at Dowagiac, Michigan.

MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST, "Real Daughter," Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died February 2, 1902, aged ninety-eight.

MRS. ELEANOR COLLINS BLATTERMAN, beloved regent of Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky, died at her home in that city, June 30, 1901.

MRS. AUGUSTA WAY FULLER, "Real Daughter," Mary Silliman Chapter, died December 13, 1901, aged 96 years and 5 months. She was the widow of Nelson Fuller and the daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Baldwin) Way. She was one of the three Revolutionary war pensioners.

MRS. MARIA WAKELEE, "Real Daughter," Mary Silliman Chapter, died January 27, 1902, aged 84 years. She was the widow of Stiles Wakelee and the daughter of Eli Mitchell, a Revolutionary pensioner.

MISS IDA GARDINER EASTMAN, charter member, Clinton Chapter, Clinton, Iowa, died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1902. Her life was short but crowded with much that strengthened and ennobled character. The chapter passed appropriate resolutions.

"O holy trust! O endless sense of rest!
Like the beloved John
To lay his head upon the Savior's breast,
And thus to journey on."



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

National Officers

1901

Honorary President

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

President

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
1440 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice President Presiding

*MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,
21 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,
The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.

*MRS. HENRY B. BROWN,
1720 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
1914 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
The Portland, Washington, D. C.

Registrar

MRS. HARRY HETH,
1906 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Historian

MRS. ROBERT CATLIN,
1428 Euclid Place, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES H. DAVIS,
U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Mass. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary

MRS. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
1710 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

* Deceased.

JANUARY MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, January 9th, at ten o'clock, in the reception room of Columbia University.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Baird, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the minutes of the special meeting, held on January 6th, were read and approved, the president requesting the recording secretary to read them before the minutes of the regular meeting.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had written to the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, asking him to give a patriotic sermon and service at the Church of the Covenant on Sunday afternoon, February 23d, and that a cordial response in the affirmative had been received.

She also presented to the Board the estimates for badges, to be used at the convention, and Mrs. Clark moved that the badges for state directors now on hand be used for the coming convention, and one hundred and twenty-five badges, as submitted by the chairman of the committee, without the date, be purchased for the delegates. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary also said that the manager of the Columbia Theater had been interviewed, and that the theater would be at the disposal of the National Society for the morning of February 22d, at the same price as in former years; also that the management of the "Seeing Washington Car" would make a reduction to the society should they decide to charter a car. Mrs. Hamlin moved, that we engage the car for seeing Washington, for three o'clock on Saturday, February 22d.

The director for the District of Columbia, Mrs. Baird, announced that the District societies had been given the privilege of using the hall at Masonic Temple for their rehearsals.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of the committee on program, presented an estimate for the same, and Mrs. Hamlin moved that five hundred programs be ordered for preliminary distribution. Seconded and carried.

At this point in the proceedings, the regular order of business was taken up, Mrs. Clark in the chair.

The minutes for the regular monthly meeting, held on December 12th, were read and approved.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Fifteen application papers were read, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election, which was accordingly done.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Miss Forsyth, state director for New York—Mrs. Fred. M. Caswell, as president of Ensign Robert Wilson Society, Brockport, New York, *vice* Mrs. Henry Harrison, resigned.

By state director of New Hampshire—Mrs. M. T. MacFarland, as president of Monadnock Society, Keene, New Hampshire, *vice* Mrs. Brooks, resigned, all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, announced the resignation of Miss Ruth Snyder, president of the Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The chairman of the committee on credentials presented her report, and it was moved and seconded that it be accepted.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that President Roosevelt and his family be tendered a box for the patriotic celebration on Washington's birthday. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING. JANUARY 15, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 1440 M street, on Wednesday morning, January 15th, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Benjamin.

The president announced that the meeting had been called to discuss plans for the coming annual convention.

Mrs. Baird, chairman of the committee on entertainment, said that she had held a meeting of all the District societies at her residence, and that the members had responded to her call in encouraging numbers, and that the "drill," to be given in costume, on February 22d, would be rehearsed the coming week, and as often as was necessary to make the Little Patriots' Drill a perfect success.

Mrs. Clark moved to reconsider the motion passed at the last meeting in regard to \$500 given to the treasurer to invest. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Taylor moved that the treasurer hold the \$500, which she was instructed to invest, for further action of the Board. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Paul moved that the director for the District of Columbia be allowed to use her discretion in regard to the printing of rehearsal programs. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin was instructed to ascertain whether the services of Master Dodson could be engaged for the entertainment on February 22d.

Mrs. Benjamin read a letter, received from Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, accepting with much pleasure, the agreeable task of responding to our national president's address on February 22d.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, JANUARY 30, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, January 30th, at ten o'clock, at 1440 M street.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Benjamin.

The president announced that the meeting had been called especially to discuss the final plans for the patriotic celebration, to be given on February 22d, and Mrs. Baird, chairman of committee on entertainment, was asked what progress had been made by her committee.

Mrs. Baird gave a most encouraging report of the work done, and said that the entertainment planned was being rehearsed in a thorough manner, and that a perfect representation of the flag drill would be given by the younger members of the District societies; also that a minuet would be danced by the larger children.

The national president read a number of interesting letters from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of our own society, showing the interest that is being taken in the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Miss Sanborn, state director for Michigan—Miss Alice Thrall, as president of the Paul Jones Society, of Detroit, *vice* Miss Edith Williams, resigned.

By Mrs. Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania—Mrs. Frederick Giger, as president of the Philadelphia Society, *vice* Miss Snyder, resigned.

By Mrs. Cottman, state director for Maryland—Mrs. M. L. Schermerhorn, as president of the Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

By Mrs. G. H. Heilbrun, director for the state of Washington—Mrs. Mary Phelps, as president of a society in Seattle, Washington, all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Taylor, chairman of the committee on decoration, reported that she had communicated with Burton & Co., and that the Columbia Theater and Columbian University Hall would be decorated with flags as usual for the same price as in former years.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the corresponding secretary communicate with the quartermaster general and ask for the loan of flags to decorate the hall of Columbian University for the annual convention of the Children of the American Revolution. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Baird moved that hereafter the banner be presented to the state having the largest number of organized societies. Seconded and carried.

The vice-president in charge of organization announced that the Nellie Custis Society, of the District of Columbia, had been merged with the Capitol Society, of the District, Miss Yeatman, president.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

REBECCA BATES SOCIETY.—A patriotic afternoon of the Rebecca Bates Society, in the presence of Spinning Wheel Chapter, was held in January at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Kibbey, the main features of the program being the presentation of the charter, which had been purchased and framed for the children by the Daughters, and the dedication of their flag. The following is the program as rendered:

Music, "The Red, White and Blue."

Vocal solo, "Central, Give Me Heaven"—Winnie Chamberlain.

A Sketch of Rebecca Bates—Mrs. W. B. Kibbey.

Presentation of the charter—Mrs. H. J. Howe.

Acceptance of the charter by the president—Mrs. C. C. Cottle.

Instrumental solo, "The Floating Song"—Miss Gerna Carney.

Revolutionary Beginnings—The Rev. C. P. Boardman.

Mrs. I. C. Speers presented the flag to the society, saying in part:

"It is an estimable fact, I believe, that in any great or good movement, whether religious, social, or political, to make a good beginning is more than half the battle. And I think when this little

band of patriots decided to reduce the first surplus in their treasury by the purchase of a flag, they must have been in touch with one of our statesmen who once said: 'We will join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the union.' I consider it a great honor to be called upon to formally present to your society this beautiful flag. But no words of mine can lend further lustre to the red, white and blue—warmth, purity, steadfastness. If we had nothing else to prove it, our flag would still show that strong were the hearts and deep were the thoughts of the men who planned it.

"Edward Everett has said of the flag: 'Fidelity to the union blazes from its stars, and allegiance to the government under which we live, is wrapt in its folds.' Senator Hoar says: 'I have seen the glories of art and architecture and of mountain and river. I have seen the sunset on the Jungfrau, and the full moon rise over Mount Blanc, but the fairest vision on which these eyes ever looked was the flag of my own country in a foreign land.' It has been called the 'unconquerable flag,' for as far as we know it is the only emblem of any nation that has never trailed in the dust.

"Perhaps some day, some of you boys may be called upon to defend these colors, as your fathers did, maybe, or your grandfathers or great-grandfathers have done before you; for remember, without their defense of the great cause of liberty, these societies of the Daughters and Children of the American Revolution would have never been. Should that day ever come, and your hearts attuned to loyalty beat like drums in unison to the same great truths for which this flag has ever stood, we may trust implicitly that God and the hosts of heaven will still preserve the 'stars and stripes forever.'"

At the end of these remarks Miss Helen Abbott struck up the famous battle march of Sousa's, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and Master Frank Glick, the little color bearer, stepped forward and received the flag on behalf of the society, the children gathering round to give their pledge of allegiance. Then followed a recitation of James Whitcomb Riley, "Old Glory," by Miss Mamie Gilchrist. The program closed by the singing of "America." Mrs. Kibbey served refreshments, tiny silk flags being given as souvenirs. Rebecca Bates Society, which was organized nearly a year ago, was the first branch of the Children of the American Revolution in the state of Iowa.

"Great Western land, whose touch makes free,
Advance to perfect liberty,
Till right shall make thy sov'reign might,
And every wrong be crushed from sight.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT,

252 Drake Block St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL.

Des Moines, Iowa,

17 o 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,

191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,

Sandusky, Ohio.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.

1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP,

109 W. 72nd Street, New York City.

MRS. S. B. C MORGAN,

Savannah, Georgia

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, "The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th Street, New York.	MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.	MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.
MRS. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.	MRS. FRANK WHEATON, 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Bloomington, Ill.	MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Tacoma, Washington.
MRS. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.	MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 2021 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EVCK MCBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama,	Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arkansas,	Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California,	Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado,	Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut,	Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Delaware,	Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia,	Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.
Florida,	Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho,	
Illinois,	Mrs. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5711 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

Indiana,	Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, 458 South 9th Street, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, .	
Iowa,	Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
Kansas,	Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Mrs. G. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford.
Maryland,	Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Massachussetts, . .	Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Michigan,	Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Missouri,	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,	Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Nebraska,	Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, . .	Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey,	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico,	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, . .	Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
North Dakota, . . .	Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land.
Pennsylvania, . . .	Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island, . . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, . . .	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Utah,	Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEV, Brattleboro.
Virginia,	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1902.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, January 8th, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.20 a. m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General. Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Vice-President General, Iowa; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Vice-President General, Michigan; Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General,

Georgia; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chaplain General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General; and of the State Regents: Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming.

Before the regular order of business was begun, at the request of the President General, Mrs. Crosman, Vice-President General from New York, took the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few exceptions, stood approved.

Reports of Officers were called:

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the instructions given me at the December meeting of the Board have been carried out. Letters were written to the State Regents, informing them of the recommendation of the National Board, that a Tea be held throughout the various Chapters of the country on January 17th, 1902, the anniversary of General Washington's wedding day, the proceeds to be applied to the Continental Hall fund; also notices sent to the State Regents of the status of the National Society in regard to the contract with Miss Dutcher; a letter to Mr. Hugh Fernon Washington, expressing sympathy, on the part of the Board, in the bereavement he has sustained in the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, a "Real Daughter," Chapter Regent, and Honorary State Regent, of Texas, and a letter to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, conveying the sympathy of the Board in her illness, with wishes for a speedy recovery.

Replies have been received from nearly all the committees appointed for the Eleventh Continental Congress, which have been duly reported to the President General and to the Chairman of the Program Committee.

Number of letters and postals written, 375.

Letters have been received from the following ladies, expressing regret at their inability to attend the January meeting of the Board, and extending cordial greetings for the New Year: Mrs. Robert E. Park, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. S. A. Richardson, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Mary J. Monfort, State Regent of Minnesota; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. John Lane Henry, State Regent of Texas;

Miss Ellen Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. George W. Bacon, State Regent of Washington; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Vice-President General, Virginia; Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss, Ohio; Mrs. William P. Jewett, Minnesota, and Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of December I have the honor to report the following: Blanks issued, 1,712; Constitutions, 912; Membership circulars, 251; Officers' Lists, 162; sample application papers, with circular, 115. Letters received, 44; letters written, 27.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.
January 8, 1902.

CURATOR'S REPORT:

Postage on Application Blanks:		
Amount on hand, December 1st, 1901,	\$2 16	
Amount received from Treasurer General.....	10 00	
		\$12 16
Amount expended,		\$10 00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand, January 1,		2 16
Office expenses:		
To bringing stamped envelopes from P. O.,	\$	50
“ ice,		1 30
“ toilet supplies,		1 00
“ janitor,		20
“ ream writing paper,		1 50
“ 1 doz. large blotters,		50
“ 1 doz. typewriter rubbers,		50
“ gross rubber bands,		65
“ ½doz. typewriter ribbons,		3 00
“ postal cards,		75
“ express,		1 95
		<hr/>
Total,		\$11 85
Report accepted.		

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 392; applications verified awaiting dues, 42; applications on file incomplete, 134; applications on hand not verified, 76. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 3. Resignations, 38; deaths, 30. Badge permits issued, 535; bar permits, 30.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Henry was requested to take the Chair.

Upon motion of Mrs. Darwin, the notices of the deaths were received with regret, and the resignations accepted.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted and the ballot be cast by the Recording Secretary General for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following regencies have expired by limitation : Mrs. Henry H. D. Castle, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Katherine E. Adams, Cohoes, New York, and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Remick, Littleton, New Hampshire.

The Chapter Regent at San Paulo, Brazil, Mrs. Eliza McDowell Wolff, has tendered her resignation, which is herewith presented for acceptance.

A request is presented to the National Board of Management for formal authority to organize a Chapter at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be known as the "Jean Espey" Chapter.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Jones, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Miss Jane M. Spaulding, Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and Miss Minnie J. Decker, Columbus, Wisconsin; also the re-appointment of Miss Katharine Adelia Bruen Foote, Delhi, New York.

By special request from the State Regent of Virginia, I wish to present the appointment of Mrs. Eugenia E. Harman as Chapter Regent at Salem, Virginia, for confirmation; also to add the resignation of Miss Susie Willes, Chapter Regent at Croom, Maryland. The Charter of the "Virginia Dare" Chapter, which was injured in the mail and returned to be replaced by a new one, is now destroyed in the presence of the Board.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 8; Charter applications, 4; Charters issued, 5, viz: "Stephen Heard," Elberton, Georgia; "Attleboro," Attleboro, Massachusetts; "Henry Downs," Waco, Texas; "Hands Cove," Shoreham, Vermont, and "Lady Stirling," Seattle, Washington. Charters re-issued, 3, viz: "Old Thirteen," Chariton, Iowa; "Legonda," Springfield, Ohio, and "Virginia Dare," Tacoma, Washington. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters written, 105.

As the Card Catalogue comes under the department of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, I wish to make a report of the work for the last three months: In the members' catalogue the average changes during a month are 500. These changes consist of deaths, marriages, resignations, dropped for non-payment of dues, reinstatements, transfers from one Chapter to another; from at-large to a Chapter and vice versa.

These cards must be found in the Catalogue, either corrected or a new card made and refiled alphabetically. All marriages, deaths, resignations, dropped for non-payment of dues, and reinstatements must be recorded on the application papers. Cards for the new members admitted each month, which average about 400, must be made, verified by the application papers and filed alphabetically. This makes 900 cards a months to be typewritten and filed in the members' catalogue,—2,700 for the three months.

The ancestors' catalogue, like that of the members, is not a fixed fact; for every application paper referring to an ancestor already verified, the card has to be taken from the catalogue, frequently requiring library research for verification as to identity, then typewritten with the name and national number of the new member. For every application referring to an unverified ancestor a new card must be made.

The changes herein mentioned do not include corrections, except such as are made by the researches in connection with the Lineage Book.

This catalogue averages about 550 cards per month, 1,650 for the three months. Total of both catalogues for the three months, 4,350, which is a small estimate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
*Vice-President General in Charge of
Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.*

Upon motion of Mrs. Henry, this report was accepted.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the National Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution recognize the formal organization of the 'Catherine Montgomery' Chapter on January 16, 1902." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Miss Mickley moved: "That hereafter the report of the work of the Card Catalogue in the department of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be presented as a supplemental report to that officer's monthly report." Motion carried. It was so ordered.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read, and upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL

Nov. 30—Dec. 31, 1901.

CURRENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last report,	\$9,813 25
Annual dues (\$1,137.00 less \$61 refunded),.....	\$1,076 00
Initiation fees (\$338.00, less \$13.00 refunded),....	325 00
Blanks (\$1.30, less 20 cents refunded),.....	1 10
New certificates,	2 00
Stationery commission,	21 23
Rosettes,	30
Current interest,	60 00
<hr/>	
Total income of the month,	\$1,485 63
<hr/>	
Total,	\$11,298 88

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Typewriter paper, carbon and expressage,	\$9 14
Rent of typewriter,	4 00
Advertising,	1 50
Desk and chair,	17 00
Stenographer's salary,	100 00
Extra clerical service,	14 00
<hr/>	
	145 64

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerk's salary,	10 00
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Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Messenger, expressage, stencil, paper, &c.,	\$3 20
Printing 69 sheets parchment,	11 50

Card catalogue case,	55 00	
December salary, 2 clerks,	90 00	
		<hr/> 159 70

Office of Registrar General.

Office supplies,	\$ 90	
Binding 3 volumes records,	9 00	
December salary, 3 clerks,	170 00	
		<hr/> 179 90

Office of Historian General.—Lineage Book Account.

Wrapping paper and paste,	\$2 10	
December salary of 2 clerks,	130 00	
		<hr/> 132 10

Office of Librarian General.

Expressage, paper, fasteners, pencils,	\$ 65	
Kittery & Eliot, Me. in Revolution,	2 00	
Card catalogue case,	30 00	
December salary of clerk, the indexer,	60 00	
		<hr/> 92 65

Office of Treasurer General.

2,000 report blanks,	\$8 50	
Typewriting,	90	
Card catalogue case,	15 00	
December salary 3 clerks,	175 00	
		<hr/> 199 40

Eleventh Continental Congress.

200 circulars and certificates,	7 00	
Railroad agents fee,	23 00	
		<hr/> 30 00

Fourth Smithsonian Report.

500 stamped circular letters,	\$10 70	
Typewriting circular letters,	9 15	
100 copies of report,	85 00	
		<hr/>
Total expense of report for the month,....	\$104 85	
Less receipts from sale of 2d report,	1 50	
		<hr/>

Net expense of the 4th report for the month,..... 103 35

Postage.

For Librarian General,	\$ 25	
For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	1 60	
On application papers,	10 00	
For General office,	51	
For Registrar General,	3 68	
For Recording Secretary General,	2 24	
	<hr/>	18 28

State Regents' Postage.

Illinois,	\$10 00	
Pennsylvania,	10 00	
Wisconsin,	9 80	
	<hr/>	29 80

Certificates.

Engrossing 530 certificates,	\$53 00	
Expressage on certificates,	5 35	
	<hr/>	58 35

Magazine Expenses.

Office expenses October—November,	\$13 28	
Making 10 plates,	7 80	
Postage for editor,	5 00	
Copyright for 1902,	6 00	
Salary of editor,	83 33	
Salary of Business Manager,	75 00	
Publishing December number,	291 87	
	<hr/>	
Total,	\$482 28	
Less receipts,	13 28	
	<hr/>	
Net expense,		469 00

Office Expenses.

Messenger, expressage, telegrams, repairs, &c.,	\$9 55	
Continental Hall committee expenses,	4 50	
Framing pictures of Buffalo Exposition exhibit,	28 00	
City directory for 1902,	5 00	
Curator's salary,	85 00	
Rent of office and storeroom,	149 50	
	<hr/>	281 55

Directory Account.

Proof reading (2 readers),	\$105 00
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Total expenditures of current fund for the month,....	\$2,014 72
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Balance of current fund on hand, Dec. 31, 1901:	
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In Metropolitan Bank,	1,862 95
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In Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	7,421 21
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	\$9,284 16
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CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

As previously reported, at face value only,	\$10 00
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CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in bank as above,	\$9,284 00
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Bonds as above, at face value,	10,000 00
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Total assets current fund, Dec. 31, 1901,	\$19,284 16
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FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported,	\$48 05
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PERMANENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, uninvested, at last report,	\$22,525 61
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Life membership, Mrs. Grace C. Goucher, California,	\$25 00
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Charter fee, Mary Penrose, Wayne Chapter, Indiana,	5 00
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Insignia commissions, from Caldwell & Co.,....	217 00
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Shields " " " "	2 50
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Spoons, " " " "	11 82
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Continental Hall Contributions.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Michigan,	25 00
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Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Virginia,....	5 00
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Fort Armstrong Chapter, Illinois,	3 11
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Cumberland county, Pennsylvania,	5 00
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Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio,	10 00
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Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, <i>Maine</i>	50 00
Interest on permanent investments,	340 00
	<hr/>
Actual income of permanent fund for the month,....	699 43
	<hr/>
Total permanent fund uninvested, Dec. 31, 1901,.....	\$23,225 04
Permanent investments, as previously reported, face value only,	58,000 00
	<hr/>
Total assets of permanent fund, Dec. 31, 1901, face value,	\$81,225 04

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Jan. 8, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: the fourteenth volume of the Lineage Book is now compiled and being indexed and will be ready for presentation in February. During the past month fourteen sets of the Lineage Book have been sent to Chapters."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 8, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting:

Bound Volumes.—Report on the United States Government Exhibit at the Tennessee Continental Exposition, Nashville. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1901. 188 pp. illus. port. 8. Presented by W. A. Cox. 2-3. The Smithsonian Institution. Documents relating to its origin and history, 1835-1899. Compiled and edited by William Jones Rhees. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1901. 2 vol. map 8. From the Smithsonian Institution. 3. Christmas under the Flags. By Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox Washington, The Neal Co. 1900. 95 pp. illus. 8. Presented by Mrs. Wilcox. An appropriate book for the holiday season, being an interesting account of Christmas festivities at the White House during Jackson's administration, in Germany and Mexico.

Unbound Volumes.—1. Lineage Books and Directory of Catherine Schuyler Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. 1901. 42 pp. 8. 2. Program of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter for 1901-1902.

3. Third Report of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1898—October 11, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1901. 506 pp. port. Besides much other material pertaining to the work of the Society for 1899-1900, this volume contains the records of the service, civil and military, of thousands of Revolutionary patriots. These records have been collected by Chapters and members and in every case from authentic sources. The mention of a list of Georgia soldiers of the Line in the Revolution, compiled under the direction of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, from original papers in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, one of "Georgia Revolutionary Soldiers of all ranks and names," compiled by Miss Margaret Harvey, from various authorities, one of "Massachusetts Citizens who loaned money to the Government during the Revolution," compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, from original documents, and one from Susan D. Grafts, giving the Revolutionary soldiers and pioneers of Broome county, New York, may serve to give an idea of the historical work accomplished during one year. Other equally good hints are scattered throughout the book.

Periodicals.—*Spirit of '76*, November. *New England Historical & Genealogical Register*, January. *Bulletin New York Public Library*, December. *Avery Notes and Queries*, November. *Patriotic Review*, December. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, January. *True Republic*, January.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board express, by a rising vote, its desire to extend to Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, of New York, tender sympathy with her in her recent bereavement." Seconded by Mrs. Howard and Miss McBlair. All present arose.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit this action of the Board to Mrs. Wynkoop.

The following was offered by Mrs. Lippitt: "I move that the communication to the Treasurer General, under date of January 4, 1902, received from Miss Dutcher, be referred to our counsel." Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Morgan: "I move that the National Board of Management recommend to the Continental Congress, that that law-making body instruct each State Regent to create a Board of Arbitration,—of which the State Regent shall be Chairman,—before which all matters concerning the Chapters, or the individual members thereof, that require adjudication, shall be brought for discussion and settlement." Action deferred.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOURTH SMITHSONIAN REPORT: Madam President: I have to report the completion of the Fourth Smithsonian Report, on the 5th of January. I read the report here and it was accepted. It is now, at last, in type, ready for distribution for those wishing to buy it. The price is 85 cents. I was authorized to order 100 copies and did so in the summer. I received these last week. It contains the report of the work of the Society from October, 1898, when the war work closed, to October, 1900. The volume contains 84 plates and 507 pages.

On motion of Miss McBlair, this report was accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MAGAZINE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Magazine Committee reports having met on January seventh. It held discussion as to the best plan to promote interest in the Magazine throughout the membership of the National Society. The Committee again begs the State Regents to urge the matter of personal subscriptions to the Magazine upon their Chapters,—particularly among the new Chapters recently formed.

Correspondence has been held with the Editor and with absent members of the Committee. Consultation with the Business Manager as to new methods of advertising has been held, and fresh efforts are now being made in this line.

Respectively submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman of Committee.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to put in the February number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE a notice that those members not personally taking copies of the Directory at the time of the Congress will thereafter be charged 30 cents postage per copy for delivery." Motion carried.

At 12.50 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 8, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Reports of Committees were continued.

Mrs. Burrows, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that the report of the Auditor had been received, and she had approved the same.

The motion offered by Mrs. Morgan at the morning session was again read, as follows: "I move that the National Board of Manage-

ment recommend to the Continental Congress that that law-making body instruct each State to create a Board of Arbitration,—of which the State Regent shall be Chairman,—before which all matters pertaining to Chapters, or the individual members thereof, that require adjudication, shall be brought for discussion and settlement.”

The question was called. The vote appearing uncertain, a division was called. Three voting in favor; seventeen against it. Motion lost.

Mrs. Burrows offered the following: “I move that the motion passed at the Board meeting immediately following the Tenth Continental Congress regarding the drawing of seats for the Eleventh Continental Congress be rescinded.” Motion carried.

The Chairman of the House Committee made the necessary preparations for the drawing of the seats, which was taken by the States alphabetically.

Miss McBlair moved: “That the Treasurer General include in her annual report to the Congress only the receipts and expenditures between February 10, 1901, and February 1, 1902, and that hereafter February 1st in each year be the date on which the Treasurer General’s report shall close.” Motion carried.

At 5.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY MORNING, *January 9, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord’s Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was read as follows: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report: December 4th, 1901: 1,000 postal cards for Registrar General;

“ 10th, 500 postals for Business Manager of Magazine;

“ 16th, 1,000 “Mary Custis Lee” application papers for Registrar General;

“ 12th, Books, Badge permits, 100 each;

“ 16th, 50 State Regents’ commissions;
30 Charters;

January 8th, 2,000 receipt blanks for Business Manager Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

H. MCG. SMOOT,

Chairman.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

RACHEL H. MELLON,

EMMA G. HULL.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Howard announced that the letter of resignation of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling had been found in the safe.

A short recess was taken for the purpose of having the letter in question brought to the Board Room.

This letter was read for the consideration of the Board, upon which followed a long discussion as to the advisability of complying with Mrs. Darling's request. It was finally decided that a further discussion of this matter be deferred until the Historian General could examine the early minutes of the Society, showing Mrs. Darling's resignation as therein recorded.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

The President General, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the opinion of the attorney in regard to furnishing Miss Baird-Huey with a copy of Mrs. Roberts' statement.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE was presented and upon motion accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read the motion of Mrs. Burrows, as follows: "Resolved, That in the event of the death of an applicant for membership to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, before her papers have been received, verified or acted upon by the National Board, that such membership cannot then be considered." Unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION FOR THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: The Committee on Reception for the Eleventh Continental Congress beg leave to report that having duly investigated and considered the various places that have been suggested as suitable for holding the annual reception to be given to the visiting Daughters to the Congress, have decided to hold the same at the Arlington Hotel on Monday evening, February 17th, from nine to eleven o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. J. C. BURROWS,

Chairman of Committee.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

Report accepted.

Upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was extended the State Regent of Florida for her gracious gift of a box of oranges sent to the Board of Management.

At 12.45, on motion, a recess was taken until 2.15 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *January 9, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee to take the necessary steps towards the removal of the property clause (section 2) of the Act of Incorporation." Motion carried.

The President General appointed as this committee to carry out the action embodied in this motion: Miss McBlair, Chairman; Mrs. Burrows and Mrs. Addison G. Foster.

The Chairman of the Program Committee made a report, this being an informal session.

The President General said: "Before we adjourn, I would like to appoint Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Foster and the Recording Secretary General to attend to the compiling of the Statute Book; that is, to bring the statutes up to date."

At 4.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

FRIDAY MORNING, *January 10, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and the same approved.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee made a short verbal report.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Opera House be loaned to the Woman's League of the Junior Republic by the National Board of Management for the evening of the official reception." Seconded by Mrs. Howard and carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That Mrs. Smoot, the Chaplain General, be made Chairman of Pages." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman of the Program Committee, made a verbal report.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That we accept the Program in its entirety." Motion carried.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved, and carried at 12.30 o'clock, to adjourn until the first Wednesday in February.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

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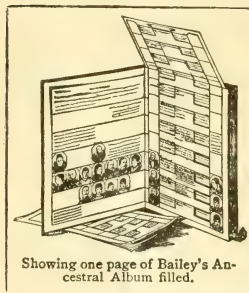
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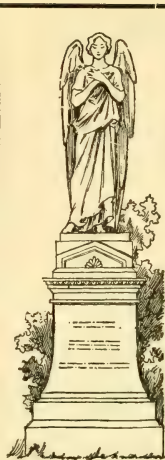
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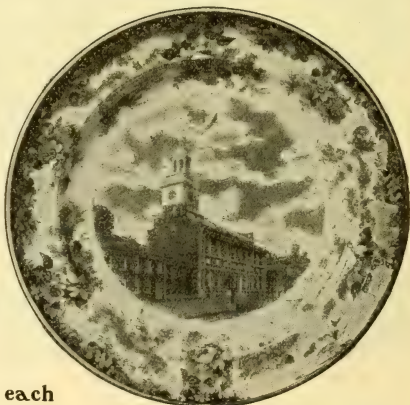
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Vol. XX

APRIL, 1902

No. 4

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NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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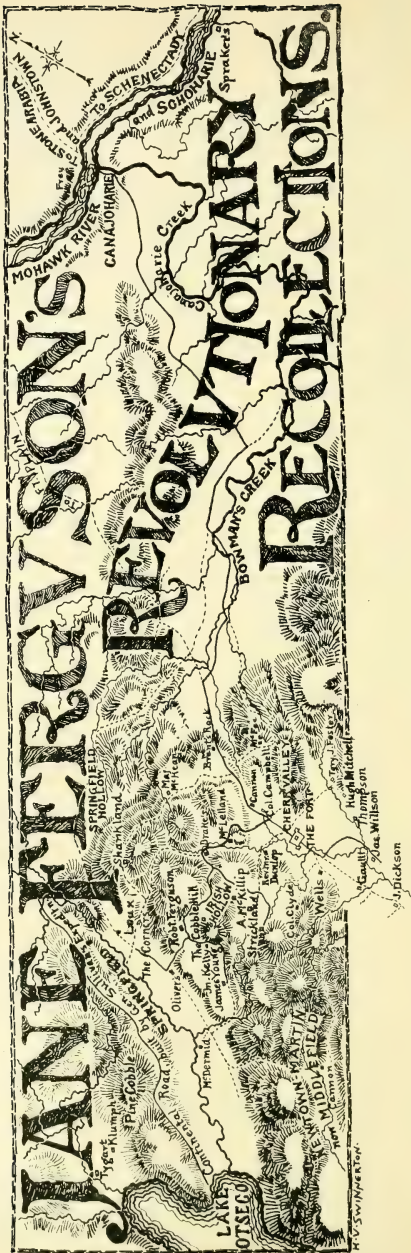
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H. V. SWINERTON.

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NO. 4.

JANE FERGUSON'S REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

SUFFERINGS OF A SURVIVOR OF THE CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE.

Mrs. Jane Ferguson, whose father's name was Young, died at Springfield, N. Y., a few miles west of Cherry Valley, in 1862, in the ninety-seventh year of her age. The following personal narrative of the emigration of her family, and of her experiences in the hardships of the Revolution,—one of the probably few authentic accounts yet remaining unprinted,—was taken down from her lips not long before her death, by her granddaughter, Miss Eliza Ferguson, a teacher, still living at Springfield.

The original is written without any division into paragraphs, which I have introduced for the sake of greater perspicuity; and there are a number of slight omissions or obscurities, to clear up which I have introduced a few words in brackets. In other respects the manuscript is given without change. The notes I have added.

HENRY U. SWINNERTON.

The Parsonage, Cherry Valley, N. Y., February, 1902.

THE STORY OF JANE FERGUSON.

My mother had six sisters and one brother. Their names were Mollie, Margaret, Nancy, Eleanor, Sarah, Rosa and Jane, and John. Their surname was Kelly. My mother's name was Nancy. They were born in the north of Ireland.

I have forgotten the name of the place in sight of the Giant's Causeway.¹

My father had no brothers, he had two sisters. His mother died and one sister. The other one married in Ireland. None of his family came to America.

Mollie died in Ireland.

Margaret married Archibald McKillip. They were married in Ireland. Had three children, all born in Ireland, Archie, John, and Daniel.

Eleanor married James McDermid in this country. Had no children.

Rosa married a McGloughlin. They had several children. Their eldest son and daughter came to America. Their uncle John Kelly promised to pay their passage if they would come, but when they got to Philadelphia their uncle John was out here, & they had to be sold for their passage. A merchant bought the boy for four years. The girl I do not remember about. The boy was a good scholar, his father was a school teacher. The merchant liked him, and gave him a chance to make some bargains for himself. He got money enough to buy a hogshead of flax-seed and send it to Ireland. They did not save any seed there; they pulled it before it was ripe. He received enough for his seed to bring over the rest of the family. The daughter married and went to New Jersey. The rest of the family settled in Philadelphia. They became wealthy. One daughter, Jane, married James McNiel. They had one child, and they ran away from Philadelphia and came here. He was a weaver by trade, they lived in an old house down by Mr. Oliver's. They had ten children. He went off and left her. Their uncle Archie carried her to Albany and paid her passage to where her sister lived in New Jersey.

Jane married soon after she came over to a man she became acquainted with on board ship. They were married at uncle Archie McKillip's, his name was McLelland. They owned the farm that George Clark owned this side of Cherry Valley. They had five children, four boys and one girl. They lived there until Cherry Valley was burned, when he was

taken prisoner and two of his boys, about 10 and 12 years old. They were taken to Canada. His wife and the three younger children (remained) in the house. The Indians and Tories told her that if she would stay till morning they would come for her. When they were gone she took some of her things and fled. After he got to Canada he enlisted to get his two sons from the Indians, and his wife went to Canada. When the exchange of prisoners was made, (one) of the sons, Martin, came here to see if he could get some property, but he returned soon. He was killed in the next war.

John Kelly was married before he came to America. They had one child when they came from Ireland. I think they had eight children in all. They bought the farm where Thornton now lives.² They lived there a number of years, and then went to Kentucky or some other western state. There we lost track of them.

Uncle Archie and his wife³ came over with Matthew Cannon and his wife.⁴ Uncle settled on what is now the old McKillip place. Cannon settled in Middlefield, a few miles southwest. He was James's wife's grandfather.

Uncle John Kelly and wife, his father and mother and two sisters (came later)—his father and mother died as soon as they landed. Eleanor and Sarah were the girls that came with him. Sarah never married; she died at Ellen's (Eleanor's?).⁵

My mother came next after Archie,—my father and mother; Aunt Jane; and Fannie, Mary, Robert, John and Jane,⁶ their children, in the year 1768. We came to the place where Robert Young now lives. My father lived four years after he came there. James was born about two years before father died. He died June, 1772. (She lost a little girl about a year old soon after she came here.) The first winter we lived in an old house on John Young's farm,—up by the spring, just back of the Cobble hill. We kept a cow, but no one could milk it but my mother. At that time there was no road through the woods. The only way to make a path was to cut the bark of the trees. Father went to the Corners one day for some hay for the cow, and when

he started for home he missed the path and wandered on until he was tired, and then threw down the hay, but still kept on. Uncle Archie came over that day to see how we got along, and we told him that father had gone for hay, and had not come back yet. He went to the Corners,⁷ and was told that he had started for home. He came back, and stayed with us that night, and in the morning the neighbours⁸ went out to look for him. They blew their horns, and at length he heard them and answered. He was in the hills in Middlefield at the head of the lake.

The next spring he built his house just where he laid down his hay, where Robert Young now lives. He bought his farm there,—what they sold for 200 acres, when they came to measure it they had 600 acres. When we had lived there four years father and mother went to pay for their land. Mr. Lawyer, of Schoharie, was the owner.⁹

When they were returning he went down into Bowman's creek to water his horse, and he felt a severe pain in his side; but they rode on. They turned up at the Drake place, and when they were on the top of the hill he complained that he could not ride any longer. So she sat down and held the horses, and he laid his head in her lap and went to sleep. But the horses were hungry, and she could not hold them any longer, and she was afraid he would die before he could get home. She screamed, and he awoke, and asked, "What made you wake me? I was so happy." She helped him on his horse, and held him on, and led the horses home. He only lived two or three days after. There was no doctor nearer than Johnstown.

We lived there,—that is, mother and six children of us,—until spring; then we went to live on the Strickland lot, near Uncle Archie's. We lived there until our friends in Ireland heard of father's death, when they came. Uncle John Kelly lived with us, in our house, until he built himself one.

Soon after this the war commenced. We continued on the farm until Cherry Valley was burned.¹⁰ They had heard of the depredations of the Indians, and had been in the fort several times; during the summer they kept a scout out to

apprise the people of the fort, and they were to fire an alarm gun for the people out around, and they were to rush for the fort.¹¹ But in the fall, when they were not looking for the enemy, and nearly all of the people were out of the fort, the Indians came, and took the scout prisoner, and came on to Cherry Valley early in the morning. They killed twelve in the house of Mr. Wells; some were his family, and some were officers. They lived where Phelons live now.¹² Mrs. Dunlop was killed while standing in the door; her daughter carried her out and laid her on the cider press, and covered her with (her) apron. Mr. Dunlop and daughter were taken prisoners. Mrs. Robert Wells was a daughter of Mr. Dunlop. He had another daughter married to Dr. Bullard, living near New York.

We stayed home until the next spring, when all the people were going to Schenectady.¹³ We buried all our iron, and took our other things with us. Uncle John's folks had a wagon that we carried them in. We drove several cows and four calves as far as Cherry Valley. We left the calves at Cherry Valley, as there was no grass yet. I suppose they starved. We walked down to the River (the Mohawk, at Canajoharie,)¹⁴ that day, and slept in an old house; and in the morning we went down and got up a boat and went down to Schenectady. We went into a small house there, made of logs; but it was not comfortable for winter. Most of the people of Schenectady had farms around, and had houses on them where they went in summer to eat, or where their negroes lived whilst they were at work on the farms. We went into one of these in the fall. It was all boarded up, and a big Dutch chimney in it. They told us we might pick up the pine knots of the farm. We had one cow. That first summer we were there, a farmer over the river told us there was a piece of land he did not want to use; we might plant it, and we did, with potatoes and corn. In the fall the farmer wanted the land to sow winter grain on, and so we had to gather our grain before it was ripe. James and me rowed the boat across the river and carried it home, and boiled it and shelled it, and we had some beef; that was our living

that winter, for our potatoes got froze. The next spring we moved over the river in a house that belonged to a Mr. Van Antwerp. We lived there whilst we stayed in Schenectady.

I was in Schenectady until peace was declared. I remember well the day the news was brought that Colonel Butler was killed. The Whigs all had their houses illuminated. The Tories would not light their's until they were threatened to be mobbed; and when the peace was declared they made a large bonfire of pine knots on the hill above Schenectady with an effigy of Arnold on top of it.

While we remained in Schenectady we were four miles from the town, and there were no schools or church nearer than the village. I never heard a sermon until I was seventeen, and that was in Cherry Valley. (Sister Mary was married the spring that peace was declared.) We had planted a piece of corn down there. In the Summer we came up here to mother's farm, John Mc. and Archie,¹⁵ and brothers Robert and John, and me. They ploughed a large piece of land, and sowed it to wheat, and then returned to Schenectady, and stayed there, until, Dec. 31st, we started to come back here, to prepare for moving up in the spring. The first day we came to Fort Hunter's creek. We stayed there all night, and New Year's day we came up to Bowman's creek. We had four cows and a colt to drive. Stayed all night there, and the next reached the house next to Uncle Archie's. We had cut hay there the summer before, but it had snowed all day, and the house was full of snow. I had to go in and clear up the snow, while Robert went to Mr. Wilson's after fire.¹⁶ They made a shed of rails and put hay on, for the horses. We ate something that we had brought with us, and then laid down on a bunch of hay and slept.

They cut and drawed some wood, and then John returned to Schenectady for the rest of the family, and it stormed for four weeks so that he could not return. We were left alone, and none of the stoutest hearted.

In the meantime Uncle John Kelly had started, but the

storm prevented them from travelling more than a mile or two in a day; and when I saw them coming down the hill, I was glad to see some one.

Before our folks came William Ferguson came and his family. They had a babe six weeks old, and at one time there were twenty-two of us living in that house. We moved down to our house, which was a very poor one. Before we went to Schenectady we had prepared timber for a house, and when we were leaving we piled it all up in the old house; and, that summer we came up, the boys were burning logs near, and the grass took fire and conveyed the flames to the house, and it was burnt and all the timber. Then they went to work and built one of logs, but it was very uncomfortable, and all the summer the boys made shingles, and covered it in the fall; and we felt indeed quite happy that we had reached home again, and had a comfortable house; though the wheat we had sowed was winter-killed, and in the spring we had planted it with corn which the worms had eaten off. Yet we thought we had cause to be grateful.

Mr. Dunlop was the first minister that ever settled in Cherry Valley. He was a Scotch Presbyterian.¹⁷

We left Ireland in May, and were eight weeks on the way.

¹ The Cherry Valley settlers came originally from Londonderry and places in its vicinity, such as Port Rush and Greencastle. The earliest comers landed in Boston and spent some years there and about Londonderry, New Hampshire, before coming to Cherry Valley. Later migrations of this stock were in part from that region, while others were their connections directly from Ireland.

² Thornton Ferguson, her son. These relationships become clear as the old lady's account proceeds. Her mental process is perfectly orderly and complete.

³ Archibald McKillip emigrated in 1763. He was accounted as belonging to Cherry Valley, although his farm lay but a little east of the Springfield line.

⁴ The grave of Eleanor McKinney, wife of Matthew Cannon lies among those of other victims of the massacre in the ancient cemetery at Cherry Valley, near the monument erected in 1878 on the Centennial of the event. She was captured with others, but being thought too old to make the long march to Canada, was struck down

by the tomahawk, as her tombstone recites, "murdered by the savages, Nov. 12th, 1778, aged 61 years."

⁵ Their coming is referred to later, and did not occur until about 1773 or 4, after the death of the writer's father, the circumstances of which event she proceeds to relate. She refers to them as "our friends in Ireland."

⁶ "Jane" is the writer herself, Jane (Young) Ferguson. "James," just after, is her brother.

⁷ The Corners, the subsequent designation of the locality where the Great Western turnpike to the "Genesee country" crossed the Springfield valley shortly before the end of the century. It was called Springfield Corners or East Springfield. A few German families had preceded the English-speaking race in settling this region, one of them, named Loux, near this spot, may have been able to afford Mr. Young a little hay. Two others, named Tygert and Klumph, had taken farms at the head of the lake. They were doubtless from the emigration of Palatinates who came to Schoharie in 1709, spreading up the Mohawk, where Palatine Bridge marks their origin, the Palatinate of the Rhine. A portion of them became discontented with the conditions they found here, and migrated to Pennsylvania, where they became the ancestors of the extensive German element of the population of that state.

⁸ These would be the few German families as yet settled in the locality and such of the Cherry Valley people as could be reached. The first settlers of Springfield of English speech are always named as James Young, John Kelly and Robert Ferguson. Their lands closely adjoined, but the Kellys had not yet come, and as Mrs. Ferguson makes no reference to her husband's people till after the war, it is probable that they also came somewhat later.

The township of Springfield was not erected until 1797, and all were previously to this included in Cherry Valley, which had been settled in 1741, the holder of the patent, John Lindsay, taking up his residence on the ground in the year previous. The place is thus of interest as the first settlement of people of English tongue in New York, west of the immediate banks of the Hudson river.

⁹ The route would probably be to Canajoharie or some point on the Mohawk, and thence down the river and up the Shoharie creek.

¹⁰ The Massacre, Nov. 12th, 1778.

¹¹ The fort was a stockade enclosing the church and graveyard, forming part of the present cemetery. It was occupied by some two hundred of the 7th Massachusetts regiment, under Colonel Ichabod Alden, who adopted the unwise course, not only of excluding the people who had built the fort for their own protection, but of quartering himself and most of his officers at the houses of the inhabitants. The attacking force, of some eight hundred Indians and Tories, killed him and took his Lieut. Col., Stacia, prisoner, cutting down his

guard of thirteen men. His grave is in the cemetery marked by a small headstone, within the limits that were occupied by the fort.

¹² The spot is within sight of the cemetery, and is the same where Lindsay, the holder of the patent, first took up his residence. Mr. John Wells, who purchased it of him, had died; but his widow, her son, Robert Wells, his wife, four children and three domestics, and her unmarried son and daughter, John and Jane, were all slaughtered. The sole members of the race who survived was a young son at school at Schenectady, a third John Wells, who became an eminent member of the legal profession in New York City. They were a family of exceptional intelligence and refinement, the elder John Wells having been one of the judges of the district, and his son's wife a daughter of Rev. Mr. Dunlop, the scholarly minister of the settlement.

About forty of the inhabitants were massacred, besides the soldiers, and a large number of helpless women and children were taken captive, some of whom were released, but others were forced to march the long distance to Fort Niagara, whence the young boys were distributed among the Indians of Canada.

¹³ Most of the Cherry Valley homes had been destroyed by the burning of the houses, even where life was spared and captivity escaped, occasioning an immediate removal of the greater part of the population. But outlying houses appear to have been spared. The soldiers of the fort had successfully resisted the assault by the Indians on the 11th, and another the day following, and occupied it through the winter until the following June (1779). They then joined the force of Gen. Clinton in its march from the Mohawk by Lake Otsego, to connect with the expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the savages. This left the region entirely stripped and defenceless, and the few remaining inhabitants were obliged to seek a place of safety.

¹⁴ The Strickland place, mentioned above.

¹⁵ This younger Archibald McKillip died in 1847 at the age of 99. Hugh Mitchell, mentioned in footnote 14, is recorded in the church books as having died in 1822, aged 102 years. He married and raised a second family after the Revolution, and was received into the church at the age of 91.

¹⁶ The distance was two or three miles. Yet the prospect of a fire seemed nearer by carrying live coals such a distance, than by fumbling with flint and steel over the smouldering tinder and snow-sodden kindlings in the miserable, draughty house.

James Willson, who seems to have been among the first to rekindle his desolated hearth, had been high sheriff of Albany county, and as an expert surveyor he had laid out the lines of the patent in its first settlement. With his near neighbor, Hugh Mitchell, whose entire family had been swept away, he reached Schenectady, where the two were made members of the local committee of safety.

¹⁷ The Rev. Samuel Dunlop. Being from the north of Ireland, it was thro' his influence with the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Londonderry, New Hampshire, that a number of their families had been induced to take up lands on Lindsay's patent in the wilds of New York. Mr. Dunlop was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and in gathering around him a little band of scholars before the Revolution, became the first to give instruction in classical learning in the great region which was soon to witness such prodigious growth.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

February 27th was Daughters of the American Revolution day in Charleston and at the Ivory City, and the Daughters and their distinguished guests, Admiral Schley and Capt. Hobson, received an ovation at the hands of the citizens such as has seldom been surpassed in the history of the community. The city was full of the visiting Daughters and their gathering in the city was the most notable event that has occurred since the Exposition opened. The celebration was a brilliant success and those who attended the exercises were loud in their praise. The auditorium was decorated with flags and plants and the whole made a brilliant picture.

The center of the stage was occupied by the president general, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, with Mrs. Daniel Manning and Admiral Schley on her right, and the South Carolina regent, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Capt. Hobson and Mrs. Jones on her left.

As soon as the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests were seated the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," which brought everybody to his feet. When the music had subsided Mr. George S. Legare introduced the Right Rev. Ellison Capers, bishop of South Carolina, who delivered the invocation, ending with the Lord's Prayer, in which the audience joined.

The address of welcome to the Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution, was delivered by the South Carolina state regent, Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.

Her speech was loudly applauded. She paid tribute to the work of the society saying among other things:

I cannot close my welcome to our distinguished guests and this grand assemblage without a few words regarding the magnificent work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Spanish war. As their grandmothers spun and wove in 1766, the same spirit of patriotism inspired our Daughters of to-day to organize the hospital corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, which did such noble work during the long, hot, tedious months of war, when the butterflies of our sex were enjoying sea and mountain breezes. This earnest band of women remained at their post, in the city of Washington, under the leadership of our former president general, Mrs. Daniel Manning. Day and night they toiled organizing the "trained nurse corps," sending out clothes, food and medical supplies. I was eyewitness to the work of these noble members of our society. Where, in the archives of any other country, is it chronicled that the heads of Government turned over this important department during a war to women? Let it be remembered as long as we live, to the praise of that magnificent scientist and officer, Surgeon General Sternberg, that we owe our appointment as a hospital corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, to him. He said, "The Daughters of the American Revolution are doing the work, doing it well; let them have the full credit." Our corps, by his decree, was given supreme control. Every nurse that went to Cuba and elsewhere passed under the seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution hospital corps. The sick and wounded who returned to Washington were their care; the relief committees, hurriedly formed, reported to us, and until the close of the Spanish war that faithful little circle of Daughters of the American Revolution were found at their posts, not for price, but love of country.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, made the response

to the address of welcome, which was received with enthusiasm. Not only the Daughters but the entire audience delighted to honor her. The address will appear in full in the May issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

She was followed by Admiral Schley, to greet whom, the people rose to their feet and a storm of cheers filled the great building. He spoke feelingly of woman and her work past and present.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, honorary president general, was the next speaker. She delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, urging the Daughters of the American Revolution to unswerving faithfulness.

"Do noble things, not dream them all day long;
And so make life, death and vast forever one grand devout song."

Captain Hobson spoke on the loved, victorious navy. He paid a magnificent tribute to Admiral Schley and to the women of the Confederacy.

The day closed by singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Immediately after the exercises the visiting Daughters and invited guests were given a tea at the woman's building. In the evening a reception was given at the St. John hotel, by the Rebecca Motte Chapter to Admiral and Mrs. Schley and Captain Hobson. All of the visiting Daughters attended, and the affair was a brilliant and delightful function.

Saturday was devoted to a trip around the harbor and to Fort Sumter, which was tendered the Daughters of the American Revolution and their distinguished guests by the local society of the Sons of the Revolution.

We grant no dukedoms to the few,
We hold like rights and shall;
Equal on Sunday in the pew,
On Monday in the mall,
For what avail the plow or sail,
Or land, or life, if freedom fail?—*Emerson.*

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Mrs. Robert E. Park.

We regret that we have not space for extended biography, for there is no greater incentive to patriotic work than the study of the lives of these sturdy "Say and Seal" men, who with pen and sword laid the foundations of our great republic.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOOPER, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the son of the Rev. William Hooper, a Scotchman of birth and education. He was born in Boston, June 17, 1742; was graduated from Harvard in 1760, and died in Hillsboro, North Carolina, October, 1790. He studied law



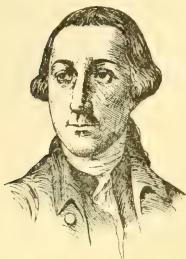
Wm Hooper

under James Otis, from whom he undoubtedly imbibed some of his patriotic fervor. He soon settled in Wilmington, North Carolina, where he attained eminence in his profession. He was a member of the assembly in 1773 and opposed the arbitrary measures of the crown, writing a series of papers under the signature of "Hampden."

He was a member of the continental congress in 1774, 1775 and 1776; was on many important committees and, July 4, 1776, added his name to the immortal roll. He was driven from his home near Wilmington by the British.

But little can be learned concerning the home of this illustrious man. Mr. Graham Daves, of New Bern, North Carolina, writes that in 1894 his remains were removed to the "Guilford Battle Ground," where under the care of the "Battle Ground Association of Greensboro," a handsome monument with appropriate inscription has been erected to his memory. An address on his life was delivered on that occasion by Edward A. Alderman. Mr. Hooper left children of whom there are many descendants. He had homes in Wilmington and Hillsboro. The two sites might be easily marked.

JOSEPH HEWES, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Kingston, New Jersey. He received a common school education. About 1763 he removed to Edenton, North Carolina, where he became a merchant. In 1774, he was a delegate to the continental congress and served with distinction on many committees during this and the years of 1775-6. He was virtually first secretary of the navy. He died in 1779. His funeral was attended by Washington and a distinguished civil and military escort.



Joseph Hewes.

It has been difficult to find reliable information concerning his place of burial. Mr. Graham Daves writes that the site of his former office or residence in Edenton is now occupied by a mercantile establishment, upon which is a marble tablet with mention that the place was once the home of Joseph Hewes. It has been stated that he was buried in Philadelphia in the churchyard of Christ's Church. The miniature from which his picture was taken was painted by Peele. The following extracts from two letters may help to solve some debated questions.

The first is from Mr. D. Schenck, of Greensboro, N. C.:

"The friends of the Guilford Battle Ground Company will remember with what zeal and pertinacity the officers of that company sought for the history of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from North Carolina. Hewes is stated by several historians to have died in Philadelphia, and to have been buried with great pomp and ceremony in old Christ's church graveyard, that city. However, after all their search, the grave of this distinguished man could not be located. Recently Mr. Paul W. Schenck met the venerable and learned Mr. R. B. Creasy, who gave full information as to Mr. Hewes' grave. Mr. Hewes, Mr. Creasy stated, is said to have been the accepted suitor of the daughter of Governor Johnson, and it is said Hewes died of a broken heart after her death. The grave of Hewes is now in the Johnson burying ground, at Hayes, two miles from Edenton, Chowan county, North Carolina, marked with a monument erected by the Johnson family.

"Mr. T. B. Wilson, the mayor of Elizabeth City, confirms this account.

"It has been suggested that Hewes' body was moved from Christ's church graveyard to Hayes by the Johnson family, and this is the probable solution of the mystery surrounding his burying place."

The second letter is from Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, N. C.:

"The grave of Joseph Hewes has been 'located' in the private burial grounds of the Johnstons at their old home 'Hays' near Edenton for over a hundred years, and is marked with a monument and inscription. Here his body rests with those he loved in life. The mortal remains of both the James Iredells lie buried in the same ground, father and son, one appointed by Washington Associate Justice of the First Supreme Court of the United States, the other Governor, United States Senator and Jurist.

"Joseph Hewes was born in New Jersey, and moved to Edenton, where he engaged in business as a merchant. There he became the friend and intimate of James Iredell and the Johnstons. He was engaged to be married to Annie Johnston, the sister of Governor Samuel Johnston, and also the sister of the wife of Judge James Iredell. After the death of Annie Johnston, Joseph Hewes made a great pet of Helen Blair, her niece, and for her, while in Philadelphia, had his miniature painted by Peele, the great artist. This miniature was left by Helen Blair to her granddaughter, Helen Blair Iredell, and by Helen Blair Iredell given to her niece Helen Blair Johnston, now Mrs. James I. McRee, of Richmond, Virginia."

JOHN PENN, only child of Moses and Catherine (Taylor) Penn, was born in Carolina county, Virginia, May 17, 1741; died in North Carolina, September, 1788. He was largely self-educated. He studied law and his eloquence and ability



John Penn

gave him high standing at the bar. In 1774, he removed to Greenville county, North Carolina, and in 1775 was elected to the continental congress. With the other delegates from North Carolina, he signed the Declaration of Independence. He also served during the years 1777 and 1779. When Lord Cornwallis invaded the state, Mr. Penn was placed in charge of public affairs with almost the power of a dictator. He died on his plantation on

"Aaron's Creek," in Sassafras Fork township, and there he was buried. The state regent of North Carolina sends the following with regard to John Penn's grave and place of interment:

"John Penn was buried in Granville county, North Carolina. His remains, with those of William Hooper, have been moved to the "Guilford Battle Ground" cemetery, near Greensboro, which is under the care of the North Carolina historical society. To the left of the arch at "Guilford Battle Ground" is a large monument to John Penn and William Hooper, bearing the following inscription:

"The remains of William Hooper and John Penn, delegates from North Carolina, who signed the Declaration of Independence, were reinterred here, May 9th, 1894."

THE TORY HOLE.

By Charles B. Spofford.

Little can be written or said in regard to Tory Hole, because it really has little history. As a retreat for returning Loyalists or Tories, it was naturally adapted; and that it was so used we are informed by authentic tradition.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, thousands of Loyalists, or as they were termed, Tories, left the colonies, and went to Nova Scotia, Canada and other British possessions. It is estimated by Sabin at 15,000. New York city was early occupied by the British and many sought protection there.

The colonial committees of safety obliged all to sign (or refuse to do so) the Association Test, as it was termed, the substance of which pledged the signer to support the cause of the colonies. In Claremont thirty-one refused to sign, among them being the Rev. Ranna Cossitt, Benjamin Cole, the town's first school-master, Brooks, Thomas, Leete, Judd, Grannis, Benjamin Sumner, and other less familiar names. The Brooks family left the town, and many of the others

who remained were placed under close surveillance, the Rev. Ranna Cossitt being allowed to leave town only to attend burial services of the church. Any speech or act which could be construed as against the cause of the colonies subjected the person making the same to suspicion of aiding the British.

The result, as has been stated, caused many to leave their possessions for a more congenial neighborhood. In this migration "Tory Hole" played its part. It is a natural basin in Claremont walled upon three sides by nature. It was sheltered then no doubt more fully, with a plentiful supply of water, and sympathizing friends in the immediate neighborhood.

It was to the persecuted Loyalist a haven wherein he might rest, and refresh himself for the weary march to his friends in Canada or New York.

In the neighborhood were several who had remained, but at the same time sympathized with the Loyalists. To the traveller food was doubtless furnished, and, if necessary, information as to the next place of safety. Necessarily the Connecticut river furnished a convenient route for all those passing between New York and Canada, and "Tory Hole" became known as a place of safety.

Many of us doubtless are descendants from as staunch a Tory as patriot, and to-day the term "Tory" by no means implies a traitor. In fact the proverbial independence of Americans indicates the spirit of Toryism, for they stood by what they considered to be right, even to the sacrifice of worldly possessions. This spot has doubtless been the bivouac of many persecuted fellow beings who, for the sake of religious or political reasons, remained neutral in the cause which made these United States. They returned in many instances to abandoned farms, assumed the obligations of citizenship, reared families which developed the great west, and to-day we boast of our English ancestry. Let us throw the mantle of charity over the political events of the period, and assume that "Tories" were actuated by a spirit of loyalty as reasonable as our own.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the possession of William B. Moore, Esq., of Salem township, are a large number of ancient documents. Some of these were recently given into the hands of Jeff. W. Taylor, Esq., verbatim copies of which appear herewith.

Mr. Moore is a grandson of Lieut. James Moore, whose services in behalf of his country were contemporaneous with those of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Gen. McIntosh, Col. Lochrey and other men famous in those days, and whose name frequently figures prominently in the documentary relics stored in the attic at the residence of his descendant. The papers are in excellent condition, and the penmanship remarkably clear and legible. The copies referred to follow:

ABSTRACT OF PAY ROLL IN POUNDS, SHILLINGS AND PENCE.

A Pay abstract of a party of the 2nd Battalion of the Westmoreland County Militia, under the command of Lt. James Moore, stationed at Fort Shields, called into actual service by the County Lieutenant:

No.	MEN'S NAMES.	Time of Enlistment Oct. 15, 1777.	Time of Discharge Jan. 7, 1778.	Days in service.	Penna Currency.			
					£	S	P	
	James Moore, Lieut.,	Oct. 15,	Jan. 7,	85	28	6	8	x
	Jno. Nisbet, Ens'n,	"	"	85	21	.	0	x
1	Jas. Kirkpatrick, Serg't,	"	"	85	8	10	0	x
2	Sam'l Mahaffey, "	"	"	85	8	10	0	x
3	Jas. McBride, Sen'r,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
4	Thos Freeman,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
5	Adam Freeman,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
6	Wm. Moore,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
7	David Larimore,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
8	Jas. Hartley,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
9	Robt. Hartley,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
10	Thos. Cavit,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
11	Robt. Gorden, Sen'r,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
12	Robt. Gordon, Jun'r,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
13	Jno. Coughren,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
14	Wm. Maxwell,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
15	Moses Mahaffey,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
16	Wm. Kerr,	"	"	85	7	1	8	x
17	Jas. McBride, Jun'r,	Dec 10,	"	29	2	8	4	x
18	Wm. Freeman,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 30.	16	1	6	8	x
19	Isaac Young,	"	Nov. 5,	22	1	16	8	x
20	Jno. Nolder,	Nov. 7,	Jan. 7,	62	5	3	4	x
21	John Larimore,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 30.	16	1	6	8	x
22	John Shields,	"	Nov. 3,	19	1	11	8	x
23	John Cooper,	Nov. 7	Jan. 7,	62	5	3	4	x
24	Wm. Skillen,	"	"	62	5	3	4	x
25	Jas. McCance,	Nov. 11,	"	58	4	10	8	x
26	Jno. Moore, Sen'r,	"	"	58	4	10	8	x
27	David Brant,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 30.	16	1	6	8	
28	Joseph Thorn,	Nov. 7,	Jan. 7,	62	5	3	4	
29	Lawrence Irwin,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 30.	16	1	6	8	
30	Patrick Butler,	Dec. 10.	Jan. 7,	29	2	8	4	x
31	Jno. Moore, Jun'r,	"	"	29	2	8	4	
32	Peter Peterson,	Dec. 20,	"	19	1	11	8	

Dr. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA To

An Abstract of a Pay Bill of a Party of Westmoreland County Malitia, called into Actual service by the County Lieut., stationed at Fort Wallace, under the command of General McIntosh.

OFFICERS' AND MEN'S NAMES.	Time of Entry Sept. 23, 1778.	Time of Discharge Dec. 4, 1778.	Days in Service. Dollars. 90th of Dollars.	£	S	P
James Moore, L't,	23 Sep.,	4 Dec.,	73 89 30	33	10	0
Geo. Crawford, S'rgt,	24 Sep.,	27 Oct.,	34 11 30	4	5	0
Sam'l Robinson, "	19 Oct.,	27 Nov.,	40 13 30	5	0	0
Matth. Gilmore, "	24 " "	21 " "	29 9 60	3	12	6
Abr'm Ross, "	" "	21 " "	29 9 60	3	12	6
Robert Fulton,	23 Sep.,	17 " "	57 12 40	4	13	4
John Taylor,	" "	17 " "	56 12 40	4	13	4
John Garner,	" "	17 " "	56 12 40	4	13	4
Abr'm Weagh,	" "	26 " "	65 14 40	5	8	4
Joseph Crawford,	" "	" "	65 14 40	5	8	4
Martin Funck, Ju'r,	" "	4 Dec.,	73 16 20	6	1	8
Sam'l Hall,	" "	" "	73 16 20	6	1	8
Richard Wallace,	" "	27 Oct.,	34 11 30	4	5	0
Wm. Armstrong,	23 Sep.,	26 Nov.,	65 14 40	5	8	4

Permit for James Moore to Pass Home Unmolested.

Permit the Bearer Lieut. James Moore to pass Home unmolested as he has Served the time for which he engaged in my Malitia Regiment from Westmoreland County.

Given under my hand Philadelphia, March 23, 1777.

A. LOCHRY COLL.

Troops for Hannastown.

FORT HAND, Nov. 9th, 1778.

Sir:

You are upon the fourteenth instant to send all the men under your Command to Hannastown excepting five and yourself to do the duty of that station. You to give a Sergint the command of them with which instructions to March to Hannastown and there to take command from Col. Lochry or officer Commanding at that place. For the Present expedition.

Your Humb. Servt.

SAM'L MOORHEAD,

Capt.

To
Lieut Jas Moore.

Two Days' Rations.

Provision Return for 50 Men of Capt. Merchends Compy. of the 2nd Battalion of Westmoreland County Militia on Guard at Fort Pitt for the days Commencing the 30th & ending the 31st August, 1777, both days included, being in the whole 165 rations.

No. of Men—1	Captain	9	rations
2	Lieut.	12	"
1	Ens'n	6	"
4	Servants	12	"
4	Non. Com. Offirs.		
	and		
38	Rank & file	126	"

Total Men—50	165	"
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Fort Pitt, Aug. 30th, 1777.
A. B. Capt.

A list of Men that was absent October 9th:

William Barns,
James Frier,
Charles Starrit,
John Taylor,
Robert Taylor,
Thomas Burbrig,
Wm. McCutchin,
John Mason,
Robert Hanna,
James Masby,
James Walker,
William Waugh,
Thos. Mason,
Thos Scot,
Daniel McBride,
To Capt. James Moore.

MRS. JEFFERY W. TAYLOR,
Regent Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Penna.

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held.—*Wordsworth.*

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JULIANA WHITE FRESHAUR.

Mrs. Juliana White Freshaur, "Real Daughter," Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro, Ohio, was born in Ross county, near Greenfield, Ohio, February 7, 1815. Few can claim descent from a family who have rendered better service in



MRS. JULIANA WHITE FRESHAUR.

the upbuilding of this government in both church and state. Her father, Charles White, was the youngest of three brothers, sons of William White of Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he was born September 5, 1761. He served as a private in Captain Kendall's company, Colonel Skinner's regiment, Virginia troops. He took part in the battle of Yorktown and saw Cornwallis surrender. His two older brothers, Samuel and

John, fell on its battlefield. Soon after the Revolution he married Sarah Monroe, sister of President Monroe, his near neighbor in Westmoreland county. They emigrated to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, settling at Lexington. He helped to organize the first M. E. church in Kentucky. His wife having died, he married Charlotte Downs, whose father had emigrated from England in the colony brought over by Lord Baltimore. He emigrated to Lexington and fell at Bryant's Station when the old fort was besieged by Indians.

In 1808 William White emancipated his slaves and moved

to near Greenfield, Ohio. For twenty years services were held at his house, till the first church was built.

He was placed on the pension rolls in 1832. On the first of May, 1851, he threw off the first shovel of earth ever thrown from the B. & O. Southwestern R. R.

He died on the anniversary of Yorktown, 1854. His three sons fell in the War of 1812. His grandsons and great-grandsons fought in the war for the preservation of the Union. Mrs. Freshaur is the last of her family. Her only son marched with Sherman to the sea.—MISS HORTENSE WHITE FRESHAUR.

MRS. JULIA ANN GALL WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Julia Ann Gall Williams, lives at North Uniontown, Ohio. She is a member of Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro. She is now of the age of 74 years and is a daughter of George Gall, deceased, who served

as private in the war of the American Revolution. She is the youngest of his children, twenty-three in number, and the only one living. The children of her brothers and sisters are numerous and these, together with their children's children, form a small army.

Her father volunteered in the Revolutionary army when quite young, not yet fifteen, and served until the close of the war. He



MRS. JULIA ANN GALL WILLIAMS.

was on duty at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

The grandfather of Mrs. Williams, George Gall, Sen., was also in the Revolutionary war. He served as corporal of

Captain John Mountjoy's company, 10th Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward Stevens. He died in the army, February 28th, 1778, before the term of his enlistment had expired.

Mrs. Williams lives with her husband on their farm in a very quiet way, yet she is very proud of the distinction of being a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution.—
METTA WILLIAMS HORST.

O Freedom! thou are not, as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy brow,
Glorious in beauty, though it be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has launched
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee;
They could not quench the life thou had'st from heaven;
Merciless Power has dug thy dungeon deep,
And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires,
Have forged thy chain; yet, while he deems thee bound,
The links are shivered, and the prison walls
Fall outward; terribly thou springest forth,
As springs the flame above the burning pile,
And shoutest to the nations, who return
Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies.—*Bryant.*

Yes! to this thought I hold with firm resistance;
The last result of wisdom stamps it true;
He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew.—*Goethe.*

The love of liberty with life is given,
And life itself the inferior gift of Heaven.—*Dryden.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Santa Ysabel Chapter (San Jose, California) commenced the year nineteen hundred and one by contributing twenty-five dollars to the Memorial Hall.

In February our regent, Mrs. S. F. Leib, invited the chapter to a delightful five o'clock supper given in honor of the state regent, Mrs. Swift. We were pleased to meet Mrs. Swift and hear her talk on the work done by the National Society.

In March the chapter met at the residence of the historian in the little mission town of Santa Clara, a "stone's throw" from San Jose. The historian had prepared an interesting program. A paper on "A Battle on the Sea," or "Paul Jones and the Infant Navy," was written and read by Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, the historian. After fine music on the piano came the feature of the afternoon, an old-fashioned spelling bee. A cast of Washington had been offered for the best spelling. With the aid of small numbered flags the Daughters chose their partners, and to the music of a stirring march filed into the dining-room, where refreshments were served as in olden times by the light of candles.

We have given aid to a poor widow who has been blind for fifty years, and who is the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She lives near the historian, and has become the care of the chapter.

In September the chapter met saddened in spirit to prepare resolutions of grief at the great loss our country had sustained in the death by an assassin's bullet of the beloved and honored President.

In October occurred the wedding of Miss Flora Leib, daughter of our regent, and one of our members.

On the 30th of October the historian entertained the chapter and some of their friends for an historical afternoon.

It was called Jefferson day, and the historian read an original paper on the life of that patriot. The program was as follows: "America," sung by all the Daughters and guests standing, then followed Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith's paper on Jefferson. Mrs. Barstow rendered a vocal selection. "The Building of the Ship" was read by a visiting Daughter. There were also a violin solo by the gifted Miss Barstow, and a piano solo played by the young daughter of the historian, Theodora Louise Smith. Then the historian quite delighted her guests by reading a Hallowe'en story of the Revolution, which she had written for the occasion. Jeffersonian simplicity marked the serving of refreshments in the dining-room. Candles shed their beams over the table which was bright with silver and crystal. But the center of attraction was a ring cake, surrounded by a golden wreath of chrysanthemums. The cake furnished much amusement to the young ladies.

In November the annual meeting for the election of officers was held at the residence of Mrs. William Knox Beans. A delightful social hour was passed and refreshments were served after the business of the old year and the election of officers for the new was disposed of.

Mrs. S. F. Leib was unanimously reëlected regent, Mrs. G. S. May vice-regent, Mrs. Paul Furst corresponding secretary. The other officers were reëlected to their respective positions.

Thus our chapter year has ended. We enter a new one with our beloved regent still at its helm. Her beautiful home is our "Ship of State." We feel even if anchored on Western shores our members at least grow in love one to another.

Respectfully submitted for the Santa Ysabel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Historian,
MRS. LEIGH RICHMOND SMITH.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Connecticut.)—The monthly meeting of the chapter was held at the Masonic Temple January 6th. There were about six hundred members

and friends present. The state regent of Iowa and Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, were on the platform with the regent Mrs. W. E. Seeley. Mrs. Salisbury was the speaker of the session. Some fine music was rendered by Mrs. Patchen, who sang two selections. She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Elmer Beardsley. Refreshments were served at the close. After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," came the address by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, of the New Haven chapter, which was filled with interesting facts and kindly criticism breathing of patriotism and love for her country. Mrs. Salisbury was roundly applauded at the close. After a solo by Mrs. Patchen, Mrs. Kinney made a few remarks. She was cordially greeted.—MRS. CHARLES A. HOTCHKISS, *Historian*.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—At a meeting of the chapter on December 14th a valuable gavel was presented to the chapter by the regent, Miss Marian Ellen Gross. The gavel includes pieces of wood from Nathan Hale's birthplace in Coventry, the schoolhouse in East Haddam, where he taught immediately after graduating from Yale college; the old North Church, where the signal lantern was hung on the night of Paul Revere's eventful ride, and the famous oak which secreted Connecticut's colonial charter. The gavel is strengthened and adorned with silver bands on the head and a plate on the handle, containing the names of the donors of the wood, James Champlin, Mary V. Waheman, Lucy Gelston and Hattie Nettleton Griffith, while a central band around the head bears the name of the regent and the insignia of the national society. Miss Attwood, who accepted the gavel in behalf of the chapter, finely emphasized the historic value of the wood as a reminder of Connecticut's colonial days, the Lexington Alarm and the career of our martyr hero.—HATTIE NETTLETON GRIFFITH, *Registrar*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—January 20th the chapter enjoyed a program devoted to "Young America." Letters were read from Guam and the Philippine Islands, de-

scribing the condition of the native children. The letter from Samar was written by a Norwalk teacher, Dewitt C. Allen, who is teaching at Guian.

The report of Mrs Backus, delegate to the state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was read, and also greetings from the regent, who is in attendance at the continental congress in Washington. Miss Edith Hunter played two selections on the piano.

The second half of the program was entirely furnished by pupils from the public schools, who gave vocal and instrumental music and recitations on patriotic subjects, especially honoring George Washington. The pupils received a vote of thanks from the Norwalk chapter.

The Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville, Florida) has undertaken the task of raising funds with which to purchase a drinking fountain to be presented to the city of Jacksonville. The idea was conceived over a year ago but, owing to the disastrous fire of May 3d, all work in that direction ceased temporarily. The chapter has again taken up the matter, and on February 4th gave an entertainment at the opera house to raise funds for that purpose. The entertainment was a success, financially and from an artistic standpoint.

The opening piece was a short farce-comedy, entitled "The Set of Turquoise," charmingly played by three young ladies. The next was a recitation, "When Jack Comes Late," rendered delightfully. A second recitation, "The Oak of Geismar," was given by an accomplished elocutionist, and then followed a spirited little comedietta, "As Strangers," which was entertainingly rendered.

The second part of the program consisted of the following tableaux, which were artistically staged,—the participants receiving much applause: "The Toast to George Washington," from Janice Meredith; "The Trial of Ralph Percy," from To Have and to Hold; "The Search for Richard Clevring," from Joscelyn Chesire; "The Ship Comes in From England," from Prisoners of Hope, and "The Republican Court." The ladies in the rich and stately gowns of the co-

lonial period and the gentlemen with their lace ruffles and quaintly powdered wigs made historically correct and effective pictures. The program ended with the dancing of the minuet, the "Sword Figure" from Richard Carvel being enacted. This was perhaps the prettiest piece of the evening. Quite a sum was realized.

On the night of Washington's birthday, the chapter gave a colonial tea, complimentary to all who had taken part in this entertainment, at the home of the regent, Mrs. F. E. Taylor. The house was charmingly and appropriately decorated. A short literary and musical program was given and refreshments served.—KATHARINE PILLSBURY, *Historian*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The January literary meeting of the chapter was very largely attended by members and guests who came to hear Mrs. Mary Hartwell Cath-erwood, author of "Lazarre," "Tonty," and other historical romances, read one of her own unpublished stories.

A second business meeting during the month was necessary, because so many of the delegates and alternates elected to the continental congress at the first business meeting had found it necessary to resign. Announcement was made that a "Real Daughter" had been added to the membership of the chapter. She is Mrs. Julis Watkins Brass, a resident of Chicago.

The December meeting of the study class, led by Mrs. Robert Bruce Farson, was the occasion of an interesting discussion on the policy of the present administration in Cuba and the Philippines. Several members of the chapter gave short talks on the subject. For its January meeting the class considered the laws of Illinois and wherein they differ for men and women. Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh was the leader. She gave a sketch of the origin of the laws and outlined some of the present statutes of the state. Mrs. Henry V. Freeman discussed the statutes in regard to labor and Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks in regard to property. The meeting closed with a lively discussion upon the property rights of women.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

The Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Iowa), at their annual meeting, elected Mrs. Frederick E. Ware regent. The chapter enjoyed an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Arthur W. Blunt the 22d of February. She had made a collection of Revolutionary relics which added to the enjoyment of the occasion. Miss Grace Huston sang a solo acceptably and Mrs. John Jackson read a paper on Washington. A memorial to Miss Ida Gardiner Eastman, charter member of the chapter, was read and ordered placed upon the records.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan).—At the annual meeting in January, 1901, an invitation was extended to this chapter from the society of Grand Rapids, to meet in conference preparatory to the national convention at Washington. Mrs. Fyfe, Mrs. Crapo Smith, Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards and the historian attended. We were most hospitably entertained. The afternoon meeting held in the woman's club building was well attended. The Hon. George C. Wetherbee, of Detroit, invited the convention to visit the Michigan soldiers' home. Those who availed themselves of the invitation found the home of our veterans most interesting.

The Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception in the evening in the beautiful rooms of the woman's club. We were entertained by singing and speeches. Mr. Holester spoke of early days in Michigan, and the Rev. I. P. Powell delivered a most eloquent and interesting address on "The opening of the Great Northwest," in which he paid a noble tribute to George Rogers Clark. Indeed, to the West we owe our union of sentiment—our union of states—for it was the West, the broad West, who created an unquenchable and resistless patriotism for the whole country. It was the West who "knew *no* North or South," on her broad field was developed the most patriotic sentiments—it was here that love of country and national *unity* superseded all commercial supremacy; here slavery was first successfully resisted. It was here she promulgated "Thus far and no farther;" here she offered her treasure of men and blood, knowing "They never

fail who die in a great cause." Mr. Powell's address lingers in my memory and has created an unquenchable thirst for more accurate knowledge of our great men of the West.

At the April meeting we were invited by the Mt. Clemens Chapter to participate in the celebration of "Memorial Day," when the cannon which were to be dedicated to the memory of General Macomb would be unveiled. A delightful luncheon was given by Mrs. Skinner to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the mind picture of the white iris—the banks of flowers—the floating American flags—the lovely Daughters—is something to cheer the weary day. We drove in procession through the gaily decorated city, and sat upon the grand stand, with the Grand Army veterans, Woman's Relief Corps, and soldiers of Co. K, Michigan infantry. Never shall I forget that grand march of seven hundred and fifty little children, each with a flag and decoration of flowers. They looked like a brilliant moving petunia bed, and I breathed a prayer that they might be kept as pure and good and noble as now, for the coming strenuous days of their manhood and womanhood, when they will be our bulwark against the foes of civil liberty.

Judge Tucker, a gifted orator, spoke of the lives of Macomb county's brave and noble dead, of the old-fashioned cannon that stood in a humble way for the noblest sentiment—the greatest treasure of blood and courage of our army in the civil war. This was indeed a day dedicated to "Brave Souls," and, strange as it may seem, we owe our tender and patriotic "Decoration Day" to the South. During the war they suffered greater loss of wealth, of homes, and protectors, and after the war was over the widows and children of the Confederate dead offered all they had, a sacred memory, a tribute of flowers strewn upon the graves of their dead, and in many places, in their common sorrow, they scattered them impartially over the unmarked resting places of our Union soldiers. This tribute to our loved and lost touched the tender sensibilities of the North as nothing else would have done. It was as balm to our wounded hearts. In every household where there was a vacant chair, every aching heart whose

idol had forever vanished, responded. Thus from our mutual sorrow was born our "National Decoration Day."

Few of us are left to-day to mourn those we loved and lost so long ago, but it is our privilege to belong to a country so free—so broad in every sense—so great among the powers of the earth—and bought with such noble blood.—
ELIZABETH T. WING, *Historian*

Astenrogen Chapter (Little Falls, New York).—The chapter began this year under the new regent, Mrs. Lamb, with pleasant prospects. Astenrogen Chapter has endeavored to teach patriotism.

The chapter has also another work in teaching the present generation to aspire to do good acts in peace as well as in war.

Astenrogen Chapter offers each year a prize to the pupils of the high school. The subject this year is "New York State's Share in the Revolution."

The chapter has also donated a plate for the picture "Washington Crossing the Delaware," given last year to the high school. It has responded gladly to any appeals and voted its usual contribution to the great Continental Hall. Astenrogen Chapter has also framed its charter. The main frame is made of wood of the old locust tree growing near the grave of General Herkimer and the other pieces have been collected from historic spots. The chapter has shown its appreciation of its "Real Daughter" by having her portrait and a sketch of her ancestry printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The chief work of the chapter, however, is the maintenance in the public library of the "Reading Table" established by its former regent, Miss Petrie. This table is something tangible, the chapter can see immediate results. A "Reading Table" is an education by itself and Astenrogen Chapter is to be congratulated on being able to assist in the education of the city.

We have had only one great sorrow. It does not seem possible that Miss Green has gone from us. She was a

charter member, a most ardent Daughter and performed her duties of registrar from the formation of the society. I can not tell the great loss the chapter has sustained or of her charming personality and pure life. Miss Green always performed each duty with unfailing courtesy, patience, kindness and faithfulness. Her voice alone endeared her to all; there was a quality in it that touched our inmost sympathy and moved her hearers to do something worth doing. Her work was well and quickly done and God knew best.—MRS. C. A. SHEARD, *Historian*.

John Riley Chapter (Hamilton, Ohio).—The February or Washington meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. William C. Miller. Mrs. Clark read a paper "Pioneer Life, Social, Agricultural and Home." Miss Narcissa Huston gave some character sketches of Mrs. George Washington. "Life at Mt. Vernon" was discussed by Mrs. Danser.

The hostess, Mrs. Miller, did all in her power to make the occasion a memorable one and brought out a number of relics of Revolutionary times. On a screen were hung pictures of Martha and George Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

Near by, hung the charter of the society and beneath it draped in the flag stood an old desk which had been used in the magazine of old Fort Hamilton. On the desk was a picture of the old fort.

A gold spoon was presented to the society by Mrs. Miller, which had been the property of Mrs. Mary Pool Fresmin, a "Real Daughter." An old Bible which had belonged to Mrs. Hiram Kimble was also given to the society.

A picture of James McDonald stood against the old desk. He was an Indian who had been educated by Alexander Hamilton and left in charge of Jesse and Tom Corwin. He was quite an intellectual man but like all his race loved firewater. When in his cups he would forget his civilization and indulge in the war-whoop. McDonald was drowned in the Miami river.

A seal which had belonged to Alexander Hamilton was also displayed.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania).—We review the favorable circumstances with which we continued our career and which created so much energy; the business meetings regularly held; the social events we enjoyed that assisted in a great measure to the success we had, and we congratulate ourselves to record within the annals of the eventful history of 1901 the completion of the tablet fund. The principal efforts of the chapter for several years have been directed toward this work. The tablet is to be placed on the walls of Zion's Reformed Church in Allentown, Pa., in which building the "Liberty Bell" was concealed in the time of the Revolutionary war by a descendant of our first regent, Miss Minnie Mickley, to whose patriotic interest Liberty Bell Chapter owes its existence.

In the winter Mrs. Alfred Saeger, who entertained Miss Desha, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and our former regent, Miss Mickley, gave a charming reception in their honor. Both guests talked interestingly on the work of the Daughters. At the first meeting held in the season Mrs. Alfred Saeger, who had presided since the time of Miss Mickley's resignation, was elected regent. During the year we have added several new members to our number, besides contributing toward various projects. Forty dollars has been collected for Continental Hall fund, to which we had given previously, and we have been regularly represented in the national congress and state conference. Thinking of the great possibilities, advancement and improvement before us, with renewed interest, we trust that the course of Liberty Bell Chapter may always be onward and upward.—IDA BERGER ENDEY, *Historian*.

King's Mountain Chapter (Yorkville, South Carolina).—The members of this chapter met in September, 1901, to reorganize and to plan for the winter's work.

During the past year the chapter lost a valued and helpful friend, Judge I. D. Witherspoon, our regent's father, who had from the beginning of our chapter's existence given us advice and assistance.

The election of officers was held at the January meeting, 1902. Mrs. B. N. Moore was elected regent, Miss Rosa Lindsay vice-regent. The remaining officers succeeded themselves.

This is the fifth year of the chapter's history. The meetings, held monthly, are always interesting and well attended.

We have been making a study of the women of the Revolution, having had papers written on Mary, the mother of Washington, Abigail Adams, and others. The chapter has offered a gold medal to the students of the higher grades of the public schools for the best paper on "The Life of Mrs. Eliza Lucas Pinckney."

We contribute to the support of a "Real Daughter," now in reduced circumstances.

The chapter intends to mark with a memorial tablet the scene of Huck's defeat by the brave men of York county, led by Colonel William Bratton of Revolutionary fame. This was one of those daring partisan forays which so greatly cheered and encouraged the people during the dark days of British supremacy in our state.

In common with our sister chapters we are much interested in the success of Daughters of the American Revolution day, February 27, at the South Carolina and West Indian exposition, when we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Manning, and other distinguished visitors to our city by the sea.

At our February meeting we had with us, as a visitor, Miss Elizabeth Trott, of the Buffalo Chapter, New York. Miss Trott gave an interesting account of the work her chapter is doing in trying to teach the Poles and Italians of Buffalo their privileges and duties as American citizens.—MAGGIE A. GIST, *Historian*.

Beverley Manor Chapter (Staunton, Virginia).—Since the chapter has not asked the privilege of your columns for a long time, it seems fitting to give a running account of the work of the past year, it being the ninth year in its history. Each month interesting meetings have been held. There has

been some interest and originality shown on these occasions when historic queries were prepared to quicken modern wit in "Ancient History."

Our few members have kept alive the good name of the society for doing historic work, and besides the gold medals given each year for the best essay written by the public school children, they have added a substantial memorial to the first founders of our town in a stone tablet.

First, let me say that the response of the children was good and the amount of history learned by each contestant for the prize will bring its own reward. The subject, "The Settlement of the Valley of Virginia," was wide and very creditably handled. For two years the question of a new court house has been the vital one with our townspeople. The old one stood upon ground given for it by William Beverley in 1736, the first building having been opened December 9, 1745.

Colonial pillars stand for nothing in later days, if behind them there are no modern conveniences or fire-proof vaults. The old building has now passed away and upon the same spot a new and commodious structure has arisen, the pride of our city. In its court room the ladies of the Beverley Manor Chapter have placed a marble tablet to mark the first county officers and the donor of the land:

John Lewis, Presiding Justice.

Gabriel Jones, Clerk of the Court.

Thomas Lewis, Colonial Surveyor.

James Patton, High Sheriff.

William Beverley, Donor of Site for Court House.

This tablet was unveiled by a great-great-great-granddaughter of Gabriel Jones and a great-great-great-granddaughter of Carter Braxton, one of the signers. There were addresses made at this time, but the one which most appealed to our chapter was upon Gabriel Jones, the ancestor of our former regent, and "The Lawyer" of this section. Those were the days of character and originality and Gabriel was not lacking in these. His chief "characteristics" were his large nose and high temper. He was educated in London in the Blue Coat School, still existing, and he is supposed to be

of the family of Sir William Jones, whose coat-of-arms and crest he always used. For a long time he was the only attorney in Augusta county. Hugh Blair Grigsby says of him: "His politics were pitched to the same high key as his temper" * * * and he thought vigor in the administration was the true and only means of sustaining successfully the republican system. He belonged primarily to the age in which he lived, and left for his descendants a name for integrity and honor with broad acres. The unveiling of the tablet, November 9, 1901, was the chief historic event of the year and the chapter hopes to add another tablet with the names of Revolutionary heroes, for the first one belongs properly to the colonial period of this great county of Augusta.—MARIA PENDLETON DUVAL, *Historian*.

There remains work for the National Society to do so long as there remains one hero, one heroine of the Revolution to commemorate; as long as there remains one woman eligible to membership in our organization, who is not a member, and thus living up to her privileges as a daughter of the republic; so long as there remains one spot to mark, because sacred from labor done by brain or hand for love of independence; one site on which patriots contended for human right, human liberty; while there remains within the limits of our country one man, one woman, or one child who has not heard the good news of that great fact in the gospel of peace and brotherhood.—*From the Address of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks to the Continental Congress, 1902.*

But what is liberty without wisdom, and without virtue?
It is the greatest of all possible evils;
For it is folly, vice and madness,
Without tuition or restraint.—*Burke.*

Oh! if there be, on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering that Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation that Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause!—*Moore.*

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

According to a ruling of the postoffice department the official proceedings of the continental congress, printed by themselves as heretofore, are not entitled to transmission as second class matter. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will therefore be issued as usual with all its departments. This number includes the reports of the state regents. Part of the congressional proceedings will appear in the May number and the remainder in that for June.

Nota Bene.—The magazine is a necessity to the National Society instead of a pecuniary burden. The same ruling of the department would apply to the minutes of the board of management.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—For using the American flag as a rag-bag Meyer Ratzman was arrested, marched to the station house in Boston, Massachusetts, and fined twenty dollars, according to the flag desecration law in the bay state. Two United States marines intercepted the officer and begged privilege of chastising the prisoner, who was hooted all along the route.—*Patriotic Review*.

KEEP ADS. OFF THE FLAG.—A recent decision of the commissioner of patents announces a distinct attitude on the part of that bureau to prevent the use of the American flag in trade-marks and other advertisements which come under the view of the bureau of patents. Mr. Allen says:

"It is contrary to public policy to detract in any way from the honor which is due the flag. This result would certainly follow its use as an advertisement in trade. Such use is not to be aided or encouraged by this office."

Mrs. Deborah Armitage Young, a sketch of whose life appeared in the February issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was the last of the "Real Daughters" of the Philadelphia Chapter and an honored and beloved member of that organization.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Ye who boast
In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. *When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven Connecticut.*

QUERIES.

148. KIEFER.—I wish to learn something of the ancestry of William Kiefer, who went from Stroudsburg, Penn., to Tunkhannock, Penn.—L. C.

149. STEVENS.—Information desired concerning the part taken by Gershom Stevens in making and swinging the chain across the Hudson river during the Revolutionary war. He was from Conn., and married Phebe Henry. Who were her parents?—Mrs. B. F. T.

150. STRUTHERS.—Information is desired of the Revolutionary service of Anthony, or of his son, Francis Struthers, of Virginia. Family tradition strongly favors Rev. service, but all papers and records have been destroyed by fire.—M. A. R.

151. PHILLIPS.—Can any one give a clue to the ancestors of Deidama Phillips, born December 24, 1768, married April 24, 1788, at Buckland, Mass., to Philip Mathewson. She had brothers and sis-

ters by name; Submit, Mercy, Anne, Vespasian, Pelatiah and Spenser. It is not known whether Deidama was born in Massachusetts or Connecticut. Her father may have been Zebulon Phillips.—L. B. P.

152. (1) MERCER—ORVIS.—Wanted the ancestry of Thomas Clifford Mercer, born October 16, 1820, died February 27, 1884, married December 24, 1840, Catherine Lovette Orvis, daughter of Elihu Orvis, whose ancestry is also desired—also ancestry of Carver Mercer. Was he a descendant of Gen. Hugh Mercer?

(2) UPHAM.—Elihu Orvis married Cina C. Upham, born in Pawlet, Vt., March 3, 1792, died April 17, 1867. She was daughter of Joseph P. Upham, born 1764, died 1857, and Huldah Smith, born in Connecticut, 1768, died 1828. Joseph P. Upham was son of Asa Upham, born at Sturbridge, Mass., 1736, died at Wethersfield, Vt., 1828, and Lydia Pierce. Is there any Revolutionary record connected with either of these men?

(3) SMITH.—Wanted names of parents of Huldah Smith, wife of Joseph P. Upham. *

(4) OLDHAM.—Winifred Neville Oldham was the wife of Thomas C. Mercer. Her ancestry and any Revolutionary record desired. The Oldhams lived in Kentucky. Elihu Orvis, in New York, the Mercers in Virginia.—J. G. M.

153. ROBERTS—BROOKS.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Roberts, born September 25, 1774, married John Brooks, born April 22, 1775. She was an only child and her parents went into Penn. "when the Indians and Tories were treacherous," family tradition says. They suffered great privations and returned to Connecticut, where soon after, Mr. Roberts (John?) died.—Mrs. J. S.

154. RAYMOND.—I should like to learn something of the Revolutionary record of Simeon Raymond, born in South Norwalk, 1711. He is spoken of in Selleck's "Norwalk" as a "patriot and soldier" but service is not specified. The Raymond Genealogy says that Simeon resigned a commission in the British army to take up arms for the colonies, but of this there is doubt.—M. L. P.

155. PATTON.—Can any one tell whether there is a Patton coat-of-arms? Col. John Patton came from Ireland, married Jane Davis and lived in Penn. He was an officer in the Continental army and one of the original 28 members of the first city troop of cavalry of Phila. It is said that he was entitled to a crest.—C. L. M.

156. (1) FULLER.—Ancestry is wanted of Almond Fuller, of Orwell, Vt., twin brother of Almerston Fuller.

(2) RHOADES.—Also of Betsey Rhoades, whose mother was Judith Richmond. Betsey Rhoades' father and brother are said to have been in the battle of Long Island, and the brother Richmond Rhoades was taken prisoner.—J. S.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY 

OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

February 20th to 23d, 1902.

All the exercises of the week were held in the Columbian University, except the public patriotic meeting on Washington's birthday which was held at Columbia theatre. The program was as follows:

Thursday, February 20.

9.30 o'clock—Welcoming Reception by the National Officers.

10 o'clock—Opening of the Convention.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Report of Program Committee.

Report of Credential Committee.

Report of National President.

Reports of Vice-President in charge of Organization, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Registrar, and Treasurer.

Reports of State Directors.

Friday, February 21.

10 o'clock—Reports of State Directors continued, followed by unfinished business and new business.

1 o'clock—Adjournment.

2 o'clock—It is hoped that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the National Society at the White House.

4-6 o'clock—The National President, Mrs. George Sternberg, will will give a reception to the National Society of the

Children of the American Revolution, at her residence, 1440 M Street, N. W.

Saturday, February 22.

- 10 o'clock—Public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theatre.
 3 o'clock—A Seeing-Washington Car has been chartered by the National Society for such members as desire to take the ride.

Sunday, February 23.

- 4 o'clock—Public patriotic service in the Church of the Covenant, corner Connecticut Avenue and N Street, N. W.

On Friday, the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, gave a delightful reception to the Children of the American Revolution at her residence, 1440 M street. The patriotic decorations were beautiful, while music and the dancing of the children added to the charm of the occasion.

ADDRESS OF MRS. GEORGE STERNBERG, PRESIDENT, AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

Children of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is most encouraging to see before me so many of those who were present at our last annual convention and to know that there is an increasing interest in the growth and work of our society. We meet to promote the best interests of our organization and to arouse sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of our members. No doubt many a member receives here an inspiration which upon his or her return home bears fruit in renewed activity in the local societies. For the officers of the society it is a pleasure and a privilege to assist in organizing additional societies throughout the length and breadth of our land, and in cultivating a love of country among the youthful members of these local organizations. May we do our work so well that when their country calls they will prove themselves worthy descendants of distinguished sires.

You will learn from the reports of the national officers of the progress of the society during the past year and you will be gratified to know that this has been quite satisfactory, and that with continued endeavor on the part of all the prospects for the future are decidedly encouraging. As a society we are still in our infancy but already we number more than 5,400 members, and there is no good reason why our numbers should not be increased ten fold within a few years. The number of children descended from Revolutionary ancestors may be counted by the hundred thousand and possibly by the million. It is apparent therefore that we have a broad field in which to prosecute our patriotic labors, and every member of the organization

should constitute himself or herself a recruiting officer to add to our numbers those whose birthright it is to join us.

During the past year the National Board has subscribed for and distributed fifty copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE among societies of this organization, and it is hoped that these societies and others will hereafter subscribe for this magazine as it not only contains a report of the proceedings of our Board of Managers but also many papers and items which cannot fail to interest the Children of the American Revolution.

Patriotism in the United States is not limited to those whose ancestors aided in the achievement of our independence, but the right to join the Society of the Children of the American Revolution is necessarily restricted within these limits. However, our efforts to inspire the descendants of Revolutionary ancestors with pride in the achievements of their forefathers and a patriotic love of country cannot fail to have far reaching beneficial results not limited to our own membership. Many young patriots, as well as those who are entitled to be enrolled among our members, have fathers or brothers who have shed their blood for their country in more recent wars. And the events of the past four years have shown that when the country is in need of defenders there is no lack of patriotic young men who are ready to follow the flag wherever the national destiny may cause it to wave. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines or in China, the American soldier has not failed to give evidence of his courage and ability to face not only the bullets and bolts of a treacherous foe but also the hardships and dangers connected with a campaign in a distant and tropical country.

In the month of June last your president, in company with General Sternberg, went to the Philippine Islands, where our flag now floats over many newly adopted children. We cannot expect that the natives of these islands will at once learn to love the flag and the form of government which it represents. But they surely have learned to respect it and are beginning to learn that it represents freedom, and justice, and good government. In time they too will learn to feel a thrill of patriotism when they see the stars and stripes unfurled, and realize that for them too it represents freedom from oppression and ample protection from all foreign foes. I had hoped to report at this meeting the formation of a Society of the Children of the American Revolution in the Philippine Islands. There are children enough with proper credentials now living in these islands with their parents belonging to the United States army, to form a society. There is much work for them to do in this far away country and I shall continue to urge them to take up this important pioneer work. I am sure you will await with interest the result of this patriotic seed sown in foreign soil. When we were returning home in the month of September and while on the beautiful inland sea of Japan, we received the sad news of the assassination of our dearly loved president, Mr. McKinley. Never shall I forget the feelings

that oppressed us on that Sabbath day; and yet we were buoyed up with the hope that upon our arrival in San Francisco we would receive the welcome news that our president had recovered from the wounds inflicted by this cruel assassin. For twenty long days our good ship sailed steadily across the broad Pacific bearing us toward home and country, and during all this time we cherished the hope that good news awaited us. But, alas! Upon our arrival the pilot who boarded our ship informed us that our dear president was dead and that for more than two weeks the nation had been in mourning.

Children of the American Revolution you have many examples of patriotic devotion and eminent services to our country among those who have been prominent in our nation's history. But in this regard there is no one more worthy of your admiration and emulation than our late president, William McKinley. His name will always be associated with that of Washington and Lincoln, as one of the great presidents of the Republic, selected by Providence to guide the fortunes of the country during a most important period of its history. In his youth he followed the flag on the field of battle. As president he met his death with the calmness of a Christian philosopher. No president was ever nearer to the hearts of the people, and this was but just for he loved them and was always glad to shake the hands of those who came to greet him as he journeyed from place to place. That any one should have been so base as to take this outstretched hand and look into those kindly eyes with murder in his heart seems incredible. Knowing the president as I did I am sure that no look of anger met the assassin at the moment when he accomplished his deadly purpose, but that an expression combining surprise and reproach which should have stricken him with infinite remorse, rested upon the kindly face of that great man. I am proud to say that many of our societies have responded to the request for contributions to a fund to place a monument over the last resting place of our martyred president which shall be worthy of the name we love and revere. The Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga, New York, has taken the initiative in raising a fund to erect a monument in Buffalo upon the spot where our beloved president received the fatal wound which caused his death. On November 14th, under the able direction of Mrs. Thompson, state director of Pennsylvania, the Children of the American Revolution gave an entertainment at St. David's, Pennsylvania, in behalf of the McKinley memorial. Over three hundred children took part in the production of the tableaux, and the entertainment was a great success. Time will not permit me to refer to many similar efforts made by other societies for the purpose of maintaining the interest of their members and stimulating patriotic feeling, which it is our object to promote. But in closing I would say that each and every society should find some work to do with this object in view. Our motto is "For God and Country." Keeping this in view we can at all times and in all places find patriotic work to do.

IN MEMORIAM

"Our life is scarce the twinkle of a star
In God's eternal day."

MRS. ELIZABETH TATE WILLIAMS, one of the early members, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died at her home in that city, January 21, 1902.

MRS. SYBILLA BAILEY CRANE, charter member and vice-regent, Boston Tea Party Chapter, died January 31, 1902.

MRS. EMELIA WATROUS, "Real Daughter," Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut, died August 13, 1901, aged ninety-six. She was a daughter of David Clark who served his country well in the Revolutionary war.

MRS. JEMIMA SNOW, "Real Daughter," Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut, died December 14, 1901, aged ninety-one years. Her father was Joel Doane.

MRS. ELIZABETH SPADE DAY, honored and beloved member, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, died February 28, 1902. She was a descendant of Thomas Gallaher, of Pennsylvania. Three generations of her family were represented in the Chapter.

MRS. EMILY WADSWORTH SCHWARTZ, charter member, Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, Connecticut, died in East Orange, New Jersey, February 26, 1902. She was one of the founders of the chapter, which she served in many official ways, and the members mourn her loss. They attended the funeral services in a body and followed in procession to the cemetery where she was laid away in her last sleep.

MRS. HELEN AUGUSTA FRENCH COCHRANE, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, passed away in Chester, January 30, 1902. Her cheerful presence was a delight and inspiration to old and young.

MRS. MARY UPHAM BINGHAM, past regent, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, wife of Principal G. W. Bingham, of Pinkerton Academy, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Elliott C. Cogswell, formerly of Northwood, fell asleep March 4, 1902.

BOOK NOTES

"A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION" is a composite story as fascinating as it is simple. Each of the eight chapters was written by a number of Lansing Chapter, and read at a regular meeting and is published in an attractive form as a souvenir of the chapter. The cover was designed by one of the members. After the reading of chapter one, another took up the story and chapter two was written, and so on to the end. It is a story of the days of long ago and is filled with historical facts, and many unwritten incidents. Most of the characters are from real life, and many of the names will be found in the records of Revolutionary days. The idea was certainly a clever one.

CHAPTER YEAR BOOKS:

BOSTON TEA PARTY CHAPTER, Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Ella H. Cowles, regent, contains the names of the members of the original Boston Tea Party, by-laws and membership list.

SWE-KAT-SI CHAPTER, Ogdensburg, New York, Mrs. William H. Daniels, regent, gives a program relating to the Indian and French wars in New England and New York.

GOUVENEUR MORRIS CHAPTER, Gouverneur, New York, Mrs. Edward H. Neary, regent, presents a historical and genealogical program. The meetings are opened with a roll call responded to by patriotic quotations.

COUNCIL BLUFFS CHAPTER, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, regent. The quotations at the beginning of each monthly program are taken from the speeches of McKinley.



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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1902.

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 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Connecticut, . . Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 District Columbia, Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
 District Columbia, Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
- Florida, Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
- Georgia, Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERS, Overlook, Moline.
- Illinois, Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
- Kentucky, Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
- Maine, Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
- Massachusetts, Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
- Michigan, Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
- Minnesota, Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., Anthony Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
- Mississippi, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Missouri, Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
- Nebraska, Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
- New Jersey, Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
- New York, Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bank, 3rd Street, Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MCCrackin, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Portland.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
- Pennsylvania, Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
- South Carolina, Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
- Tennessee, Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
- Texas, Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

Utah,	Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro.
Vermont,	Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia,	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, New Castle, and The Dewey, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, February 5th, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock a. m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. William A. Smoot, the Recording Secretary General read the roll call:

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss, Vice-President General, Ohio; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Vice-President General, Michigan; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, upon motion, were approved.

The regular order of business was taken up and the reports of Officers called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: It is my pleasure to report that the instructions given me at the January meeting of the Board have been complied with. I notified the committee appointed by the President General to take the necessary steps towards the removal of the property clause in the Act of Incorporation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; also transmitted to the Woman's League of the Junior Republic the action of the Board in granting to this Association the loan of the Grand Opera House for the evening of Monday, February 17th; I acquainted the New York City Chapter that the action of the Registrar General in regard to the form of application papers now in use, had been sustained by the Board, and I conveyed to Mrs. Wynkoop the ex-

pression of sympathy on the part of the Board in the bereavement she has recently sustained.

The copies of attorney's opinion, read at the January meeting of the Board, and requested by the President General to be sent to all State Regents, have been duly issued. Number of letters and postals written, 130.

Letters have been received from the following ladies expressing regret at their inability to attend this meeting of the Board: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. Robert E. Park, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. A. S. Chamberlain, State Regent, Tennessee; Mrs. Kinney, State Regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Monfort, State Regent, Minnesota; Mrs. James Fowler, State Regent, Indiana; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, New York; Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: During the month of January the following supplies have been issued: Application blanks, 3,887; Constitutions, 298; Membership Circulars, 217; Officers' Lists, 217; Circulars of instructions, 217. Letters received, 76; letters written, 35.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF AMOUNT RECEIVED AND EXPENDED BY CURATOR FOR JANUARY:

Postage on Application Blanks:

Balance on hand January 1, 1902,	\$2 16	
Received from Treasurer General,	10 00	
		<hr/>
		\$12 16
Amount expended for January, 1902,		11 00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand February 1, 1902,		\$1 16
Office Expenses:		
To large blotters,		\$1 00
“ pencils,		60
“ pads,		75
“ ice,		1 30

To toilet supplies,	1 00
“ two quarts copying ink,	1 50
“ three quarts ink,	2 25
“ one pound twine,	30
“ soap,	05
“ postal cards,	50
“ wrapping paper,	1 50

Total, \$10 75

Amount received for articles sold, January, 1902:

Rosettes,	\$4 50
Ribbon,	75
D. A. R. Reports,	17 85
Lineage Books, Vol. 1, 13,	3 00
Directory,	31 00
Statute Book,	35

\$57 45

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 430; applications verified awaiting dues, 38; applications on hand, incomplete, 107; applications not verified, 98; “Real Daughters presented for membership, 1. Badge permits issued, 319. Bar permits, 26. Resignations from the Society, 32; deaths, 36; dropped, 2.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Sternberg moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the members presented for membership. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Upon motion of Miss Hetzel the report was accepted.

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted, and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of the Chapter Regent at Baldwinsville, New York, Miss Anna B. Skinner, is presented, and the regency of Mrs. Leila W. Dickson at Clinton, Missouri, has expired by limitation.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regent's appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Evie H. Gray Robinson, North Anson, Maine; Mrs. Harriett Smith, Ravenswood, West Virginia, and Mrs. Marie Dunlop Moore, Richmond, Virginia; also the following re-appointments: Miss Abbie Belle Bayless, Kingston, Georgia; Mrs. Jessie D. McMurray, Webster City, Iowa; Mrs. Queenie B. Coke, Russellville, Kentucky; Mrs. Abbie F. Faitoute, Rochester, Minnesota; and Mrs. Grace White Springs, Lancaster, South Carolina.

Whereas, the members of the "Margaret Taliaferro" Chapter of Winchester, Kentucky, are in arrears for several years (since 1898) their names have been placed at large, and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters requests that the National Board of Management declares this Chapter null and void.

Chapter Regents commissions issued, 5; Charter applications issued, 3; Charters issued, 4, viz: "Mary Penrose Wayne," Fort Wayne, Indiana; "Fort Massachusetts," North Adams, Massachusetts; "Old Northwest," Ravenna, Ohio, and "Nelly Custis," Bunker Hill, Illinois.

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 1. Letters written, 121. I wish to present for confirmation the appointment of Mrs. De Emma Tennant as Chapter Regent at Mayville, New York, and to present a request to the National Board of Management for formal authority to organize a Chapter at Pensacola, Florida, to be known as the "Dorothy W. Walton" Chapter.

The work of the Card Catalogue for the current month includes thirty-two resignations; thirty-six deaths, and two dropped. The changes of address, transfers and marriages average five hundred, and the number of Members cards, from new applications, are three hundred and ninety-two. The Ancestors cards, from the same applications, will average five hundred, many applications referring to several ancestors. Of these a large proportion,—more than one-half,—were ancestors not before verified, thus necessitating the typing of new cards. This makes a total of one thousand, four hundred and sixty-two cards run through the typewriter besides the work of taking out and re-filing the cards, and registering all marriages, deaths, resignations and dropped members, on the original application papers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
*Vice-President General in Charge of
Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted with its recommendations.

Mrs. Estey moved that a new certificate be sent this lady free of cost. Motion carried.

This certificate was to supply one accidentally lost.

In the absence of the Historian General, the Assistant Historian General presented her report.

"Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management; I only have to report that all letters and communications that have come to me since I last reported I have personally answered."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

BETTIE BECK GOODLOE,

Assistant Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

December 31, 1901,— January 31, 1902.

CURRENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand at last report,	\$9,284 16
Annual dues (\$5,981.00, less \$136.00 refunded),...	\$5,845 00
Initiation fees (\$511.00, less \$11.00 refunded),...	500 00
Ribbon,	75
Blanks,	2 61
Outstanding liabilities of former Treasurer General, credited by Metropolitan Bank,	13 00
Current interest credited by Washington Loan & Trust Company,	81 12
Statute Book,	35
Smithsonian Report Account—	
Receipts from sales of report,	\$18 70
Less stationery and messenger,	4 59
	<hr/>
	14 11
Magazine Account—	
Received from sales, advertisements, &c.,	\$750 79
Publishing January number,	\$247 82
Quarterly allowance, Geological Department,..	12 50
500 postal cards printed,	6 25
Stationery for Editor and Business Manager,	12 60
Office expenses, December 1, 1901,—January 29, 1902,	21 29
Salary of Editor for January,	83 35

Salary of Business Man-

ager, for January,	75 00
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Total expense of magazine for the month,	458 81
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Net gain of the magazine for the month, ..	291 98
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Actual income of the fund for the month,	\$6,748 92
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Less amount transferred to Permanent	
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Fund, account rosettes,	8 90
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	6,740 02
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Total,	\$16,024 18
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CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Messenger service, telegrams and expressage, ..	\$7 79
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Seals for certificates,	5 40
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Typewriter and ribbon,	1 75
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One drop light for office,	2 50
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One screen for office,	59
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Stenographer's salary for January,	100 00
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	118 03
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Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Files,	\$ 45
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10,000 application blanks,	83 65
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January salary of clerk,	10 00
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	94 10
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Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Messenger service, telegrams, supplies and ex- pressage,	\$3 68
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Engrossing 47 commissions,	4 70
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Engrossing 9 charters,	4 50
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Salaries of two clerks for January,	84 00
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	96 88
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Office of Registrar General.

Messenger service and office supplies,	\$3 65
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Other office supplies,	3 35
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1,200 badge permits and 1,200 bar permits,	13 00
1,000 postal cards,	12 50
1 half tone plate of sample application paper,....	2 50
Salaries of three clerks for January,	170 00
One screen for office,	59
Six days extra clerical service,	6 00
	<hr/>

211 59

Office of Treasurer General.

Office supplies,	\$1 25
1,000 slips to be pasted on checks,	2 25
One dozen binding cases,	3 25
Making ledger for 1902,	8 00
Messenger, ledger index, pads, &c.,	2 15
Mimeographing 400 letters,	4 00
Salaries of three clerks for January,	175 00
Extra clerical service, 8 days,	8 00
	<hr/>

203 90

Office of Librarian General.

Expressage on books,	\$1 35
1,200 index cards,	2 70
Making key,	25
Messenger and expressage,	68
Genealogical Quarterly, for 1902,	3 00
Indexer's salary for January,	60 00
	<hr/>

67 98

Stationery.

For President General,	\$46 52
For Corresponding Secretary General,	6 76
For Registrar General,	14 53
For Vice-President General in Charge of Organ- ization of Chapters,	6 84
For Treasurer General,	20 90
For General Office,	16 48
For Franco-American Memorial Committee,....	2 21
For Librarian General,	3 80
	<hr/>

118 04

For State Regent of Colorado,	\$1 42
For " " " Connecticut,	2 14
For " " " Georgia,	2 14
For " " " Florida,	2 62
For " " " Illinois,	6 40

For State Regent of Iowa,	\$2 13
For " " " Maine,	2 84
For " " " Mississippi,	3 30
For " " " New Jersey,	2 76
For " " " North Carolina,	1 42
For " " " Ohio,	4 26
For " " " South Dakota,	4 26
For " " " Wisconsin,	2 84
For " " " Pennsylvania,	1 42
For " " " Virginia,	1 34

 42 69
Postage.

For Recording Secretary General,	\$6 10
For Corresponding Secretary General,	1 00
For Registrar General,	9 21
For Vice-President General in Charge of Organ- ization of Chapters,	3 00
For Librarian General,	70
For General Office,	1 75
On application blanks,	10 00
On certificates,	60 00
8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80

 264 56

For State Regent of Georgia,	10 00
" " " " Massachusetts,	5 00
" " " " Ohio,	5 00
" " " " Virginia,	5 00

 25 00
Directory Account for January.

Publishing 1,000 copies,	\$1,078 60
Postage on directories sent out,	15 00
Balance of commission to advertising agents,...	59 83
Freightage from Harrisburg,	2 58
Wrapping paper,	1 50
Messenger service,	65

 1,158 16

Total expense of Directory for the month,	\$1,158 16
Less receipts } from advertisements, \$286.00	
} from sales,.....	31.00
	317 00

 Net expense of the Directory for the month,..... 841 16

Certificates.

Expressage on certificates sent out,	\$7 21
Engrossing 683 certificates,	68 30
2,000 certificates printed,	130 00
	<hr/>
	\$205 51
Less receipts for new certificates,	1 00
	<hr/>

204 51

Lineage Book Account.

Expressage and wrapping paper on volumes sent out,	\$4 68
Postage on books,	1 00
Expressage, pads, &c.,	3 52
Salaries of compiler and clerk, for January,	130 00
Publishing Vol. XIV,	556 00
	<hr/>

Total expense of Lineage Book for month,	\$695 20
Less receipts from sales,	3 00
	<hr/>

Net expense of Lineage Book for the month,..... 692 20

Tenth Continental Congress.

Spoons for 39 pages,	\$58 50
Spoon for Official Reader,	1 50
	<hr/>
	60 00

Eleventh Continental Congress (preliminary expenses).

500 envelopes for Credential Committee,.....	\$1 14
Postage on Railroad circulars,	8 00
2 Reams of paper for Credential Committee,....	1 50
Supplies for Credential Committee,.....	1 40
14 days clerical service, Credential Committee,..	14 00
	<hr/>
	26 04

General Office.

Expressage,	\$1 95
Typewriter ribbon,	3 00
Office supplies,	9 35
5 quarts ink,	3 75
Blotters,	1 00
Paper and twine,	1 80
Protection of insignia patent,	50 00
Salary of Curator for January,	85 00
	<hr/>
Rent of office and store room for January, ...	149 50
	155 85
	149 50

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Robbins, Mrs. Hannah Greene, *Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter*, Connecticut;

Hall, Mrs. Sabrina Watts, *Hannah Weston Chapter*, Maine;

Thompson, Mrs. Mary M., *Peace Party Chapter*, Massachusetts;

Judd, Mrs. Sarah H., *Mercy Warren Chapter*, Massachusetts;

Pierce, Mrs. Lucinda D., *Deborah Champion Chapter*, New York;

Freshaur, Mrs. Juliana W., *Wah-wil-a-way Chapter*, Ohio;

Williams, Mrs. Julia A. G., *Wah-wil-a-way Chapter*, Ohio;

Stewart, Mrs. Fannie Glenn, *Massanutton Chapter*, Virginia;

Armstrong, Mrs. Almira Converse, *Kenton*, Ohio;

Mathews, Mrs. Sarah D.;

Daniels, Mrs. Regina H.;

Griffin, Mrs. Mary C.;

Gilbert, Miss Elizabeth;

Whilden, Mrs. Rebecca G.;

Carlton, Mrs. Eliza M.;

Copeland, Mrs. Sallie A.;

Poucher, Mrs. Charlotte B.;

Coon, Mrs. Catharine M. E.;

Burgess, Mrs. Sarah R., *Bennington Chapter*, Vermont;

Wheeler, Evelyn H., *Milwaukee Chapter*, Wisconsin;

Taft, Alice E., *Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter*,

Massachusetts, 57 05

Total expenditures of current fund for the month,..... \$3,429 08

Balance of current fund, January 31, 1902, 12,595 10

\$16,024 18

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

As previously reported, face value only,..... \$10,000 00

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Balance in bank as above, \$12,595 10

Current investment, face value, as above,..... \$10,000 00

Total Current Assets, face value, Jan. 31, 1902, \$22,595 10

FORT CRAILO FUND.

Amount previously reported,	\$48 05	
Annual interest,	96	
		<hr/>
Total,		\$49 01

PERMANENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at last report, \$23,225 04

Charter Fees.

Du Bois Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	\$5 00	
Nellie Custis Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	5 00	
Old North West Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> ,	5 00	
		<hr/>
		15 00

Life Memberships.

<i>Fort Stanwix Chapter</i> , New York, Miss Charlotte S. Wager,	\$12 50
<i>Mt. Vernon Chapter</i> , Virginia, Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,	12 50
<i>New York City Chapter</i> , New York, Mrs. Medora S. Todd,	12 50
<i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> , Texas, Mrs. Betty H. Stuart,	12 50
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, Mrs. Minerva Butlin, ...	12 50
“ “ “ Mrs. Lucia G. Lee, ...	12 50
“ “ “ Mrs. Heber A. Lee, ...	12 50
“ “ “ Mrs. Ella C. Loose, ...	12 50
Mrs. Helen Orr English, Indiana,	25 00
Mrs. Sarah C. Cornwell, District of Columbia, ..	25 00
<i>Mecklenburg Chapter</i> , North Carolina, Miss Willie G. Durant,	12 50
<i>Army & Navy Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, Mrs. Anna M. Bailey,	12 50
<i>Olean Chapter</i> , New York, Mrs. Neola P. Judd, ..	12 50
<i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, Mrs. Irene P. Fraser,	12 50
<i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, Mrs. Clara C. McLean,	12 50
<i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, Mrs. Sophie G. McCormick,	12 50

<i>Springfield Chapter, Illinois, Mrs. Laura C. Powers,</i>	12 50	
<i>Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama, Mrs. Sallie J. Featherstone,</i>	12 50	
		<hr/> 250 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Essex Chapter, <i>New Jersey,</i>	\$22 00	
General Lafayette Chapter, <i>New Jersey,</i>	10 00	
Member of Continental Hall Committee, <i>Texas,</i>	50 00	
La Crosse Chapter, <i>Wisconsin,</i>	10 00	
Jonathan Dayton Chapter, <i>Ohio,</i>	13 00	
Tioughnioga Chapter, <i>New York,</i>	10 00	
John Wade Keyes Chapter, <i>Alabama,</i>	25 00	
Bennington Chapter, <i>Vermont,</i>	32 00	
Maria Jefferson Chapter, <i>Florida,</i>	10 00	
Racine Chapter, <i>Wisconsin,</i>	15 00	
Susquehanna Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania,</i>	50 00	
Colonel Hugh White Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania,</i>	25 00	
Spinning Wheel Chapter, <i>Iowa,</i>	10 00	
Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, <i>Rhode Island,</i>	25 00	
Israel Harris Chapter, <i>New York,</i>	5 00	
Keskeskick Chapter, <i>New York,</i>	25 00	
Monroe Chapter, <i>New York,</i>	25 00	
Lake Dunmore Chapter, <i>Vermont,</i>	15 00	
Nathaniel Massie Chapter, <i>Ohio,</i>	10 50	
Quassaick Chapter, <i>New York,</i>	16 00	
Saugerties Chapter <i>New York,</i>	25 00	
Esther Reed Chapter, <i>Washington,</i>	5 00	
Eunice Sterling Chapter, <i>Kansas,</i>	5 00	
Henry Downs Chapter, <i>Texas,</i>	5 00	
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, <i>Michigan,</i>	25 00	
Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, <i>Michigan,</i>	10 00	
		<hr/> 478 50

Royalties.

On rosette pins,	\$13 40	
On registration pins,	4 30	
		<hr/> 17 70
Interest on deposits in American Security & Trust Co.,		204 33

Total cash, permanent fund, in bank Jan. 31, 1901, .. \$24,190 57
 (Actual income of the fund for the month \$965.53).

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

As previously reported, face value only, \$58,000 00

PERMANENT ASSETS.

Cash in bank as above,	\$24,190 57
Investments as above, face value,	58,000 00

Total permanent assets, Jan. 31, 1901, \$82,190 57

The above is the report of receipts and expenditures only as accounted for in my office. But the work in that office is really that of two separate departments, the first being that of accounts, proper, and the second that of records. The first department is under the direct care of the Treasurer General who usually opens the mail herself, receipts for and enters in cash book the money sent in, draws the checks for all money paid out and prepares the vouchers for the same. Under this department there were during the month of January the following transactions not mentioned in above account:

Vouchers made out, numbered and filed,	63
Checks drawn,	129
Checks, &c., ordered for deposit,	580
Receipts written for at large members,	121
Envelopes addressed to at large members,	121
Receipts written for chapters,	459
Envelopes addressed for chapters,	459
Initiation cards written,	511
Entries made in cash book,	808
Envelopes addressed for bills paid,	29
Deposit slips made for bank, in deposit,	42
Letters containing money, briefed for reference,	580
Circular letters sent to members reported as resigned, &c.,	72
Bills sent to members reported as resigned, &c.,	72
Envelopes addressed to members reported as resigned, &c.,	72
First entries made on slips, preparatory to entry in cash book,	608
Total separate transactions,	4,726

In addition, a daily balance of accounts has been made, the above report of the month's transactions has been made, and the proof of the Treasurer's report in last Magazine has been read and corrected. This has been mostly the work of the Treasurer General in person.

The far larger portion of the work in this office is, however, done by my clerks. My chief clerk, Miss Edith Marshall, has copied in the ledger, officer's account and Continental Hall book, every one of my 808 separate entries in the cash book, and made the month's trial balance thereof. Every one of the 63 vouchers she has entered in an abstract for the Auditor's inspection. For the Finance

Committee she has entered these same vouchers, in a book, showing names of those who authorized the payment of each, ready for the report of the committee. All mail turned over to her from my desk she has examined and allotted among the other clerks for answer, taking the larger share herself. The answers to the larger number of letters which came at this time require the greatest tact and discretion, to prevent errors, maintain established rules, and yet avoid giving offense. And all this mail must be carefully filed for quick reference. Under this department the following transactions took place during the month.

Letters written, about,	1,800
Envelopes addressed, about,	1,341
Marriages, deaths, resignations, transfers, &c., recorded, about,	500
Copies of above made for card catalogue clerk, about,	500
Annual dues, marked paid,	5,981
Initiation fees, marked paid,	511
Names of members admitted last month, entered in our books,	393
Entries in ledger, &c.,	8c8
Entries of vouchers, in duplicate for Auditor and Finance Committee,	126
Letters and reports, filed in alphabetical order by states and chapters, about,	2,100
Application papers marked paid, about,	400
New papers, filed ready for entry, about,	290

Total separate transactions, 14,750

All this work is done by the three clerks in my office, and does not include the countless queries they answer for people who visit the office, or the information they furnish for clerks in other departments.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

February 8, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL, February 5, 1902: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since last meeting of the Board:

Bound Volumes.—1. Early records of the town of Providence; being the records contained in Will Book, No. 2, from September 12, 1716 to January 7, 1728-9; compiled by Horatio Rogers and Edward Field, Record Commissioners. Providence. 1901. Vol. 16. 8. Presented by Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn. 2. History of Milford. By

George A. Ramsdell. Published by the town. Concord. 1901. XV. 1053 pp. 8. Presented by the Milford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The volume consists of two parts; a history of the town from 1738 to 1901, and a family register by W. P. Colburn. Both give evidence of careful, conscientious research. 3. Old Masters of the Blue grass. By General Samuel W. Price. Louisville, Filson Club. 1902. XIII, 18 pp. From the Filson Club. Biographic Sketches of the distinguished Kentucky artists, Jouett, Bush, Grimes, Frazer, Morgan, Hart and Price are given, with half tone likenesses of the artists and specimens of their work. This makes the seventeenth of the Filson Club publications, and in every way comes up to the high standard demanded by that association.

Unbound Volumes.—1. National Year Book, 1901. National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, containing a list of the National Officers and National Committees, etc. Chicago, the Society, 254 pp. 8. 2. Year Book of the Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901-1902. Lancaster, 1901. 12 pp. 12. From the Regent, Miss Mary F. Mummaugh. 3. Maryland as a Palatinate. By Constance Lippincott, Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. 1902. 48pp. 8.

Periodicals.—1. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1902. 2. Essex Antiquarian, January, 1902; Spirit of '76, December, 1901. 4. Genealogical Quarterly, December, 1901. 5. "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, January, 1902. 6. Bulletin, New York Public Library, January, 1902. 7. Annals of Iowa, January, 1902. 8. Medford Historical Register, January, 1902. 9. William and Mary College Quarterly, January, 1902. 10. True Republic, February, 1902. 11. Genealogical Advertiser, December, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Printing Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Material ordered January 1st—

3,000 Blanks for Business Manager of the Magazine;
2,000 Circulars, Instructions, etc., for Chairman R. R. Committee;
January 27th, 1,000 postals for Recording Secretary General;
January 28th, 1,700 Amendments to the Constitution;
January 29th, 1,000 postal cards about Lineage Book;
January 31st, 1,000 postals in two kinds, 500 each for Registrar Gen.;
February 1st, 5,000 blanks for Treasurer General Chapter remittance blanks.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the pleasure of presenting to the Board the fourteenth volume of the Lineage Book. This volume contains the national numbers from 13,001 to 14,000, the records of 1,000 members admitted in 1896.

During the six years that have elapsed so much has been published, genealogically and historically, embracing the Revolutionary period, that we have been able to correct many errors and gather additional facts for the records of the members.

It is our duty to make the Lineage Book a standard authority to follow a system of revision and correction, which will in the end bring the best results.

Three hundred and thirty-one sets of the Lineage Book have been distributed during the year. But thirty-three have received Vol. 1. New York and Massachusetts have received thirty-six; Pennsylvania, twenty-three; Connecticut, nineteen; Ohio, eighteen; Vermont, sixteen; New Jersey and Illinois, fifteen; Kentucky and Georgia, twelve; Alabama, nine; Missouri, Indiana, Iowa and Tennessee, eight; New Hampshire and Wisconsin, six; Michigan, Virginia and Rhode Island, five; Maryland, North Carolina and Maine, four; Minnesota, Washington, California and the District of Columbia, three; Kansas, Florida, New York, Mississippi and Texas, two; New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska and South Carolina, Louisiana and North Dakota, one.

Respectively submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MAGAZINE: Madam President and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee met on February 5th, a smaller number than usual of its members being in attendance. No special business was transacted.

Letters from the Editor have been received which report manifestation throughout the country of continued interest in the Magazine. We can but hope for increased circulation in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

The Report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics was given. Mrs. Lindsay said that she had not a regular report but presented the following statement: A meeting of the Committee was called for February 5th, at 9.30 a. m. So small a number was present it is im-

possible to give a report, and the Committee only has a statement to make.

Your Committee realizes that as these precious souvenirs of the past grow more rare, it requires greater diligence to secure them.

Remembering with affectionate gratitude the interest of this body in the work of the Committee, we wish to make our appeal that each member of the Board endeavor to procure a relic, that our Society's collection may increase in value, and that, as other societies are earnestly working to get possession of these articles, the assistance be given as at as early a date as possible.

The friend of our society, Mr. Nicholas Jones, of Clean Drinking Manor, who has been so generous in the past, has presented through Miss Hetzel, a mahogany slab to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as a memorial to his mother.

The Charles Jones, who owned the slab, is the grandfather of Brigade Major J. Coats Jones, aide on the staff of General Smallwood. The slab is now with Mrs. Caleb Willard, on Fourteenth Street. She has it in charge until the Daughters call for it, which will be done immediately. The following description was presented with it: "Slab,"—bought for Charles Jones, gent. in England, before the Revolution, and given to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones.

By Nicholas Jones,
of Clean Drinking Manor,
Montgomery Co., Md.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
FANNY B. G. MOSS.

Report accepted with the recommendation.

Mrs. Lindsay asked permission to thank Mr. Jones for his donation to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, and was instructed to convey to him a vote of thanks from the Board.

It was moved at 12.45 p. m. to adjourn until 2.15 p. m. Motion carried.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 5, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the Treasurer General be directed to pay to the Chairman of the House Committee fifty dollars for incidental expenses during the Eleventh Continental Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That a committee of two be appointed to arrange with the Herdic Company to call at the hotels to carry the delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress to and from the reception at the National Museum." Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the President General appoint this committee.

Mrs. Burrows was named as Chairman, but declined to serve.

Mrs. Henry and Miss Hetzel were then appointed a committee of two to attend to this matter.

Mrs. Thom moved: "That small cards with 'please present this at the door,' be placed in the invitations to the reception at the United States Museum." Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That \$20.00 be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Credential Committee for incidental expenses attending the Eleventh Continental Congress." Motion carried.

Mrs. Estey moved: "That the Recording Secretary General inform the State Regent of Pennsylvania, by telegram, that the Board will to-morrow, at 2.15 p. m. take action on a letter from Miss Huey, requesting the privilege to examine or photograph the application paper for Independence Hall Chapter."

Mrs. Howard moved to amend by striking out "2.15" and inserting "afternoon session." Seconded by Miss McBlair.

The Chair said: "The amendment of the Recording Secretary General is before you; that is, for the afternoon session. All in favor of this will say aye; those opposed, no."

The amendment was voted on and lost. The original motion was then voted on and carried.

At 5.10 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, *February 6, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and, upon motion, approved.

The Recording Secretary General presented for the inspection of the Board a photograph, containing two views of the bed room in General Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, the gift, jointly of the Valley Forge Chapter and Mrs. William Richardson.

A vote of thanks was offered the donors of the photograph.

Mrs. Henry, Chairman of the Committee on Directory, asked the members of the committee to meet with her. The Recording Secretary General was excused for this purpose, and at 11.15 a. m. a re-

cess was taken until 11.45 a. m., when the President General called the Board to order.

The following was offered by Mrs. Howard: "I move that the National Board of Management express its appreciation of the courteous offer of service on the part of the Washington minute men, and instruct the State Regent of the District to inform them that the Board accept their offer with a great deal of pleasure, requesting them to act as a guard of honor." Motion carried.

The report of the Committee on Directory was presented.

Mrs. Moss moved: "That the report of the Committee on Directory, with its recommendations, be accepted." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the balance voted by the Board to the Compiler of the Directory." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

At 12.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn for a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *February 6, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Moss, as a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, presented the Chairman with ten dollars for the purchase of old papers. The Chair called for a vote of thanks for this gift.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Moss, Vice-President General from Ohio, for her gift of money to purchase valuable old newspapers." The motion being unanimously carried, all present arose.

Miss Mickley presented to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics an old wallet that had belonged to her ancestor who brought the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia, and had concealed it until the British left Philadelphia.

This was acknowledged with a vote of thanks from the Committee and the Board.

Mrs. Crosman, Chairman of the Committee to compile the Statutes, reported progress, adding that if possible she would have a meeting of the committee to-morrow, and that the work of compiling is well under way.

The following was offered by Mrs. Estey, State Regent of Vermont: "I move that the request of Miss Baird-Huey, for inspection of papers, letters and proceedings, referring to Miss Huey, in possession of the National Board, be granted, not later than February 10th, 1902, with permission to have photographic copy of the application to form Independence Hall Chapter, and that Miss Huey's

lawyer and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be present." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Lindsay.

President General: "The question is called. All in favor of the resolution of the State Regent of Vermont will please say aye; all opposed, no." A rising vote was called, which resulted as follows: Voting in the affirmative: Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Julian Richards, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Estey. Voting in the negative: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Henry, Miss Frazer and Miss McBlair. Twelve in the affirmative; five in the negative.

President General: "The motion is passed. The request of Miss Huey is granted."

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the Recording Secretary General and the Treasurer General be empowered to make such arrangements in securing a safe of suitable size for the deposit of papers pertaining to their respective offices as in their judgment is necessary." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, moved: "That the recommendations offered by the Treasurer General be accepted, and ordered printed, and a copy of the same be sent to each State Regent and Chapter Treasurer." Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The report of the Business Manager of the Magazine, was read:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

December 1, 1901, to January 31, 1902.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$573 15
To sale of extra copies,	37 14
To advertisements,	136 00
To cuts, paid for,	4 50
	<hr/>
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$750 79

OFFICE EXPENSES.

December 1, 1901 to January 31, 1902.

To mailing extra copies, 2d class matter, as per vouchers,	\$3 39
To postage, 2 months,	6 00
To freight and cartage, December numbers,	71
To freight and cartage, January numbers,	1 11
To Magazines bought to complete file sold,	8 40

To express,	1 18
To janitor's service in moving books,	50
	<hr/>
	\$21 29

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, December number, including mailing and postage,	\$291 87
Printer's bill, January number, including mailing and postage,	247 82
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 68
Salary Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Half tone cuts and engravings,	7 80
Postage, Editor,	5 00
Copyright fees, 1902,	6 00
McGill & Wallace, 500 receipt postals, furnished and printed,	6 25
J. E. Caldwell & Co., stationery, Editor and Business Manager,	12 60
Mrs. Newcomb, quarterly payment, Genealogical Department, ordered by Congress,	12 50
Office expenses, 2 months, as per itemized account, rendered and attached,	21 29
	<hr/>
	\$927 81

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at 4.30 p. m. to adjourn until Saturday, February 15th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
STATE REGENTS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Submitted to Eleventh
Continental Congress.

1902.



ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE STATE REGENTS.

ALABAMA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Although Alabama is a non-colonial state and may be said to have no historic past—historic as Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, and is not privileged to claim the heroic men and women of the Revolutionary period whose deeds would be a stimulus and incentive to patriotic endeavor, yet she is making a history and is doing noble and commendable work along patriotic lines. The whole course of the chapters in Alabama has been thorough and systematic during the past year and has tended greatly to enthuse and benefit the members and has promoted an elevating and ennobling order of patriotism in towns and cities where chapters are established, and the influence has extended to various parts of the state. A Daughters of the American Revolution and genealogical column, under the auspices of our state organization, is being conducted in one of the oldest and most influential papers in the South, *The Montgomery Advertiser*. The genealogical department, edited specially by the expert and faithful state historian, Mrs. P. H. Mell, is of wonderful value to our work and is widely read and enjoyed by Alabama people. New names have been added to our roll; many Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located and steps taken to have some of them preserved and suitably marked; some "Real Daughters" have been found; willing and material aid has been given to Continental Hall fund; the young have been stimulated to learn more of their country and to

venerate the founders and makers of it, and from various standpoints the work of the past year has been notable for energetic and intelligent efforts and results. In looking to the future, no plans can be made which do not involve increasing labor and vigilance on the parts of the members and officers, but there need be no fear as to results; not altogether in an increased membership, but in the widening influence of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the recognition by the people of the facts that its purposes are grand and noble and the work to be accomplished great and glorious.

In concluding this brief report, duty and justice constrain this regent to say never had officer more loyal, helpful and faithful co-workers than are Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution. The regent is pleased also to thank the officers, members and assistants of the board for their unvarying kindness and assistance so cheerfully rendered her.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE D. SMITH,
State Regent.

ARIZONA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: April 19, 1901, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, I had the pleasure of presenting a charter to the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Arizona, the Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix, Mrs. Walter Talbot, regent, Mrs. J. Mills Kendrick, vice-regent. The scene was an exceptionally charming one. The sunny climate of southern Arizona permitted the affair to be an outdoor one; many of the largest flags of the city were flying above the drive-ways and crossed over the porticos of the house, a typical adobe mansion, with the green pomegranate hedges ablaze with scarlet blossoms for a background. Colonel McCowan, of the Phoenix Indian school, placed the

Indian band at the disposal of the ladies, so the Maricopa Chapter had the unique privilege of formally entering the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the accompaniment of the patriotic airs by the native Americans. We feel great pride in the fact that we have now one organized chapter in Arizona. I have again this year caused a newspaper article to be printed regarding the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and where information may be had in Arizona regarding eligibility for membership; and have sent papers to Prescottt and Tucson in response to applications for them.

At the convention of women's clubs of Arizona, November, 1901, an invitation was extended to the Maricopa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to tell of its work. The regent, Mrs. Talbot, made an able talk on the aims and accomplishments of the chapter and elicited much interest in the society.

January 17, 1902, the Maricopa Chapter issued invitations for a tea, for the benefit of Continental Hall fund. Major James A. McClintock, one of Arizona's gallant "Rough Riders," gave a formal talk on Arizona in the Cuban war. He told so delightfully of those many interesting incidents of the soldiers of Arizona, that never get into print, that he found a very appreciative and enthusiastic audience. Later the ladies served tea. As a result the Maricopa Chapter, after paying expenses, sent \$10 to Continental Hall fund.

The chapter is also following the precedent established last year, of presenting a gold medal for the best patriotic paper from the grammar school students. With the interest that is already shown in the cities of Tucson and Prescott, and the chapter in Phoenix so firmly established and doing good work, I feel justified in reporting promising prospects for the future success of our society in Arizona.

Respectfully submitted,

LYDIA GRAHAM PRICE,
State Regent.

ARKANSAS.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The state regent for Arkansas begs leave to make the following short report:

This has been a very quiet year among the Daughters of Arkansas.

In the Little Rock Chapter especially much sickness and sorrow have come into the families of members, so that there have been very few meetings. In Van Buren I think there has been more interest and more meetings. Death has come into both chapters and taken one from each.

Mrs. Elizabeth Knight Pollock, vice-regent of the Little Rock Chapter, died in October, 1901. She was an earnest worker in any organization with which she was connected; a loving daughter and model wife. We shall greatly miss her sweet presence in our meetings.

Mrs. Eudora Knox, of the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, of Van Buren, died in December, 1901. Mrs. Knox was a descendant of the patriotic woman for whom the Van Buren Chapter was named and came of an illustrious family.

Her "children rise up and call her blessed." She was over eighty at the time of her death but had always been actively interested in all the questions and interests of the day.

Some members have been received from parts of the state where there are no chapters, and I hope in time those who had blanks given them will complete them and be admitted, but it takes time and patience.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. NORTON,
State Regent.

CALIFORNIA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It gives me great pleasure to present the report of the seven California Chapters: "Sequoia," "California,"

"El Toyon," "Oakland," "Eschscholtzia," "Santa Ysabel" and "La Puerto del Oro," numbering 428 energetic and devoted Daughters.

The vastness of our state, with the expensiveness and difficulty of travel, prevent frequent communication between the chapters, and it is chiefly at the state conference that we can make the allied effort, so indispensable for effective chapter work.

The energies of my Daughters have been mainly directed toward creating an interest in our organization, in the writing of historical papers, and in aiding the Red Cross and Manila library work in the Philippines.

The army relief work is very close to the hearts of my Daughters, for many of them have husbands and sons in the service, and know intimately its pressing needs.

Sequoia, San Francisco, the mother chapter of California, has about 140 members. She has contributed largely to the Manila work, and to the patriotic undertakings of eastern chapters. She is also making an excellent collection of historic relics.

California Chapter, San Francisco, numbers 60 members. She, too, has contributed generously to the furtherance of patriotic enterprise in the east, and in sending money and supplies to the army in the Philippines.

La Puerto del Oro Chapter, San Francisco, has 88 members. She is warmly interested in the army relief work, and has given liberally there.

Oakland Chapter, of Oakland, has 40 Daughters. She has contributed largely to the benevolent work of other organizations, and has purchased books and papers of historic interest.

El Toyon Chapter, Stockton, has 40 members, and has created interest in our organization through her beautiful observance of historic days. She has also contributed to the work of army relief.

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, numbers 38 Daughters. They express their patriotic impulse in Red Cross and Manila library work.

Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose, has 25 members. She is interested in benevolent and patriotic work, and has given a number of interesting entertainments.

At our last state conference it was decided that California's memorial to her heroic dead in the Philippines should take the form of a memorial library, permanently sustained, in connection with the American library in Manila.

In closing this report I offer the suggestion born of my experience during the past two years that no papers shall be issued by the National Board of Management without the endorsement of the state regent and that all papers now before the National Board shall be returned to the state regent for her endorsement.

I renew the expression already made of congratulation, good wishes, and fealty to the Eleventh Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY WOOD SWIFT,
State Regent.

CONNECTICUT.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: As Daughters of the American Revolution, we have come to the close of another year's labor of love for "Home and Country," and upon reviewing the situation in Connecticut, I find cause for nothing save heartiest congratulations. Our numbers are increasing, the interest and enthusiasm of the chapters remain unabated, each and every chapter has worked faithfully along its chosen line of effort, several important projects have been completed within the year, and others, perhaps equally interesting, have been inaugurated.

Among the former, reference may be made to the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, whose great work in connection with Gold street and the Colonial and Revolutionary cemetery, came to a fitting close in June, 1901, when, upon the iron fence

which now surrounds the ancient burying ground, a bronze tablet was placed to commemorate the restoration of this sacred God's acre, and in honor of their regent, Mrs. Holcombe, under whose leadership the work has been carried on for three years to its completion. The money outlay in connection with this splendid achievement of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter is probably larger than has been called for by the work of any other chapter in the country. For the purchase and demolition of the rookeries that lined the filthy alley-way, to which reference has been made in previous reports, for the widening of Gold street, the beautifying and fencing of the Colonial and Revolutionary cemetery, and the restoration of the gravestones therein, over \$100,000 has been expended. If this sum was not wholly contributed by the Daughters themselves, it is simple justice to say that the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, under the wise and tactful leadership of its regent instigated every step of the proceedings, and won the coöperation not only of private citizens, but of the city fathers themselves. The course of free historical lectures given under the auspices of the chapter last year, have been, by special request, repeated, and were received with marked appreciation by the general public.

The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter has also completed the work it has had in hand since 1897. At an expense of \$2,470 it purchased and now has full control of the property upon which the famous Wolf Den is situated. During the year 1901 it expended \$200 upon the main road and paths leading from the entrance to the Den. The wooded land is rapidly assuming the appearance of a public park, and it is the Mecca for all Daughters in that vicinity when "spring unlocks the flowers," and the picnicking spirit takes possession of matron and maid. As proof of its interest, not only in General Israel Putnam, but in the city which bears his name, the chapter has had painted, and will shortly present to the public schools, a fine oil portrait of General Putnam, an exact duplicate of the one now hanging in the capitol at Hartford.

June 13th, the Mary Silliman Chapter celebrated the com-

pletion of the work in which it has been engaged for the past two years, by dedicating with elaborate ceremonies, the beautiful iron gateway at the entrance of the old burying ground at Stratfield. The gateway is 14 feet high by 12 wide, not including a 2 foot entrance on either side. The insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution—heroic size—surmounts the central arch and the names of forty Revolutionary soldiers who sleep within the grounds are graven on the bronze tablets that are a part of the massive gate posts. The cost of the gateway was \$750 and the structure is not only a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers, but a tribute of regard from the chapter to its regent, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, whose interest was the impetus which made the enterprise not only a possibility but a success.

In localities where Colonial and Revolutionary town records have been permitted to fade and crumble no better service than that of their restoration can be performed by Daughters of the American Revolution. The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Derby, deserves unstinted praise for its splendid work in connection with the dilapidated records of that town. The initial step in this enterprise was taken in 1897, and to twelve members of the chapter was delegated the difficult and perplexing task of copying Derby's faded, torn and disfigured town records. The restorations cover a period of fifty-five years, from 1655 to 1710. Only those who have attempted a similar task can divine its possible difficulties and embarrassments but all of us can well understand that but for this labor of love a very valuable part of the history of Connecticut would, in but a few more years, have been lost to the state. To Mrs. Albert W. Phillips, honorary chapter regent, a special meed of praise for this work should be given, since of 363 pages of the almost illegible and ragged first records, Mrs. Phillips copied 221 pages, and afterward, in order to secure absolute accuracy, she compared the copy, word for word, with the original manuscript, four times in succession; an effort which occupied her for an entire year, in addition to another twelve months' time, which she had given to preliminary work for

the same object. During the summer of 1901, the restored records were published by the chapter, at a cost of \$1,048. In addition to the large expense thus incurred, the chapter has expended \$50 for the care of the Colonial cemetery, and added \$10 to the \$20 given last year for a steel engraving of David Humphrey, to be inserted in "Patron Saints."

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have very generally coöperated with the Sons of the American Revolution of the state, in their efforts to secure a fund for the purchase of the Nathan Hale school house at New London. Because of the local interest felt in the matter, it was natural that the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, should lead the list of Daughters of the American Revolution subscriptions, and it did so with the very generous sum of \$300. Other chapters fell into line,—the Sons and Daughters pulled together—it was a long pull and a strong pull, but an effective pull, which resulted in the purchase of the school house and its removal to its present position, at the entrance of "The Ancientest Burying Ground." On the 17th of June, 1901, it was dedicated with suitable pomp and ceremony, the exercises including a military, naval and civic parade, addresses by prominent gentlemen, the unveiling of a tablet by Nathan Hale, two and a half years old, and a great-great-great-grandnephew of Hale, the martyr, followed by the presentation of the keys of the school house by the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, to the state regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, who in turn presented them to Miss Chew, regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, into whose custody the old school house has been permanently placed. The Children of the American Revolution, through their president, Mrs. Lillie, presented a large flag and a fire set for the school house.

The upper story of the building is to be used as a depository for Colonial and Revolutionary relics; the basement has been fitted up with a range, cooking utensils, dishes, etc., all of which are suggestive of the social hour, which will doubtless occasionally follow the serious business of the

chapter, which is to be conducted in the large, comfortable and well appointed main room on the first floor.

The chapter is busily engaged making certain alterations for convenience sake, and adding a heating apparatus, electric lights, a dumb waiter, oak "settles," a desk and other suitable furnishings. And so, after many vicissitudes, this old school house,—the building in which Nathan Hale was teaching when he received his commission, and joined the Revolutionary army,—this building is to be the permanent home of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, and the meeting place of the Nathan Hale Branch of the Connecticut Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

"Nathan Hale,
Teacher, Patriot, Martyr,
1735—1776.

Any service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. This Schoolhouse was purchased and restored in 1901 by the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it might be preserved to the honor and memory of Nathan Hale, who here resigned his service as teacher to enter the service of his Country."

On either side of the inscription are the seals of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The name Nathan Hale at the head of the tablet is surmounted by a palm branch, symbolic of victory, held in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, whose figure in profile faces the inscription. The tablet is 4 feet by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and cost \$500.

Its ambition only temporarily appeased by the dedication of a suitably marked boulder to the memory of General Israel Putnam, the Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, has for some time past kept its official eye single to the glory and advantage of acquiring a chapter home,—a home to have and to hold, to occupy and enjoy so long as a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution should exist in the town of Greenwich. This praiseworthy ambition is about to be gratified. Through the special interest and greatly ap-

preciated efforts of Col. H. H. Adams, the chapter has very recently come into possession of Putnam cottage, a valuable historic landmark in the town, and one which is especially adapted for service as a museum for the Colonial and Revolutionary relics which the members of the chapter have accumulated. The cost of Putnam cottage was \$8,000. Of this amount, \$6,000 have been paid and the small debt remaining will undoubtedly be liquidated within the next twelve months. The special interest of the chapter in this property is due to the fact that at one time during the Revolutionary war General Putnam made this house his headquarters, and it was here that he was surprised by British troops sent for the express purpose of making him their prisoner. This episode occurred on the morning of the 26th of February, 1779. It is said that on the previous evening General Putnam escorted Miss Bush, of Cos Cob, to a ball. They may or may not have sung a quiet duet with words equivalent to "we won't go home until morning"—but certain it is that they "danced the happy hours away" and that daylight was beginning to dawn when he escorted Miss Bush to her father's residence. Then came the quick gallop back to his headquarters at Horse Neck and since night had gone, and with it his opportunity for sleep, he is said to have gone direct to the southwest room of the cottage and begun to make his morning toilet. As he stood before the glass, his face well lathered and razor in hand, he saw in the mirror the redcoats of the British approaching the house. He stood not upon the order of his going, but with one side of his face shaven and shorn, the other still covered with soap, he seized his coat, ran to the barn where the still unsaddled horse was standing, and, leaping on its back, went clattering down the side of the hill and made his escape.

An interesting connecting link between the history of Greenwich, during the thrilling days of the Revolution, and the Putnam Hill Chapter, is that its regent, Mrs. Helen Redington Adams, is granddaughter of Captain John Redington, who in 1781 was captured by the British at the identical spot where Putnam made his wild dash for freedom, and

with others was marched to New York, imprisoned in the old Sugar House, and nearly starved to death.

On Saturday, October 26th, the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, unveiled a handsome bronze tablet, placed in Windham town hall, in memory of Windham county men who served in the Revolutionary army. The function was largely attended by the townspeople; suitable addresses were made, the public school pupils were present and were assigned a share in the exercises, the presentation of the tablet in behalf of the chapter to the town, was made by the state regent, and the act of unveiling was performed by the "Chapter Baby," Gorden Coit Means, three years old. The tablet is very artistic in design, the letters being in bold relief within a wreath of oak leaves, and the emblems are an eagle and shields at the top and the Daughter of the American Revolution insignia on the lower line of ornamentation. The inscription is:

"1775—1783

To the Honor and Glory of our Patriotic Sires, Sons of Windham, who, for Freedom and Independence endured hardship and battle in the War of the American Revolution, that their descendants might enjoy the Blessings of a Government by the People. This tablet was erected by Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901."

Although organized early in the history of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, age has not withered nor can custom stale the infinite variety of interests and activities of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton and Stonington. Something new, something clever, from its inception to its conclusion, is always to be expected of this enterprising chapter. The record has been kept good during the past year. To the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter is ever to be accorded the honor of having brought to the attention of the general assembly of Connecticut the lack of a legalized state flag. Admitting its dereliction in this regard, the general assembly ordered that the state flag be formally legalized, and that to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter should be accorded the honor of presenting this first

legalized flag to the state of Connecticut. With fitting ceremonies this permission was consummated on August 12th, 1897. As a sequel to this event, on the 11th of last June, directly following the business meeting of chapter regents, held on that date in New Haven, the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, through its regent, Mrs. Slocomb, fulfilled a promise by presenting to ex-Governor Cooke a beautiful silk flag, an exact facsimile, save as to size, of the large state flag, that always floats over the capitol when the governor of Connecticut is within its precincts.

Under the supervision of the regent, a superb memorial album, in commemoration of King Humbert's death, was sent last October to the dowager queen of Italy. Beautifully engrossed upon an illuminated page, was a message of sympathy to the queen from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it was signed not only by the Connecticut Daughters, but by the president general of the National Society, the Board of Management, and a very large number of vice-presidents general and state regents. By Tiffany & Company of New York, the album was bound in vellum, the four corners being mounted with silver marguerites. The seal of the society and other decorative designs were painted upon either side of the album and the silver clasp represented the queen's monogram. The album was presented to the queen at her summer palace near Turin, by the Countess di Brazza, a daughter of the chapter regent, and the queen cabled to Mrs. Slocomb her thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution and added these words: "I am deeply touched at the kind thought, and admire the beautiful album brought to me by Countess di Brazza."

During the year a number of Revolutionary relics, documents, papers, etc., have been received by the chapter, to be placed in the proposed Memorial Annex. A memorial group of trees has been planted in Fort Griswold, in memory of our murdered president, and it is known as "The McKinley Group." Seventeen silver medals have been awarded to the school children of Groton and Stonington for the best essays on Col. William Ledyard, commander of Fort Griswold,

and Capt. William Latham, next officer in rank at the time of the massacre in Fort Griswold. A contribution of \$25 has been made to Continental Hall fund since the last report.

On the Fourth of July, 1901, Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, unveiled with suitable ceremonies a bronze tablet which had been riveted upon the face of a boulder weighing six tons which had been placed in the old cemetery at Norwich Town, Connecticut. The boulder marks the last resting place of twenty French soldiers—a part of a detachment of Lafayette's army. Their names have long since passed into oblivion, as no records were kept in those busy days of the men who were buried there. Even the place of burial had become a matter of doubt, but the spot was fully identified as the bones of three of the soldiers, evidently uncoffined, were found lying side by side when excavations were being made for the laying of the foundation of the boulder. These bones were placed in a box and cemented into a hollow square in the foundation. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"In Memory of
Twenty French Soldiers
Who, serving under
Lafayette,
Died while in Camp at
Norwich Town 1778.

Placed by
Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R.
1901."

The exercises were thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The boulder was covered with an American flag, while over it floated the tri-color of France. On the speaker's desk was a large jar of fleur-de-lis. The brass band played the Marseillaise hymn, and at the close of the formal addresses, a letter to the state regent, from Count de Lafayette, a great-grandson of General Lafayette, was read by the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. A part of this letter will be of interest to Daughters everywhere:

"NEW YORK, *June 24, 1901.*

My Dear Mrs. Kinney:

I received this morning, your letter of the 11th of this month, and thank you sincerely for your kind invitation. * * * * *

It would have been a great pleasure for me to express, even in my broken English, the sentiments which I feel for the instances of gratitude evinced in all circumstances in this country for my ancestor, and your former allies.

I know particularly well, the work done in this way by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I beg of you to word to them my sincere thankfulness.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

DE LAFAYETTE."

The Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has had a year of great activity, under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed as regent. In addition to the usual prize of \$5 in gold offered to the school children of Norwalk for the best essay on "The Children of the Revolution," other school prizes were offered by two members of the Norwalk Chapter, of the same amount each, for the best essay on "Mary Washington" and "The Minute Men of 1776." The great event of the year was the unveiling of the Nathan Hale memorial, on April 19th, 1901, following the state meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the South Norwalk Congregational church. Luncheon at the state armory preceded the Nathan Hale memorial exercises, with speeches by the Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., and the Rev. C. M. Selleck, Norwalk's historian. The memorial consists of a fountain designed by McKim, Mead and White, of New York, executed in pink Milford granite with bronze tablets and trimmings. Its cost was \$1,106.69. The horse trough, 6 feet across, is cut from a solid block of granite, and a carved stylobate, 6 feet high, carries the drinking fountain for people, and bears the two inscriptions:

"In Memory of Nathan Hale.

The path of Duty was the way to Glory.

Erected by the Norwalk Chapter D. A. R. and patriotic friends."

The reverse bears a tablet, saying:

"Children of the Town of Norwalk have given
this tablet in loving memory of him whose
last words were:

'My only regret is that I have
but one life to give for my
country.'"

A pamphlet was published at the regent's expense, in May, 1901, containing four papers on the Colonial and Revolutionary homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport and Darien, with illustrations. The papers were written by Miss Angeline Scott, Mrs. Jabez Backus, Mrs. George H. Noxon, and Mrs. Edward Olmsted, who is an authority on Wilton's history. The Norwalk paper was given publicly in Lockwood's hall, on May 16th, with sixty lantern pictures of old Norwalk houses. The slides are to be preserved as an historical collection.

The celebration of Norwalk's 250th year of existence as a township took place in September, 1901, and the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted in the celebration in several ways. The regent had a plate, designed by herself, made at Trenton, and over a thousand of the blue and white Norwalk plates were sold; the proceeds to go toward a fund for marking historic sites. The design has a reproduction of the bas-relief on the Ludlow monument in the center, representing Roger Ludlow buying Norwalk lands from the Indians, surrounded by an ornamental border in which are inserted small reproductions of old prints of Norwalk scenes, the Colonial seal of Connecticut and the insignia of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. On September 11th the chapter conducted a trolley pilgrimage around Norwalk for visitors from out of town, who came to the anniversary exercises. An itinerary in blue and buff was furnished the guests and the thirty-five historical places by the way were marked by staffs, bearing streamers of the same Colonial colors. The party was accompanied by the Rev. C. M. Selleck, who assisted the regent in doing the honors of the occasion. The Central Club

house was open during the week of the anniversary for a place of rest and refreshment; the Norwalk Chapter joined with the women's clubs of Norwalk, in acting as hostesses on the several days of the celebration.

In honor of Thomas Clap, president of Yale university 1726-1740, and in memory of his daughter, Mary Clap Wooster, the chapter that bears her name observed the bi-centenary of Yale university, October, 1901, by keeping "open house," the three days of the celebration. In addition to the general invitation to Daughters and to members of other patriotic societies, special invitations were sent to the president general and the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, also to every vice-president general and every state regent in the country, and to other distinguished persons. Rooms near the historic Green, and also near the university, were obtained where all Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends were made welcome during these days. The rooms were most appropriately decorated with ropes of evergreen and blue banners, thus carrying out the color scheme suggested by the university and adhered to throughout the city. A large gilded emblem of the society, 3 feet in diameter, with thirteen gilded stars and distaff of flax, was placed over the entrance door. Tea tables, with rare old-time settings, were arranged in one of the large rooms, and here were served during the three days over one thousand cups of bouillon, tea or chocolate, as well as sandwiches and cakes. The entire chapter was greatly interested in the occasion, receiving guests and welcoming members of other historic and patriotic societies, and presiding at the tea tables with true hospitality. A book bound in blue kid, with the insignia of the society in silver on the cover, was specially made for the occasion, for the recording of names of visitors, and on its pages are to be found about 600 signatures from very many of the states in the Union, also from Honolulu on the west and London on the east. The most distinguished autograph is that of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, though he modestly refrains from signing himself as

president, but to his name merely adds "Oyster Bay, L. I." This book will always be a valued possession of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. All the chapter members entered into the spirit of the event with enthusiasm, sparing no outlay that might contribute to the success of the Daughters of the American Revolution "Open House," for the historic anniversary. Ten committees under the general supervision of Mrs. George F. Newcomb, chairman, gave individual care to the details, and with delightful harmony accomplished this fitting memorial to Mary Clap Wooster.

Since the last report the Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter has placed a handsome wayside stone to mark one of Ansonia's historic spots, which is known by the somewhat unctuous name of "Pork Hollow." From an interesting historical paper prepared not long ago by Mrs. Pinney, of the Derby Chapter, it is learned that in the spring of 1777 a timber warehouse, standing near the river front in that town, was filled from floor to ceiling with blankets, clothing, ammunition, corn, barrels of pork and other supplies, waiting transportation by boats to New York, for the use of General Washington's ragged and hungry army of patriots. When the alarm was sounded that General Tryon, the British commander, was marching with a portion of his army from New Haven to Derby, for the purpose of capturing and destroying these supplies, men women and children hurried to the old warehouse and all joined in an effort to save the valuable stores. Loaded into carts of every description, the supplies were carried to a hollow place in the woods and were there carefully concealed among the scrub oaks and alders that made a dense protection for them. Tryon's expedition failed so far as this particular raid was concerned, and Washington's army ultimately received the supplies. Among the persons who, on that star-lit night worked valiantly to save the precious goods, was a boy of 16, named Isaac Smith. It is said on good authority, that some years later this boy became the husband of a daughter of Elizabeth Clarke Hull, the chapter's patron saint. The place of concealment has always been known as

"Pork Hollow," and it is in commemoration of a very real victory over Tryon that the chapter has placed a memorial stone to mark the spot.

There being very few historical spots in Milford, to mark by stone or tablet, the efforts of the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter are largely with the children, reaching them through the schools and by the offering of prizes for the best historical essays. This was done last year and will be done again this year. Three years ago an historical spot was located by the chapter and marked by a flag-staff and a flag, which flies 365 days in the year. During the past summer an inscription has been cut upon an immense boulder at this same spot, the inscription being:

"Liberty Boys, 1766.

Minute Men, 1776.

Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901."

During July of the past year a large amount of reading matter was sent to the 24th Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at the Philippines, with the understanding that later it was to be sent to the hospital. The chapter contributes annually to the Continental Hall fund also each year adds to its own fund for a chapter house which will be a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers of Milford.

The Sabra Trumbull Chapter has placed a boulder to mark the spot where General Lafayette spent a night in Rockville during his visit to America in 1824, and to commemorate his great services in assisting Americans to secure their independence; but the work is not yet finished. The plot of land on which the boulder stands is to be graded and curbed and called "Lafayette Park" and a tablet is to be placed on the boulder. The work will be completed next spring.

On December 27th the Melicent Porter Chapter consummated its long cherished hope of marking the house where its patron saint once lived. With addresses, patriotic music, and other impressive ceremonies, a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription was unveiled:

"General Washington with a retinue of officers and men was entertained in this house one night, during the War of The American Revolution, by Captain Thomas Porter and his wife Mehitable. Erected by the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Waterbury, Connecticut, December, 1901."

The tablet is 2 feet and 6 inches long, by 2 feet wide, and cost \$65. During the year the chapter has also contributed \$25 to the Jacksonville sufferers by fire.

The energy and enthusiasm of the Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, of East Hartford, has been enlisted during the past year in raising funds for reclaiming and marking the site of the first "meeting house" built in the town. Something over \$600 has already been raised for this project. The work of grading the site has been accomplished, the curbing ordered, and the chapter hopes to place a suitable monument or boulder in the spring or early summer of the coming year. The chapter has presented copies of the book published by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, entitled "Patron Saints," to the public libraries of East Hartford and South Windsor.

The commemorative work of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has been in connection with its efforts in behalf of scientific forestry and the preservation and planting of roadside shade-trees in Connecticut. A map of Litchfield village has been enlarged, handsomely framed, and presented to the chapter, through the generosity of a member, and the historic and otherwise noteworthy trees of the place, such as those planted by Oliver Wolcott, John C. Calhoun, Miss Sarah Pierce, etc., and all others having historic associations or marking historic sites, have been accurately located thereon by the state entomologist, Prof. Britton, and the state forester, Mr. Mulford, who kindly lent their services for the purpose. An interesting paper by the donor, entitled "Tree Histories," accompanies the map as a key to the trees and records their histories and associations, thus collecting and preserving much valuable material never before published; this is supplemented by "Notes" of interest regarding the

trees, and of advice as to their care and future planting, by Prof. Britton. The map and papers thus furnish a valuable record of Litchfield's historic sites and associations while at the same time drawing public attention to its shade-trees and to the crying need for scientific forestry in the state. Copies of "Tree Histories" and "Tree Notes" are filed in the chapter archives, and have also been presented to the Litchfield historical society, to whom the map will also be loaned for exhibition, after it has hung for a time in the public school. A talk on forestry was also given by Messrs. Britton and Mulford in the school house in September, under the auspices of the chapter. A large correspondence has furthermore been conducted by the chapter's forestry committee, with the heads of forestry departments at Yale university and in the state, resulting in well informed and practical methods of keeping this all-important question before the public; the laws of the state concerning roadside shade-trees have been published in the local paper and distributed in circular form to the farmers and roadmakers of the vicinity; original papers arousing public interest in our trees have been published, and one was sent to every Connecticut chapter; and from time to time such accounts of the chapter work and appeals to the public as are calculated to stir up the efforts of others have been sent to the Connecticut press, and to those making interested inquiries. The Litchfield representatives in the general assembly were urged to support the recently passed state law regarding the preservation of public shade-trees, while it was pending in the legislature, and the selectmen were asked to call the attention of the voters to its provision for electing a tree-warden. As the town made no appropriation for this new officer, \$34.50 has been raised for his use and that of the chapter's forestry committee, with whom he is in sympathetic coöperation. Four prizes, consisting of copies of "Our Native Trees," by Harriet Keeler, were awarded last June, to the four grades in the public school, for the best essays on trees, and a special prize for a particularly original essay by a child of eight; over 150 children competed for the prizes, excellent work was done,

and a gratifying interest in trees was excited among them; the winning essays were also published in the *Litchfield Enquirer*. Fruitful plans are already laid out for next year's work in behalf of forestry and arboriculture. The work of the chapter for a free public library in Litchfield still goes on. Since the last report the chapter has raised \$595.91 by means of subscriptions solicited, and a most successful repetition of last year's out-door tea-cup sale. The total raised during the two years' existence of the chapter is now \$2,413.41. Chapter members have subscribed for 37 copies of "Chapter Sketches," and the chapter has presented copies to the Litchfield circulating library, to the public school library, and to the Litchfield historical society. The names of 196 Revolutionary soldiers enlisted from Litchfield have been collected and verified from various records, preparatory to placing them on some suitable and more public memorial, with special mention of their prisonship martyrs.

The Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter has given an entertainment during the past year which netted a comfortable sum for the growing fund which is some day to be expended for a bronze tablet, to be placed on the chapter's boulder, now standing on the "Green." Upon this will be a list of Fairfield's historic dates.

Through the influence of the Abigail Phelps Chapter the town of Simsbury has appropriated \$200 for the purpose of continuing the work of restoring the town records. A typewritten copy of the oldest book of records has been made and the original has been placed under lock and key where it is hoped that moth and rust and dust will no longer corrupt nor the finger of man poke holes in the crumbling paper. Two more books are being typewritten and five are being rebound. Twenty stones at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been re-lettered and the good work is not yet finished. The chapter's "Real Daughter" celebrated her 99th birthday on the Fourth of last July,—a particularly interesting day on which to be born!

The Abi Humaston Chapter, of Thomaston, continues its efforts to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in that

locality, and intends to have ready for next year's report an accurate list of some 30 or 40 such graves. Interesting papers on historical subjects have been read at the chapter meetings, and other literary and musical entertainments have been arranged by a committee of three chapter members.

The Judea Chapter, of Washington, reports a large addition of relics to its historical room, and a loyal interest in the objects and aims of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Katharine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, has undertaken as its local work this year, the improvement of "The Old North Burying Ground," where so many of their Revolutionary soldiers are buried. The work will include new fencing, renovating the ornamental gates, painting, clearing up the grounds and straightening the stones. The chapter has also offered a prize, consisting of a suitable picture, to the high school scholars for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject.

The chapter has purchased 99 copies of "Patron Saints," more books than there are members in the chapter, and has thus established a "banner" record for interest in the book. The indications are that the members of this particular chapter, even though possessed of "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind," would still feel poor and hopelessly bereft, if each one did not possess a copy of "Patron Saints."

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter has completed its work in Whitehall cemetery, by placing steel gates at the entrance; a double gate at the driveway, and a single gate for foot passengers. The inscription is as follows:

"These Grounds were restored and gates erected by the
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American
Revolution, 1901."

The chapter has appropriated money for the care of David Palmer's grave, and has placed markers at the graves of four other Revolutionary soldiers. A contribution of \$25 was made to Continental Hall fund, and as it has not been pre-

viously reported, I am glad to record the gift at this time. The chapter has very recently lost one of its "Real Daughters," Adeline T. Starr, whose funeral was attended on Christmas day, at her home in New York state.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, of Killingly, has placed four copies of an engraving of George Washington in the public schools of the town, and it has been presented by the regent, with a gavel made from wood taken from the Jonathan Trumbull house.

The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, has received a number of gifts during the year which will add interest to its previous collection of relics. Among them was a gavel of Ellsworth cedar and the handle of Hayden oak, and bearing the following inscription on a silver plate:

"This Ellsworth cedar and Hayden oak gavel is presented to the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor, Conn., by the retiring treasurer, Mrs. S. N. Power, June 6, 1901."

There was also a cedar chair and a frame containing a picture of Miss A. M. Benton, Windsor's centenarian—and the chapter's "Real Daughter." Two cedar frames with a picture of Elmwood and a copy of the oil painting of Chief Justice Oliver and Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, and an inlaid frame of black walnut and holly, were also among the gifts. During the year the chapter has placed markers at the graves of 24 Revolutionary soldiers.

The Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, takes great pride, and justly so, in its "Real Daughter," Miss Maria Osborne, who at the age of 94 is able to attend and enjoy the chapter meetings. Within the past year she made with her own hands a beautiful patch-work quilt, and presented it to the children's home of that city. The Connecticut Daughters very generally will recall, most affectionately, both Miss Osborne and her services as chaplain on the occasion of our state meeting in Danbury, and again at Stamford. The chapter has recently restored an old landmark—otherwise known as a *milestone*—that stood in front of one of the Revolutionary houses in that vicinity, at the time of the burning of Danbury by the British.

The Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, of Jewett City, has also developed an interest in milestones, and is gratified that the selectmen of Lisbon have cordially responded to its request that a milestone in that town should be kept in place and position, and that woods and bushes should be removed so that the milestone should be conspicuous, and be preserved as a relic of a good old custom in the early part of the last century. This chapter has a special committee at work verifying the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in that locality.

The Ruth Hart Chapter has this year contributed fifty dollars to Continental Hall fund, besides presenting books to the public library and making glad the hearts of their "Real Daughters" with suitable gifts on their respective birthdays. The chapter reports the death of two of its "Real Daughters," Mrs. Betsey Parsons Jerolds, aged 94, and Mrs. Jemima M. Doane Snow, aged 92 years. Of the 8 "Real Daughters," whose names were on the membership rolls of this chapter, but two are now living, Mrs. Dart, 90 years, and Mrs. Dunham, 101 years of age. The chapter has purchased 45 copies of "Patron Saints."

The Green Woods Chapter has located the graves of 38 patriots; has placed stones at the hitherto unmarked graves of four soldiers, and has been responsible for the cleaning and straightening of many time-worn stones. Markers have been ordered for all the other identified graves. The chapter has also been so fortunate as to come into possession of several interesting and hitherto unpublished documents of the Revolutionary period. The papers include commissions, pay abstracts, regimental orders, etc. The signatures of Gov. Trumbull, George Wyllys, Col. Seth Smith, and others are to be found on these papers.

The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, through Mrs. Charles L. Rockwell, one of its members, is to be credited with having verified the records of 40 Revolutionary soldiers in Ridgefield. Their names and histories will be given in the forthcoming Smithsonian report.

The Dorothy Ripley Chapter has preserved the even tenor

of its way during the year, accomplishing no great enterprise it is true, but holding regular meetings and enjoying the literary and social features presented by its program committee.

The Stamford Chapter reports that its local work still consists in the giving of prizes to pupils in the high school for best essays on historical subjects, and that the character of the papers improves each year. It is evident that in some cases the prizes have awakened ambition in the student for successes along other and broader lines of historical research and the chapter feels greatly encouraged in its work. Much reading matter has been sent to the soldiers in Manila, and a box of magazines is soon to be sent to an isolated post on the coast of Maryland. The chapter is making an exhaustive study of life and conditions in our new possessions, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It is with something very much like a sigh of relief that the report closes with the statement that there have been no recent deaths in the chapter, and that the epidemic of matrimony, that has prevailed among the younger members for two years, has now abated. One is tempted to send to the chapter a word of warning that this condition may be simply the calm which precedes a storm.

The Esther Stanley Chapter has this year expended \$50 for pictures for the high school of New Britain. The following pictures, suitably framed, were presented to the school and highly appreciated: Concord Bridge, portrait of Alexander Hamilton, portrait of Hawthorne, bust of Benjamin Franklin. The literary programs of this chapter are of an exceptionally interesting character, and it is regarded as a privilege to be able to attend one of Esther Stanley's "At Homes."

The Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter has located and verified the graves of 28 Revolutionary soldiers, and probably has much more of the same kind of work to undertake, since the chapter committee appointed for this purpose reports that no town in the state gave as many men as Suffield to the Revolutionary army. The chapter has also given prizes of

\$10 and \$5 in gold for the best historical essays written by grammar school pupils in Suffield and Windsor Locks.

The Roger Sherman Chapter, of New Milford, is making an effort to identify and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in that town.

By a sale held in October, the Hannah Woodruff Chapter realized \$80 which is to be applied to the work of restoring headstones and supplying such, where needed, over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Southington. The chapter retains an active interest in the affairs of the public library.

Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, has given prizes of \$10 and \$5 to girls in the senior class, Middletown high school, for best essays on "Jonathan Trumbull, and his Times." It contributed \$60 to the fund for the restoration of Pohick Church, in Virginia, and the sum of \$145 (hitherto unreported) was given to the fund for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Middletown.

At our annual business meeting, in Meriden last winter, after acknowledging its indebtedness to Mr. Israel Foote Loomis, for the data received, the youngest chapter in our flock, the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of East Haddam, brought to the attention of the assembled regents and delegates a much deplored case of neglect by the people of Connecticut, of the life, services and final resting place of one of our most prominent Revolutionary heroes. After a brief review of the almost forgotten civil and military career of Major General Joseph Spencer, the chapter regent spoke of his neglected grave in the vicinity of Haddam, and asked the delegates to petition the legislature of Connecticut to take some steps toward honoring the memory of this distinguished citizen and soldier. By unanimous vote it was agreed that this should be done. A petition was prepared, signed, and presented to the general assembly. The state regent was officially notified that a joint committee of the senate and house would grant an audience to a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that the petition would be considered at that time. The state regent ap-

pointed for this purpose a committee of 10 Daughters, representing different sections of the state, and at the designated time they were given a hearing by the legislative committee at the capitol in Hartford. The case was presented and listened to most courteously, and with evident interest. A few days later the chairman of the joint committee reported the matter favorably, and the general assembly voted to appropriate \$1,500 for the desired purpose; \$500 to be expended for an oil portrait of General Spencer, the same to be hung in the governor's room at the capitol, and \$1,000 to be used for a suitable monument to be placed at his grave. A committee of gentlemen was appointed to attend to the necessary business, and there the matter rests for the present. The Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter still "wears the rose of infancy," but its commemorative work has been that of a veteran, and it is pleasant to have this proof that when it sets about it in the right way, a little chapter can kindle a very large matter.

The results of our collective work have been as satisfactory in their way as have the efforts of the individual chapters. The publication of "Chapter Sketches" marks an era in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is believed to be the first book of its kind to be compiled and published through the combined efforts of the Daughters of any state. It furnishes all the proof that is needed to confirm the old belief that in union there is strength. The book could never have been written or published but for the kind of strength that comes with co-operative effort. It could never have been published but for our general utility fund. I am not at all sure that "Chapter Sketches" would have been in our hands to-day, or ever, but for the self-sacrificing interest of Miss Root, the editor, and her assistants, for I know of no other person than Miss Root who could, or would have given the best part of her life for three full years to such a work, and not only did she give time, but strength, and patience, and painstaking effort in behalf of its historical accuracy and literary excellence.

"Chapter Sketches" consists of brief biographies of wo-

men and men of affairs who were prominent in the days of the Revolution, and for whom most of the 44 Connecticut chapters have been named. A few chapters have taken the name of the town within whose borders they are located, and when this is the case, the sketch is of that town as it was during the Revolutionary period. It is a book of 531 pages with 213 illustrations, nearly 50 of them being portraits. The book has an index. It is handsomely bound in dark blue buckram, with the title and insignia of the society in white ink leaf. Its publication cost the Connecticut chapters \$2,493.39. More than 1,200 copies sold within four months, a large demand for them coming from public libraries.

At our meeting of chapter regents, held in New Haven, June 11th, a contribution of \$100 was voted from the balance of our war fund to aid the sufferers from fire at Jacksonville, Florida. Later on, the Melicent Porter Chapter contributed \$25, making a total of \$125 from Connecticut for this purpose.

At this same meeting, in response to a request from the National Board of Management, and from the Buffalo Chapter, the state regent appointed last June 25 ladies from different sections of the state to officially represent the Connecticut Daughters on Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Pan-American Exposition.

I think we shall all agree that the record of our year's work is wholly satisfactory, that in quantity, quality and variety it has never in the same given time been excelled by the Daughters of Connecticut. The Bridgeport Chapter, with 263 names on its rolls, is the "banner" chapter for membership. 47 deaths have been reported to me, this number including the regent of the Judea Chapter, a charter member of the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, and one from the Hannah Woodruff Chapter. Seven "Real Daughters" are among those that have died during the year, leaving 34 living "Real Daughters" on our rolls.

With greetings to sister chapters throughout the country, the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution turn

hopefully and with renewed courage to the consideration of the patriotic interests and activities that await them in the year 1902.

May we be wise enough to

“Feel the high stern-featured beauty

Of plain devotedness to duty.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA T. KINNEY,

State Regent.

DELAWARE.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress; I have the honor to greet you and to submit my ninth annual report as regent of the state of Delaware.

The past year has been one of unusual activity and interest. Important events have occurred inspiring a new thrill of patriotism and awakening a deeper veneration for those who a century ago breathed their spirits into the institutions of their country.

The most notable of these events and indeed one of the most important and impressive in the history of the state, was that of September third, at Cooch's Bridge, when at the instigation of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, most generously aided by the other patriotic societies and citizens of the state, a rugged monument of Brandywine granite was unveiled with imposing ceremonies to commemorate the first unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in battle.

Just 124 years ago the sturdy colonists charged over that now historic ground, bearing aloft for the first time to receive its baptism of blood the unknown flag that now floats high-throned over all. September 3rd, 1901, will ever live as a memorable occasion.

Amid strains of martial music and a flow of patriotic eloquence the monument was presented to the state, in whose behalf it was accepted by Governor Hunn, who expressed

great appreciation of the zeal and lofty spirit which had inspired and accomplished the patriotic undertaking.

At the close of the ceremonies the large and enthusiastic assemblage of representative men and women stood in silence while the spirit of Liberty was invoked in these lines written for the occasion :

"Among the monuments that grace
Thy realm, and mark some storied place,
Make room, Oh Liberty!
For one plain stone, to tell the world
Where first in battle was unfurled
The banner of the free.

* * * * *

Come back, dear flag with added stars.
Come, torn with storms of other wars.
Here was thy course begun.
High waving 'mid loudest cheers,
And looking out across the years,
Review thy victories won.

* * * * *

God of our fathers, now let fall
Thy benediction over all
This land of ours, so fair;
Be with us while we dedicate
This sacred tablet to our State—
Beloved Delaware."

A new chapter is being organized at Cooch's Bridge with Mrs. Delaware Clark as regent. Under the leadership of this capable, enthusiastic woman it promises to be an important factor in Daughters of the American Revolution work in the Diamond State.

The secretary of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, reports "no flagging in the zeal and energy of the members, we are stronger in numbers and have obtained larger results both in chapter work and aid to the National Board." Much of this enthusiasm and encouraging result must be attributed to the devoted regent, Miss Sophie Waples, whose untiring efforts to keep her chapter in the forefront are most inspiring. Acting upon the suggestion of the National Board, this chapter celebrated General Washington's wedding day by a "Colonial Tea" in the historical society's

building. The decorations were beautiful and appropriate, and the music by the Mandolin club, consisting of patriotic airs and old time songs, very inspiring. A large and enthusiastic audience made the evening not only delightful in a social way but added substantially to the Continental Hall fund. In the death of Mrs. Lydia S. Chapman, which occurred last May, the chapter lost its only "Real Daughter." Mrs. Chapman, although a resident of Washington, was descended from a Delaware soldier and in her last days nothing gave her greater pleasure than that she was a "Daughter of the American Revolution" tenderly cared for by the Delaware Daughters. On August eleventh the sweet spirit of Mrs. Caroline P. M. Denison took its flight. She was a charter member and first secretary of the chapter. Her work was most efficient, ever on the alert to find new ways and good ways "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women" to whom we owe the "blessings of liberty." Her place cannot be filled.

The Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Smyrna, holds regular monthly meetings and continues its good work in the old lines. It was the privilege of the state regent to visit this chapter at the February meeting and to be entertained by the regent, Mrs. Peterson Speakman, in her beautiful home, Belmont Hall. Any report of this chapter seems incomplete without some reference to this most interesting historic place. Two members have transferred to other chapters and one has passed through the "Gates of Eternity."

The meetings of the Colonel Haslet Chapter, Dover, Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson, regent, have been well attended with a course of study in American history as a feature of interest. Early in the year death again invaded its ranks and cast a gloom over its members, the loss of Mrs. Annie S. Wharton, the much loved secretary, was keenly felt. Photographs of the Lafayette monument were presented to the public schools, giving much pleasure to the children. A special meeting was called on February third to meet the state regent. After the business hours a most delightful social re-union was enjoyed over the "tea cups" so daintily served by the kind hostess, Mrs. May Hart Beers.

The John Pettigrew Chapter, Milford, Miss Syrena J. Hall, regent, reports no special work, but unabated interest and very pleasant meeting of the "patriotic family circle," all the members being descendants of the Revolutionary soldier whose name it bears.

All of the chapters contribute to the Continental Hall fund and to the National Army Relief Society.

The gift of a very handsome loving cup to the state regent from the Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution would be a matter too personal to mention did it not show in what esteem the "Sons" hold the "Daughters," as well as the never failing courtesy and never tiring helpfulness of every sister Daughter in the state, without which nothing worthy such gracious recognition could have been accomplished by the grateful state regent.

As a single note in a great melody, or the twinkling of a little star in the vast firmament is our work compared with that of many of our sister states, but it is heartily and loyally done with a "God speed" to you all who out-sing and out-shine us.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
State Regent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I am glad to report in my first message as state regent of the District of Columbia a happy unity and strong concert of action among the thirteen chapters in the District.

For the first time since our organization we held a state conference this year (November 30, 1901) in which every chapter took a lively interest. Reports of work accomplished were read, subjects discussed which are for the good of the order and the maintenance of the National Society, and an effort was made to have an intelligent understanding

of the business to be brought before the Eleventh Continental Congress, not forgetting that our great work is for Continental Hall, and it was gratifying to know that the District is not behind the States in its contributions. Up to October 1st, 1901, our contributions footed up \$1,822.

On January 17th, 1902, the Daughters of the District gave their first annual tea in memory of Washington's wedding day, for the benefit of Continental Hall in accordance with a resolution sent into the Board by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, suggesting the 17th of January should be an annual function with all the chapters throughout the world. A handsome sum was realized for Continental Hall.

Our chapters have had a steady and healthy growth, and one new chapter has been organized—the Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Miss Mary Desha, regent.

The District accepted the honor of annually presenting a gold medal to the best scholar in American history, in Columbian university. Every chapter joins in making a united fund for this object. The first medal was awarded last March at the University commencement, and proved an interesting episode in the ceremonies.

The Army and Navy Chapter is a live chapter, and full of good works. 27 historic papers have been written by the members and read at the chapter's meetings. There has never been a delinquent member, and only one resignation and four transfers, but these are all active in other parts of the world. Two scholarships have been presented to the chapter. The noble relief work of this chapter continues, and it always works to a purpose.

The American Chapter is always ready to answer roll call when there is work to be done. The regent reports that one of her members has a clause in her will which gives a memorial window to Continental Hall.

The Columbia Chapter has annually given \$25 toward Continental Hall. The members of this chapter are patriotic, active, reliable when the day of hard work and untiring energy is required, and the calls are frequent upon all the chapters. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is an honorary member of this chapter, and also Miss Mildred Lee.

The Continental Chapter has always been liberal in its bestowments, contributing each year to the Continental Hall fund. The chapter has given books to the library of the National Society, and assisted in having copies of the Declaration of Independence placed in the District schools, and has always co-operated with money and work to aid the other chapters in every social and patriotic endeavor. The last duty of the chapter has been to place the laurel wreath upon the grave of their active and beloved regent, Mrs. Mary S. Gist.

The Constitution Chapter is in fullest sympathy with the purposes of the National Society, wishing to perpetuate the work of the fathers and founders of the Republic. They have devoted themselves to a study of the organic law, and followed its sources back into Colonial laws and institutions. Papers on historical subjects and on patriotic occasions have been given by the chapter, and during the winter a regular course of study is being pursued.

The Dolly Madison Chapter has been active for the good of the society since its organization. Last April they gave their life membership fees of \$100 for Continental Hall site, the first action of the kind taken by any chapter. In the District work of the year the chapter has given liberally in money, encouragement and faithful work. This chapter has taken great interest in the patriotic work of the Junior Republic.

The Elizabeth Jackson Chapter has borne its proportion in every patriotic work since organized. During the month of June one of its members, the vice-regent of the chapter, accomplished a great work for the benefit of the sufferers from the Jacksonville, Florida, fire. The chapter approved and gave its quota for the annual medal to be presented to the American history class of Columbian university. A large flag and quantities of small ones were presented by members of the chapter to the Rosedale Mission. It is a small chapter, but her works praise her.

The Lucy Holcombe Chapter has been christened "Our Baby" Chapter. It has one life member, and has begun

work by giving a liberal contribution to Continental Hall, and to all other work that calls for money. Its surplus fund is to go to Continental Hall.

The Manor House Chapter is composed of members whose ancestors date far back into Colonial times, and whose Revolutionary forefathers took a distinguished part in the War of Independence. The chapter has a Continental Hall fund bearing interest; each year it depletes its treasury to add to this fund. The members have been liberal this year in their support of the enterprises in the District for the advancement of the society at large.

The Martha Washington Chapter has shown zeal in all movements inaugurated in the district for the benefit of the society, and has always advocated co-operation of the District chapters in all entertainments for the benefit of Continental Hall. Every year it has made a contribution to that fund.

The Mary Washington Chapter is the oldest, largest, and one of the most active chapters in the District. There has been no move of public interest since its formation in which this chapter has not taken an active part. It yearly gives its prize of a gold medal to the graduates of the Washington high school for the best essay on American history during the period of the Revolution. Of the \$1,822 contributed by the District for Continental Hall quite \$800 came from the Mary Washington Chapter. In good work, good fellowship and staunch patriotism the Mary Washington Chapter is worthy its name.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
State Regent.

FLORIDA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: In this, my second annual report, I am happy to say there is increasing interest in the patriotic work in Flor-

ida. The Jacksonville Chapter is steadily growing in numbers and interest despite their losses encountered in the terrible fire of May 3rd, when nearly every member saw her house destroyed with many Revolutionary heirlooms that can never be replaced. The chapter records were saved by the heroic efforts of our secretary, Mrs. Roland S. Woodward. A plan to erect a large and handsome drinking fountain so arranged that it will serve for man, horses, and dogs was the work planned by this chapter for this year, and with the successful ending of an entertainment given on February 4th at the opera house, consisting of a light comedy with patriotic and historic tableaux, the project is an assured fact.

The Maria Jefferson Chapter, of St. Augustine, Mrs. G. W. Leggett, regent, reports renewed interest in chapter work there. A new chapter house, which contains many beautiful pieces of antique mahogany furniture of historic memories, is the result of the year's work of this society.

The Dorothy Walton Chapter, of Pensacola, Mrs. D. E. Saunders, regent, is possibly the youngest chapter in the United States, as it was admitted at the very last board meeting. Its name is one of the most interesting features. Taken from the tombstone of an old neglected grave in a cemetery of that city, and bearing this inscription, "Died in Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 30th, 1830, aged 73, Dorothy Walton, a native of the State of Georgia, a Matron of the Revolution, consort and relict of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence." The chapter will hereafter care for this grave and erect a handsome tablet.

Tampa and Daytona both report the requisite number for chapters in their different cities, and we hope to have them fully organized before warm weather begins.

Before closing my report I wish to thank all the state regents who so generally responded to my appeal for aid after the fire in Jacksonville on May 3rd. No one, unless on the spot, could imagine the need of everything. As chairman of the women's department of the relief work I was in a position to see and hear the worst cases and decided to use the money donated by the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion for the sick as far as possible. A temporary camp was built of material donated by the Jacksonville Relief Association at the seashore near Jacksonville and convalescents were sent there to recuperate. It was impossible for anyone to get well with the crowded conditions in the city, as many large families were living in one room. We still have a small amount of money on hand which is being put to the best possible use. Below is a list of money received from state regents through their different chapters: Washington, D. C., \$28; New York, N. Y., \$101.50; Massachusetts, \$15; Connecticut, \$125; Vermont, \$18; Pennsylvania, \$23; Arkansas, \$25; Missouri, \$15; Delaware, \$5; North Carolina, \$4; South Carolina Summer Social Club, \$18; Virginia, \$35; Mississippi, \$10.10; Alabama, \$3; Georgia, \$25; Indian Territory, \$2; Ohio, \$28; Ohio (from state regent of Ohio, personal check), \$10; Iowa, \$43.50; Wisconsin, \$103.25; Washington (state), \$17.50; California, \$12; vice-president general Illinois, Mrs. Scott, to be credited to the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, \$25. Total, \$692.51. Wisconsin sent clothing with many other states, which was acknowledged.

I want to return thanks also to the National officers for unfailing kindness and courtesy, many times at the sacrifice of their own pleasure and business.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN,

State Regent.

GEORGIA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is with genuine pleasure that I report the work of the society in Georgia in a promising condition. We have taken no step backward but many forward. Not the least among the subjects of congratulation is the appreciative perception in the public mind of the spirit and objects of our society. Our state begins to realize that we are not

organized for mere ancestor-worship but for active patriotic work in the present and the insurance of a glorious future for our beloved country by teaching the youth of the land the loftiest ideas of patriotism.

We have completed three new chapters since last February and gained 171 members. The battlefield of Etowah has been marked by the Xavier Chapter, of Rome, by the erection of a substantial monument of Floyd county granite to the memory of John Sevier, the fearless Indian fighter and daring pioneer; the home of the greatest Georgia heroine of the Revolution, dauntless Nancy Hart, has been located and purchased by the Stephen Heard Chapter, of Elberton, and her grave has also been found in distant Kentucky. The graves of several Revolutionary soldiers have been marked also. Three books have been issued by the Georgia chapters, "The Proceedings of the Council of Safety," published by the Savannah Chapter from original documents in possession of the Georgia historical society; "The Life and Times of Jonathan Bryan" is just from the press, written by Mrs. J. H. Redding, regent of the Waycross Chapter, and the first volume of "Historical Collections," being records of genealogy by the Joseph Habersham Chapter is now in press. This same chapter has gained 25 "Real Daughters" in one year from all parts of the country.

The Georgia chapters contributed last February to Memorial Hall \$530, and during the year to Oglethorpe monument over \$600, besides carrying on their local work. The most notable work of the year was the opening of Meadow Garden during the state conference. The Augusta Chapter, through its able committee, with Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies as chairman, spent several hundred dollars in repairing and restoring that historic home, the property of the National Society, having also contributed \$500 the previous year to the purchase money. How admirably the restoration and furnishing had been accomplished all who were so fortunate as to be in attendance at the state conference can testify. The society may well be proud of its possessions. The official organ of the Daughters of the American

Revolution in Georgia is the *Southern Woman*, in which our columns are ably conducted by Bell Bayless. The Joseph Habersham Chapter conducts a weekly department in the *Atlanta Constitution* devoted to genealogy.

Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta, regent, Mrs. Francis E. Block. Newly elected regent, Mrs. I. Y. Sage. Membership, 172; gain during the year, 16. This mother chapter of Georgia has the honor to be the second chapter formed in the United States, so I am informed. The tenth birthday of the chapter, April 15, 1901, witnessed an unusually large attendance at the beautiful chapter home, Craigie House, the gift of Massachusetts at the close of the great Cotton States Exposition to the Atlanta Chapter. The state regent was present. The interesting program concluded with a debate upon the question: "Resolved, that Oglethorpe was the greatest philanthropist connected with the settlement of America." On the 14th of June, National Flag day, the Atlanta Chapter united with her sister chapters and with the Dolly Madison Chapter of the Children of the Revolution in celebrating the day. Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July were appropriately observed at Craigie House. The literary meetings had been of special interest this year. An excellent year book was prepared by a committee chosen for the purpose. \$10 have been subscribed towards furnishing Meadow Garden; \$10 for the McKinley monument, and \$10 towards rebuilding the soldier's home.

The Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Mrs. Joseph B. Cumming, regent, reports 69 members, an enrollment of 10 new members. 3 deaths reported. 8 chapter meetings were held and great interest manifested in the course of study, "Georgia in the Revolution." The work for the year has been the repairing and furnishing of Meadow Garden. The repairing committee, with Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies as chairman, has done most efficient work and expended many hundred dollars from the chapter treasury and from private sources. The chairman of the committee has been indefatigable in her labors and prodigal in her gifts. John Marshall day was appropriately observed in accordance with

the request of the Bar Association of the United States. A contribution was voted the Jacksonville sufferers. The chapter entertained the state conference, and right royally it was done. Too high praise cannot be given the regent and her committees for their admirable management and perfect hospitality.

Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens, Miss Annie Camack, regent. Members, 16. We quote from the report of the chapter regent: The Elijah Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized November 1st, 1900. No deaths have occurred during the year. We have met the first Saturday of each month except the month of August, when all the members but three were out of town. We have contributed \$10 to the Oglethorpe monument fund. 10 application papers have been sent out, and we are full of hope and enthusiasm for the future of our chapter. Our historian, Miss Rutherford, proposed that papers should be read at each meeting on celebrated characters of the Revolutionary period, and that we study the Declaration of Independence.

George Walton Chapter, Columbus, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, regent. Membership, 16. The George Walton Chapter, of Columbus, Georgia, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized and received its charter on the Fourth of July, 1901. It has a membership of 16, with two application papers sent in to the registrar general for approval, and other invitations out. The chapter held its first regular monthly meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes, on the 7th of November. At this meeting resolutions were adopted on the death of President William McKinley. The George Walton Chapter naturally took a peculiarly lively interest in the opening of Meadow Garden, the home of its patron saint, and furnished the programs for that occasion.

John Adams Treutlen Chapter, Waynesboro, Mrs. William Everett Jones, regent. Members, 16. The regent reports as follows: The John Adams Treutlen Chapter, Waynesboro, Georgia, has a membership of 16, only one new mem-

ber having been added to the roll during the year, but a number of papers are in process of preparation, and seven new names will be presented for membership at our next meeting. We have held our regular monthly meetings, several social meetings, celebrating the Boston Tea Party, John Marshall day, and having memorial services in honor of the memory of the late president, William McKinley. The program of study during the year has been Georgia history. The chapter has offered to the pupils of the Waynesboro academy a prize for the best examination paper on Georgia history, and the regent has offered a prize to the pupil writing the best paper on Georgia in the Revolution. \$25 has been contributed to Meadow Garden and \$25 to the Oglethorpe monument fund. Having adopted the suggestion of the state regent to mark the battlefield of Burke Jail, the tract of land containing it was generously presented us by Dr. A. G. Whitehead, and the spot will be marked by an imposing monument of Burke county rock, which will be unveiled on the next anniversary of the battle. We have not abandoned our purpose of erecting a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, all three of whom once lived in Burke, but have only paused for a time to give attention to things more pressing. All of the old papers having been destroyed by fire, the county records only date back to 1856. It is pleasing to relate that in our chapter we have the honor of having two great-grandnieces of George Walton.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, regent. Membership, 122; gain 54. "Real Daughters," 29. We venture to say there is not a more remarkable record of work in our society as to gain in members, and as to "Real Daughters." The Joseph Habersham is the banner chapter in the United States. Such a roster of "Real Daughters" has not been obtained without great enterprise and zealous labor and a considerable expenditure of means on the part of the regent and her able co-workers. We entirely agree with the sentiment expressed in their conference report, "The National Society in seeking to honor 'Real

Daughters' should not require them to pay for the honor." The chief work of the chapter has been in the collection and publication of the historical and genealogical matter which has appeared in the department established by it and conducted in its name in the *Atlanta Constitution*. The matter thus collected up to the first of last May has been rearranged by the regent, Mrs. Peel, for publication in a book now in press, entitled "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections, Vol. 1." This book will be a handsome, carefully indexed volume of about 500 pages, and will be sold to subscribers for \$1.00. The chapter has sought to promote the writing of local histories in the older counties and towns of the state, and with this end in view has corresponded with persons in various localities who are well qualified to do the work. Last January the chapter adopted a resolution proposed by Miss Laura Nina Hornady, urging the observance of the 12th of February as "Georgia Day," in commemoration of the founding of our Commonwealth. At the request of the chapter, State School Commissioner Glenn, in a circular letter, called attention to the subject; and on that day appropriate exercises were held in some of the colleges and in many of the schools of the state; requests came from all over the state for Georgia flags and for pictures of Oglethorpe; and many of the schools and houses were decorated with these flags. It should be added that the flags were made at the request of the chapter by a Georgia firm—the Foote & Davies Company of Atlanta—and, it is said, were the first of the kind made in Georgia, our state flags having been previously obtained from manufacturers in other states. We hope that the Daughters throughout the state will join Joseph Habersham in the effort to make the celebration of this anniversary more general.

Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington, Mrs. L. M. Green, regent. Members, 21; gain 5. Loss by transfer 1. The regent makes the following report: "The work of this chapter goes bravely on, although it has been greatly hindered by want of funds. After paying for our battlefield and contributing to Continental Hall a year ago, our treasury was

depleted, and until we can recoup the spirit of patriotism must burn on empty handed. We cannot build monuments without dollars. There is other work, however, and we have found it. We are locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wilkes county. We have petitioned the county commissioners to open a public highway to War Hill. They have promised to do so, and sometime within the present century we hope to see it accomplished. We have also continued to unearth relics and records. Among our relics is a cannon ball that was plowed up on the battlefield of Kettle Creek; and though the cannon has ceased its roar, and their swords are beaten into plowshares, this missile is with us to-day to conjure up great thoughts of heroic deeds performed by our Georgia ancestors. We are indebted to Captain W. G. Cade, of Washington, Ga., for some very valuable old records. Among them is a license granted by Stephen Heard to Dionysius Oliver, to operate a ferry across Broad river where the old town of Petersburg stood. It is near the home of Nancy Hart, and no doubt this "mythological" heroine often crossed the ferry, steered by Dionysius Oliver. The date of this paper is 1784. Regular meetings have been held from October to May." The regent is devoted to historical research and the results of her labor, as embodied in able articles, have been valuable contributions to Georgia history and of real benefit to the Daughters of the American Revolution work in the state.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah, Mrs. John Marshall Bryan, regent. Members, 18. The regent makes the following report. On the 14th of February, 1901, armed with authority from the state regent, we called together 12 eligible women and under the auspices of our vice-president general, Mrs. T. S. Morgan, selected a name and officers for the new chapter, the Lachlan McIntosh, and the following officers: Regent, Mrs. J. M. Bryan; vice-regent, Mrs. J. S. Hawkins; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Chesnutt; secretary, Miss M. A. Cosens; registrar, Mrs. William Harden. But owing to some delay (not at our end of the line), in examining applications, or proving history to be true—or something—we were not accorded a national

birthday until May 2. We had in the meantime increased our membership to 18 (hurrying the papers on to Washington); given a children's carnival ball, entertained the state regent at a Martha Washington tea party, and in fortnightly historical meetings studied our patron saint, Gen. McIntosh, from the cradle to the grave,—and by and by, when the National Board gave us to understand that we had been doing all of this before we were born, we felt cold and “shivery.” But we thereby revel in the joy of *two* birthdays. For the new year we have laid out some interesting study and have planned a series of entertainments, which we hope will fill our coffers and permit us to assist every cause that is dear to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Lachlan McIntosh has contributed \$25 to Oglethorpe monument fund and \$10 to Meadow Garden.

Macon Chapter, Macon, Mrs. J. B. Cobb, regent. Members, 54; gain 7. After the death of Mrs. Washington, the venerable and distinguished regent, Mrs. Wm. Lee Ellis, the vice-regent, was elected regent for the unexpired term and represented the chapter at the conference in Augusta. Mrs. Ellis, who had for years taken the burden of the chapter from Mrs. Washington's patriotic but feeble hands, declined reelection. Mrs. Clem P. Steed, the secretary, sends the following: If the Macon Chapter would follow the advice of some one who said not wisely but too well: “When you have nothing to say, say it,” then would her report indeed be eloquent with silence. But as women will talk whether or no, we beg to submit the following: Course of study: The Influence of the South on Revolutionary History. \$25 has been voted to the Oglethorpe monument fund, payable in January. One death has occurred in the chapter, the beloved and revered regent, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, who passed away November 2d, 1901. Mrs. Washington was the first “Real Daughter” to join the National Society, her national number being 81. She was elected honorary state regent in 1899. She was the founder of our chapter and continued its regent until the day of her

death. Memorial meetings were held for President McKinley and the regent, Mrs. Washington, and to the regent's family a set of resolutions have been presented.

Nancy Hart Chapter, Milledgeville, Mrs. J. Harris Chappell, regent. Members, 16. Laura Compton Miller, the secretary reports. The Nancy Hart Chapter was organized February 21, 1889, but charter was not received until October 5, 1900, owing to the fact that we could not perfect the papers of the twelfth member. We have at present 16 members, with officers, as follows: Mrs. J. Harris Chappell, regent; Mrs. O. M. Cone, vice-regent; Mrs. Laura Compton Miller, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Beason, registrar; Miss Mary Andrews, treasurer; Miss Scott Whitaker, historian. In connection with the above names the members are as follows: Mrs. Dawson Allen, Mrs. Samuel Cook, Mrs. A. R. Phillips, Mrs. R. W. Roberts, Mrs. T. J. Wootler, Mrs. E. Richardson, Miss Ellen Elizabeth Fox, Miss Alice Napier. We have ordered a collection of histories and works of Southern writers. We are very enthusiastic to make a fine collection of histories and books by Southern authors. Our line of study this winter will be history. We have not contributed to any object save the Continental Hall, which we did gladly. We have pledged ourselves to do all we can toward the Oglethorpe monument and marking the Nancy Hart home. We have found the grave of Capt. Samuel Beckham, a Revolutionary soldier, whose grave was marked by the state of Georgia. The grave was in a very dilapidated condition, but we have had it repaired.

Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, regent. Members, 68; gain 11. Oglethorpe Chapter has 68 members. A number of would-be members are groping in the catacombs of genealogy and eligibility. During the year one transfer has been signed. The regent, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, and the vice-regent, Mrs. Richard Perry Spencer, were the representatives in the 10th Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., February, 1901. Through the former \$30 was subscribed to the Continental Hall fund. Anticipating the appeal of the state regent,

Mrs. R. E. Park, a contribution was made to the sufferers in the fire-swept Jacksonville, the members giving clothing, money and serving on the board of canvassers appointed by the relief committee. The need for increased revenue was met by a child's entertainment, "The Martha Washington Assembly." The board of managers were the executive committee. Miss Ellie Mae Bedell taught the children the minuet of the court. This stately dance was danced in costumes of more than a hundred years ago. The annual year book was issued in June. The obverse and reverse covers display respectively one of the two faces of the "Trustee's Seal," which was granted to General Oglethorpe June, 1732. This seal has been copyrighted and is now the property of Oglethorpe Chapter. Within the cover is the portrait of General Oglethorpe, armour-clad, and wearing the fur-bordered mantle. The program of study is the lives of the patriots of 1776, and the early years thereafter. October 31st the convention of Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was entertained at luncheon at the courthouse. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mrs. Washington, honorary state regent and a "Real Daughter." Mrs. Augustus Bellinger Cheney, another "Real Daughter," was unanimously elected. Her papers are with the registrar general.

Piedmont Continental Chapter, Mrs. Wm. H. Yeandle, regent. Members, 77; gain 16. This chapter, though it cannot boast a large membership, has a right to be proud of the young Daughter who has gone out from its fireside. Last year the Thomas Jefferson was organized by 14 Piedmonters, and further augmented by 6 transfers. The Piedmont Continental contributed to Continental Hall at the congress in February, 1901, \$112.50. To the Oglethorpe monument fund \$40, and to Meadow Garden \$10 was contributed; also a colonial chair, suitably inscribed on a plate, with name and date. The course of study has been Georgia, consisting of essays and readings by the members. In April, the regular third Friday meeting day falling on the

19th, the chapter celebrated the battle of Lexington by an interesting program. This chapter had the honor of holding the first memorial exercises in the South on the death of President McKinley, as its first regular September meeting was held on the afternoon of the day of the funeral obsequies at Canton, Ohio, when the mortal remains of the nation's honored chief were consigned to the grave. On the 21st of June a brilliant reception was given and honored by the presence of the wise and patriotic governor of the state, who in a fine speech advised the Daughters "to keep hammering away at the legislature for the publication of the Revolutionary archives." Governor Candler presented the regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Yeandle, with a handsome badge from the chapter. On November 15th the Piedmont Continental celebrated its fourth anniversary with interesting and appropriate exercises, and in June took an active part in the benefit given at the Kimball House for the Jacksonville sufferers. The chapter was entertained on the 17th of January by Mrs. Joseph Moody, at a Martha Washington tea party, where there were seen many handsome dames of yestern time.

Pulaski Chapter, Griffin, Mrs. R. J. Redding, regent. Members, 13. Mrs. T. R. Mills, former regent of the chapter, resigned after her election to the office of state vice-regent. Pulaski Chapter has been growing and flourishing under the guidance of the regent, Mrs. Thomas R. Mills. Julia McWilliams Drewry, secretary, writes as follows: The program for 1901 would do credit to any chapter. It has embraced the study of the colonies as well as the history of the Revolutionary period. A fine library is being collected for the use of the chapter. Many fine and rare volumes have already been gathered together as a nucleus. Contributions have been made to Continental Hall, Oglethorpe monument, Meadow Garden and the Jacksonville sufferers. In short, we have responded liberally to every call made upon the chapter. Lastly, we are asking to have a local habitation wherein to inscribe the name, Pulaski Chapter.

Savannah Chapter, Savannah, Mrs. Edward Karow, re-

gent, reports: Members, 40; new members, 10; membership at last report, 37; admitted since, 10; total, 47 members; less deaths 2, resignation 1, transfers 4; total 7; net, 40 members. We have continued our historical studies, and during the year a number of creditable papers have been read at chapter meetings for the entertainment and instruction of the members. The work of printing "The Proceedings of the Council of Safety," undertaken last year, has been completed, 500 copies costing \$183. This bill is not paid, but 70 per cent. of the amount is in hand, and we expect some demand for books, which when sold will discharge the debt. The chapter has been honored by a visit, since our last report, from the state regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park. The chapter was represented last February at the National Continental Congress by Mrs. Edward Karow as regent, and Mrs. J. S. Wood alternate. Our most important work has been in the interest of the Oglethorpe monument fund. As joint beneficiaries with the Colonial Dames, \$527.70 was realized from a theatrical entertainment by the Savannah Theatrical Association. One half, \$263.85, with \$35 collected by Mrs. Edward Karow at last state conference, \$7.50 net proceeds of a Colonial tea, and \$3.64 interest earned in savings bank, was remitted November 18th, by Mrs. Karow direct to Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, treasurer Oglethorpe monument fund, Athens, Ga.; total \$309.99. With pleasure the birth of a sister chapter, "Lachlan McIntosh," is noted.

Sergeant Newton Chapter, Covington, Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, regent. Members, 25; gain 8. The corresponding secretary says: The record of this chapter during the past year shows more earnest work and greater progress than the chapter has known at any previous time since its organization. There are 25 members, 8 of whom have joined this year, 1 member has been transferred and 2 have resigned. All demands on the chapter have been promptly met, and the yearly dues and assessments have been paid. Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, the regent, has been untiring in her zeal for the growth and improvement of the chapter. In June she had as her guest the state regent, Mrs. Park, in honor of whom

she entertained in her characteristic and charming manner. Mrs. Park spoke in an enthusiastic manner of the work in which she has been engaged, and the members caught from her presence an inspiration which has given them more earnestness and zeal in their work. The chapter has contributed to patriotic causes. An appropriation of \$10 to Meadow Garden was made at the last meeting. The meetings are always the occasions of social pleasure as well as intellectual gain. The October meeting was devoted to the study of the life and character of Oglethorpe. The chapter has in view a plan of studying Georgia history, beginning with the war of the Revolution.

Stephen Heard Chapter, Elberton, Mrs. A. O. Harper, regent. Members, 13. The chapter was organized on the 6th of June, 1901, the founder being Mrs. A. Omer Harper. 13 enrolled members and 4 applications for membership. Its principal work has been locating the home of Nancy Hart. The program of study was the state of Georgia. Officers: Regent, Mrs. A. O. Harper; vice-regent, Mrs. H. K. Gairdner; secretary, Miss Hatty Allen; treasurer, Mrs. Isaac G. Swift; historian, Mrs. James Y. Swift. This chapter, though so young, has done a signal service for the state in locating the home of Georgia's greatest Revolutionary heroine, Nancy Hart. The state regent went with several of the chapters on a pilgrimage for this patriotic purpose. They have also purchased five acres upon which the house and famous spring were situated, and will improve and suitably mark their historic possessions later. The regent, who is the daughter of Dr. Crawford Long, the discoverer of anesthesia, has been elected state historian.

Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Atlanta, Mrs. Arnold Mitchell, regent. Members, 52; gain 16. The Thomas Jefferson Chapter has marked and enclosed the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers in the cemetery at Decatur. One stone bears the name of John Hays, the other, Col. John Moffett. While this chapter gives its labor and love to the dead, none the less does it think of the living. Two gold medals are

offered each year for the best examination in American history; to the boys' high school in June, to the girls' high school in January, thus stimulating these future citizens, and filling them with patriotism for, and knowledge of, our great country. The design of the medal is: on the one side the coat-of-arms of Georgia; on the other the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, underneath which is the engraving; the whole encircled by a laurel wreath. Nor is the Thomas Jefferson Chapter deaf to calls for aid. In the Daughters of the American Revolution bazaar of last February it did its share of work with a vim, and most gratifying success, having to its credit \$279 of the sum total made. From this share donations were made to Oglethorpe monument and to Continental Hall. Donations were also voted to the Confederate Home which was burned, and to the monument to be erected to President McKinley. This is the outside work of this chapter, whose success is due to the coöperation of its zealous members. From its inner work a year of pleasure and worth has been spent from a literary program of great interest. Papers of charm have been read at each meeting. The chapter now turns its face to a new year with pride for its past, pleasure for the present and hope of success for the future.

Xavier Chapter, Rome, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, regent, Members, 31; gain 1. Xavier Chapter has accomplished the following work outside of its regular routine: We have contributed \$15 to the Oglethorpe monument fund; \$30 to the Continental Hall fund; 2,000 envelopes to the county schools; over 1,000 books and magazines to the county schools. We have given two successful entertainments. We held a beautiful and appropriate memorial service to the late President McKinley, in which all the churches and societies of the city of Rome participated. We have had ten regular and four call meetings, failing in no single instance to have a quorum. At our regular meetings the program as arranged by our committee was usually carried out. We consider our most important work of the year the erection and dedication of an imposing stone marker upon the battlefield

on which John Sevier fought and conquered the Indians under their leader, King Fisher.

The erection of a stone to mark the battlefield of Etowah was the conception of Mrs. M. A. Nevin, the first regent of Xavier Chapter, while the execution of the plan was due to the tireless energy and dauntless spirit of her successor, Mrs. C. D. Wood, whose term of office expired last November.

Francis Marion Chapter, Thomasville, Mrs. J. Hansell Merrill, regent. Members, 9. No increase. Mrs. Merrill has held the remnant of the chapter together so long under many discouragements that we predict she will succeed in arousing it to life and action.

Lyman Hall Chapter, Kingston, Miss Bell Bayless, regent. The chapter is struggling under difficulties, but it will be completed after awhile. Miss Bayless is editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution columns in the *Southern Woman*, and is rendering valuable service to the cause of patriotism in Georgia.

Thronateeska Chapter, Albany, no report.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers of the National Board and the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for unfailing courtesy and valuable assistance in my work as state regent.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK,
State Regent.

ILLINOIS.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: There are two points especially worthy of attention in considering the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois during the past year. First, that places of historic interest throughout the state are being rescued from oblivion by the efforts of our society. From appeals received from eastern states for financial assistance

in their noble efforts in this direction, one would sometimes gain the impression that western states were supposed to have no history worthy of permanent memorials, but the chapters of Illinois find much to commemorate, and mark with imperishable stone and bronze in the history of early explorations of this Mississippi Valley, in the gallant campaign of George Rogers Clark during the Revolution, in the strenuous days of the settlement of this Prairie State by the pioneers from the original states, and in the days of storm and stress which gave the country a Lincoln, a Grant and a Logan.

The second point to which I wish to call attention is that in this historical and patriotic work we are coöperating with the Illinois historical society, to the mutual advantage of both. For the past two years we have accepted invitations to give papers before the annual meetings of this society, the subject the first year being "Illinois in the Revolution," ably treated by Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, and the second year "Revolutionary Ancestry of Illinoisans," a fascinating study by Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks. The first paper was considered so valuable an addition to the history of our state that it is to be published by the Illinois historical society, and placed in all the public libraries of the country. We are hoping to receive news that a like compliment will be paid the second paper, which has been but recently read. By the aid of this state society, our smallest chapters are given an avenue through which they can make most valuable contributions to the history of the state.

During the past year one new chapter has been added to the 20 already existing, having been organized in October at Bunker Hill, Illinois, and 5 new chapter regents have been appointed as follows: Mrs. Frederick Lincoln Sands, at Morrison; Mrs. Lucie Snyder Parham, at Bunker Hill, where the new chapter already is completed; Mrs. Mary Chandler Noble, at Mattoon; Mrs. John Leverett, at Upper Alton, and Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, at Effingham. It is especially gratifying to note that four of these regents are farther south in our state than we have had regents or chapters before.

The state regent has attended three of the meetings of the National Board, and at the request of our president general that as many of the state regents as possible should be present upon Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Pan-American Exposition, the state regent of Illinois had the pleasure of joining in the patriotic exercises and social reunions of that occasion, with a committee of Illinois chapter regents.

It has also been my good fortune to accept invitations to visit the chapters of our society at Rockford, Rochelle, Evanston, Decatur, Bloomington, Peoria, Monmouth and Streator. At a very large public meeting in the latter city, I had the honor of presenting, in the name of *Amor Patriae* Chapter, gold medals to the public school pupils who had won them for the best essays written upon subjects connected with American history.

Our state conference was held at Peoria June 7th, the Peoria Chapter acting as hostess with most gracious and dignified hospitality, which will be a pleasant memory in the minds of all present for many years to come. In the reports of chapter work and the discussions of amendments proposed to our national constitution, the various interests of our society, both state and national, received full attention, and the conference was felt to be of great benefit as well as pleasure to all concerned in it.

In the reports of chapter work which follow, so great condensation is required that much material must regretfully be omitted.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington. Membership, 107. Meetings monthly, continuing the study of American history. The chapter was proud to have bestowed upon it the honor of the election of one of its members as vice-president general, Mrs. M. T. Scott, by the Tenth Continental Congress. \$50 given to Continental Hall fund, making in all \$200 given by this chapter. In conjunction with the Sons of the American Revolution, Washington's birthday was celebrated. The Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish War Veterans were guests of honor. Flag

day was also celebrated, and on May 3rd the seventh anniversary of the organization of the chapter. One of the great pleasures of the year was the privilege of meeting the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, in whose honor and in that of the state regent and other visiting Daughters, a reception was given by the chapter at the home of the chapter regent. A brilliant evening reception was also given by the vice-president general, Mrs. Scott. A box of clothing and hospital supplies valued at \$75, with \$25 in cash, were sent to the state regent of Florida for the Jacksonville sufferers. Captain Hobson gave his lecture on "Our Navy" at the opera house, under the auspices of the chapter, and a public reception to the captain followed.

Nelly Custis Chapter, Bunker Hill, organized October 2d, 1901, with 15 charter members. Since then 3 new members have been added. This new chapter is in a prosperous condition.

Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage. Membership, 17. 8 meetings held. Historical papers. Washington's birthday observed. A set of histories were awarded to the pupil in the high school who passed the best examination in American history, in accordance with the yearly custom of the chapter. The AMERICAN MONTHLY is placed in the city public library, and *The Spirit of '76* in the reading room of Carthage college.

Chicago Chapter. The chapter regent reports that "the first notable event of the year was the honor done this chapter in the election of its regent to the regency for the state." In November the chapter was honored by a visit from the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, who gave an able address arousing not only the interest of the chapter but of the community. Professor Edwin Erle Sparks closed his course of lectures on American history. The year's program on the study of Illinois history, and the study class in federal and civil law, have given great satisfaction. The public school art committee, Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, chairman, has done a great and profitable work in the schools attended by children of foreigners principally, and is

preparing to establish libraries for American classes most needing patriotic development. The chapter has joined with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution to erect a granite boulder over the grave of "Father Kennison," the last survivor of "The Boston Tea Party," who is buried in Lincoln Park of this city. The chapter now numbers 766.

Decatur Chapter. Membership, 28. The chapter united with the Psalmes Division of the Decatur Woman's Club in bringing Reuben Thwaits to the city for a lecture on "George Rogers Clark, or the Conquest of the Northwest." On Washington's birthday an entertainment was given in the assembly room of the high school, and a prize of \$5 in gold awarded for the best essay on the "Life of Washington" by a pupil of the ward school, and the same amount to a pupil of the high school for the best essay on "Causes of the American Revolution." All pupils competing and the members of the essay committee were given silk flags as a souvenir of the occasion. One meeting of the chapter was devoted to the history of the city and proved most successful. Flag day was celebrated. A reception was given in honor of the state regent, which was attended by many visiting "Daughters," who were in the city as delegates to the annual meeting of the state federation of women's clubs. It was decided to offer prizes for the year 1902 for historical essays in the high schools. \$25 were donated to the Decatur college of the James Milligan university. The Lincoln memorial committee reported the finding of the site of Abraham Lincoln's home in Macon county, and the chapter decided to mark it in a suitable manner. The chapter has begun the establishment of a library of books on Revolutionary and Colonial subjects.

Dixon Chapter. Membership, 21. The work for the past year has been the searching out and marking of historic spots in Dixon and vicinity. The chapter erected a bronze tablet marking the site of the home of "Father" Dixon, the first white man making a home in the Rock River valley.

Elgin Chapter. Membership, 30. Meetings, 9. Study, historical. Flag day appropriately celebrated. A music

committee appointed to familiarize the chapter with patriotic songs. The chapter gave \$25 toward marking the graves of 2 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Kane county.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston. Membership, 99. 6 meetings. A reception was given to the new members of "The University Guild" of Evanston. Mrs. Martha Foote Crow was the essayist on this occasion. An evening reception was given to the resident Sons. Professor Stuart was the speaker of the evening. In the new library building the chapter hopes to establish a "Fort Dearborn Alcove." A reception was given to the state regent at the home of the chapter regent.

Elder Brewster Chapter, Freeport. Membership, 14. Meetings, 5. Historical study.

Rebecca Park, Galesburg. This new chapter is named in honor of Rebecca Park, wife of Sir Robert Park. She had seven sons who fought in the Revolution. Membership, 32. 14 meetings.

Geneseo Chapter. Washington's birthday observed at the Daughters of the American Revolution room in the library, when "Webster's Eulogy on Washington" was read. \$5 given as a prize for the best essay by the senior class of the high school on "Some Causes which Led to the American Revolution." April 19th celebrated, and also Flag day. The chapter furnished a room in the new town hospital in blue and white, at a cost of \$130. The chapter helped organize a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution of 24 members, and helped them furnish a small reading room in the hospital. "John Paul Jones and the Navy" is the subject for this year's competitive essays in the high schools.

North Shore Chapter, Highland Park. Membership, 37, 1 of whom is a "Real Daughter." Meetings, 5. Flag day celebrated. \$25 contributed to the Continental Hall. Family of a soldier who died in the war with Spain helped. The chapter is collecting relics of Revolutionary times.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville. Membership, 52. Monthly literary meetings. Social meetings on Wash-

ington's birthday and on Flag day. When the state historical society met in Jacksonville the chapter acted as a reception committee and decorated the hall where the sessions were held with flowers, and on the last day of the session gave a reception to the visiting Daughters. The AMERICAN MONTHLY and the *Spirit of '76* are given to the public library. On Decoration day markers were placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the city. A picture of some patriotic subject is to be given to the high school for the decoration of its new building.

Kewanee Chapter. Membership, 32.

Lincoln Chapter. Membership, 25. Meetings, 8. Flag day celebrated. A room in the maternity ward of a new hospital has been furnished at a cost of \$50.

Moline Chapter. Membership, 53. Subject for the year, "The Study of Illinois." On Washington's birthday a handsomely framed picture of the "Minute Man" was presented to the high school. A contribution was sent for the restoration of Pohick church. A set of the *Historical and Genealogic Register* complete, except two volumes, and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE have been presented to the public library.

Warren Chapter, Monmouth. Membership, 23. One "Real Daughter." Historic days observed. Through the influence of the chapter a set of the Lineage Books and the AMERICAN MONTHLY have been subscribed for by the public library board. A dinner was given in honor of the state regent.

George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park. Membership, 64. Meetings 11. The chapter presented a flag to the woman's club of the Chicago Commons, a social settlement, and also \$25 for a travelling library. Study, historical.

Illini Chapter, Ottawa. Membership, 69. A medal was given to an eighth grade pupil for the best essay on the Spanish-American War. This is the fifth medal thus presented. One Revolutionary soldier is buried in the county, Henry Miesner, at Millington. Five years ago the chapter placed a monument over his resting place, and each Memorial day flowers are sent to the grave. Seven more pic-

tures have been placed in the public schools in addition to 5 portraits each of Washington and Lafayette. Meetings, nine. \$25 given to Continental Hall. A year book and history of the chapter from its inception to date was issued.

Peoria Chapter. Fifty-seven members. The chapter entertained the state conference. A letter from a neighboring regent says: "It was so good, so well planned, so well carried out in detail, that it would be a pleasure if all future state conferences could be held in Peoria." "Another pleasant and noteworthy occurrence was an unusually brilliant reception in honor of our chapter's distinguished guests, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, and state regent, Mrs. Wiles." Mrs. Fairbank's address on the spirit of patriotism was greatly enjoyed. The chapter will mark the site of Fort Crève Coeur. A class in parliamentary law is conducted.

Princeton Chapter. Membership, 33. On invitation the chapter took charge of the program of the woman's club for one day when Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden gave her paper on Illinois in the Revolution. The public schools closed for the afternoon and teachers and pupils were invited to hear the paper, as also the neighboring chapter from Kewanee. Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoons are presented by the chapters to the daughters born to all members.

Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy. Membership, 29. Nine meetings. Study for the year, "The History of Illinois." \$5 given to Continental Hall. An historical travelling library of Revolutionary stories given to the public schools. A \$5 prize is given for the best examination in American history in the seventh grade of the schools. Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays and Flag day are celebrated.

Rochelle Chapter. Membership, 35. \$13 was given to assist in erecting a monument on the grave of Abner Powers, a Revolutionary soldier buried at Lily Lake. Meetings seven, one being a reception in honor of the state regent. Subject of study, "The History of Illinois." The chapter will collect original stories of the early settlers of the state.

Rock Island Chapter. Membership, 40. Eight meetings. A monument has been erected to mark the site of "Old Fort Armstrong." It is of native stone and stands about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high on a double base of granite. On its face is a bronze tablet with the inscription: "Site of Fort Armstrong, built 1816, abandoned 1836, erected by Fort Armstrong Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rock Island, Illinois, 1901." On the back is the insignia of our organization also in bronze. On top of the cap stone are 20 cannon balls. The monument is erected at the foot of the island as near as possible to the old fort, which was used in the days of the development of the northwest and also in the Black Hawk war. \$20 has been contributed to the library of the high school, and two prizes of \$5 each have been given for the best essays by school pupils.

Rockford Chapter. Meetings, nine. The chapter gave a reception for the vice-president general, Mrs. Scott, and for the state regent, Mrs. Wiles. Flag day was observed by a garden party with children of the Kent school. A memorial meeting was held for President McKinley. In December a meeting was held with patriotic addresses and the children of the seventh and eighth grades as guests. Four pictures were presented to the public schools: "The Drafting of the Declaration of Independence," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," a portrait of Washington, and a portrait of Lincoln. \$1,000 was raised by the hospital committee and presented to the city hospital for its new addition.

Springfield Chapter. Membership, 52. Meetings, 3. Study, historical. The chapter is raising funds to assist the recently organized court to provide a temporary place of detention for delinquent and dependent children. The chapter has subscribed \$10 toward the McKinley monument fund.

Amor Patriae Chapter, Streator. Membership, 33. Two contests have been held by the pupils of the high school and of the eighth grade for the winning of gold medals presented by the chapter for the best essays upon American history. The awarding of the medals took place last year on Wash-

ington's birthday, and this year on Illinois day, December 3rd, with patriotic addresses on both occasions and large audiences of school children, parents and citizens. Receptions were also given by the chapter, the invitations including the teachers who had co-operated with the chapter in the work. On Illinois day the medals were presented by the state regent, and she was the guest of honor of the chapter at its reception.

With sincere and appreciative thanks for the courtesies shown me by the chapters and by the National officers, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
State Regent.

INDIANA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is with pleasure and renewed interest that I submit to you my second annual report of work done in Indiana.

Regents have been appointed in the following places: Mrs. Robert S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne; Mrs. G. W. Kenny, of Peru; Mrs. J. W. Baird, of Vevay; Mrs. W. A. Guthrie, of Dupont, and Mrs. Sarah Jaques Bozeman, of Poseyville. Valparaiso, Rushville, Fowler and Princeton are also interested and I hope before long to appoint regents in these places.

Mrs. Robertson has completed her chapter and organized with 23 charter members, under the name of Mary Penrose Wayne. It was my great pleasure to be present at their first meeting January 20th, to speak to them and present their charter.

Mrs. Kenny has also completed the General Miranda Chapter at Peru, with 12 members. They held their first meeting February 5th, at which time I was a guest of the chapter.

There are now 12 chapters in Indiana, a gain of 2 since my last report, with a membership of 504.

When we consider the amount of good one earnest, patriotic woman may accomplish, who can estimate the far-reaching effect of the influence of 500 women?

In October the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis honored our president general with a reception to which the state regent and all Daughters of the state were invited. The day following we met for the purpose of organizing a state conference. Interest was added to the meeting by the presence of Mrs. Fairbanks and our honorary state regent, Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Emil Wulschner was elected vice-state regent; Mrs. H. W. Moore, of Lafayette, registrar; Mrs. A. B. Anderson, of Crawfordsville, treasurer, and Miss Bertha Foresman, of Lafayette, secretary. A committee consisting of Mrs. Chapin Foster, chairman; Mrs. Jno. N. Carey, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Robt. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, was also appointed to draft "Standing Rules."

Matters pertaining to the Eleventh Continental Congress were discussed, after which we adjourned to meet again in March or April to perfect our organization. This meeting will be held in Lafayette at which time Mrs. Fairbanks will be the guest of the state regent and the General de Lafayette Chapter.

We take great pleasure and pride in our "State Lineage Book," compiled last year by a committee whose chairman was Mrs. Chapin C. Foster.

This report, together with the following from chapter regents is

Respectfully submitted,

EVA H. GROSS FOWLER,
State Regent.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.—Number of members 161. Our chapter gives 4 social functions each year. The first entertainment was an evening reception at the home of Mrs. Greer, each member being allowed to bring one guest. Dr. Fletcher gave us an account of his trip to

the Paris exposition illustrated with stereoptican views. At the time of the state conference this fall which was called by Mrs. Fowler, we gave an afternoon tea at the Propylaeum for Mrs. Fairbanks. (This building was erected and is owned and managed by the women of Indianapolis.) The invitations included, besides our city chapter, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution delegates attending the conference. The decorations were of a patriotic nature. Remarks were made by Mrs. Fowler and an address by Mrs. Fairbanks. At this time our chapter had the honor of making Mrs. Fairbanks an hereditary member of the Mary Washington Memorial Association. Our next reception was given in honor of Captain Hobson at the home of the regent, Mrs. Carey, and on this occasion the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of Colonial Wars and the representatives of the army and navy living in Indianapolis were invited. The last entertainment of the year will be at the home of Mrs. Winters on February 22nd with literary exercises appropriate to the day. It is not often our privilege as members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter to commemorate the heroism of the Revolutionary war; but we have this year put up a headstone at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. Our interest and enthusiasm have greatly increased during the year and our membership is now 161. We have 6 new members besides the 6 applicants, whose papers are pending in Washington and have received 4 transfers and have given 1. Our chapter has lost 3 of its valued members by death, Mrs. Charles Maguire, Mrs. Harry B. Gates, and Mrs. Patsy Patterson, the last being a "Real Daughter."—Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Jno. N. Carey, Regent.

The General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette.—Number of members, 78. The General de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lafayette, Indiana, sends greetings to the National Society, and reports the following: We received this year 12 new members; 11 members were transferred to form a chapter in Peru, Indiana; 2

transferred to chapters in other cities; one moved from our city and resigned, and 1 we lost by death, leaving us now 78. On last Memorial day we decorated the graves of our 4 Revolutionary soldiers, also placed a wreath on the statue of Lafayette that stands on our public square. The meeting held on September 6th, Lafayette's birthday, was devoted to Lafayette, the man, and Lafayette, the town. In November a colonial play written especially for our chapter was given at the home of one of our members. On New Year's day, as is our custom, we kept "open house" and welcomed our many friends. On January 11th we held a public meeting and gave prizes for the two best essays written by the pupils of the public schools on the subject, "Lafayette and his part in the American Revolution." At this meeting besides the singing of patriotic songs, presenting the prizes, and the reading of the prize essays by the two writers, we had a talk by our state regent explaining the objects of our organization. To commemorate the marriage of George Washington and Martha Custis we gave a colonial ball, which was a brilliant affair; many members and their friends appearing in colonial costumes, and dancing old time dances. The proceeds of the ball were given to the Continental Hall fund. With well wishes for the whole organization, I remain yours cordially, Katherine L. Andrew, Regent.

Huntington Chapter, Huntington.—Number of members, 39. Since our last report, 6 members have been added to our list and one paper awaits confirmation by the National Board. Eight monthly meetings have been held, at which historical programs were rendered, followed by a social hour and refreshments. At our April meeting we were honored with a visit from our state regent, Mrs. Jas. M. Fowler. The last meeting at the home of the regent was guest day, and an open meeting is arranged for the 22nd day of February, at the home of the recording secretary, Mrs. Chas. Alleman. Our chapter has issued a year book for 1901-1902. Presented the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and a steel engraving of Hon. Samuel Huntington to the public library. We assisted in the memorial service for our beloved

president, William McKinley. The chapter was represented at the last congress by our vice-regent, Mrs. W. W. Hawley, who gave a very interesting account of the congress and presented the chapter with a beautiful and historic gavel from Mt. Vernon. Upon our fourth anniversary the regent presented to the chapter a large bunting flag with a brass eagle ornamenting the staff.—Edna B. Felter, Regent.

The Dorothy Q. Chapter, of Crawfordsville.—Number of members, 38. During the year four regular and two called meetings have been held. The growth of the chapter has been a steady one. Four new members have been accepted and 3 applications are now pending in Washington. We had two marriages, two resignations and one removal. The 22nd of February, 1901, was celebrated in quite a lavish manner at the home of Mrs. C. L. Thomas. During the evening a telegram of congratulation was sent to the newly elected president general, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, which she acknowledged a few days later by letter. At the regular meeting in November we were favored by a visit from our state regent, Mrs. Jas. M. Fowler, and the stirring talk she gave us created such enthusiasm that three applications for membership were at once sent out and a number of papers are on the way. On account of sickness the celebration of George Washington's wedding day, January 17th, was not observed, but on the 22nd of February an entertainment will be given, the proceeds to be given to the Continental Hall fund. A movement will soon be made to place stones over the graves of some Revolutionary soldiers that are buried near the city.—Respectfully submitted, Martha L. Williamson, Regent.

The General Van Rensselaer Chapter, of Rensselaer.—Number of members, 33. We hold meetings the 26th of every month from September to June inclusive, the latter the birthday anniversary of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Dianah Evans Moore, is annually held with her. This year it was unusually interesting and important. After an excellent program, Mr. William E. Moore, her husband, presented a very fine picture of Mrs. Moore to our chapter, which came

as a surprise to the members. It was accepted on behalf of the chapter by the regent, and has been hung in the reading room of the public library. The afternoon closed with the usual tea. on the evening of December 27th we entertained the gentlemen, at which time the Ruggles farce was very creditably and successfully given and concluded with light refreshments. January 16th in the evening we had a progressive domino party, charged for the same, the proceeds to go to the Continental Hall fund, \$33, which we send by our state regent. On the 15th and 16th of November we held a rummage sale, which netted us \$100. Our city library still needs the assistance of the citizens, so we have continued to help it. We purchased a steel stack of shelves and had placed beside the one purchased last year, which cost \$25; purchased \$72 worth of books (mostly colonial) to add to our collection and had three years of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE bound to put with the others, cost \$4.20, and gave \$20 to help support it. We purchased a picture of George Washington to be hung in the high school room, and voted to buy one every year until every room had a patriotic picture. George Moore, a Revolutionary soldier, is buried six miles north of Rensselaer, in the country, in Smith cemetery. We have not done so much as last year financially, but are certainly in a flourishing condition. It is the custom of every Daughter of the American Revolution to wear a little silk flag at all regular and public meetings of the chapter,—Harriet T. McCoy, Regent.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.—Number of members, 31. Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, has held regular monthly meetings during the past year from October to June, inclusive, with a very prompt attendance of members residing in the city. Thirty-one members are enrolled; 3 new ones having been received during the year. Mrs. Margaret Little was received and afterward transferred to Ranier Chapter, Seattle. The various committees have been quite active and enthusiastic in their work. The relics committee have brought to light several long forgotten articles redolent of the past, some of which will be much more

highly treasured and cared for in the future. The Revolutionary graves committee have added quite a number of graves to their long list, found in this and adjacent counties. Steps are being taken to have these graves suitably marked. Some of them have very durable headstones, but many of them have only a shadowy tradition as to their exact locality, but the committee is gradually beautifying these graves. One of our members has secured the burial place of her Revolutionary ancestor, the lot also contains the grave of his son of the War of 1812, and another Revolutionary soldier. At each corner of the lot she has had stones about eight feet high sunk into the ground about half their height and other substantial improvements made. The literary program, which was tasteful and wisely arranged, has been carried out most successfully. The papers which have been prepared and read were entertaining and instructive. Several ancestral papers have been prepared which not only add interest to the meeting, but in rehearsing the brave deeds of our forefathers may inspire our children to emulate their example. A memorial meeting in honor of President McKinley was held in October, and resolutions appropriate to his character and his sad death were passed. Flag day was observed at the home of one of our number residing on Silver Hills. A lovely drive of six miles over the hills and a sumptuous dinner prepared us for an interesting and enthusiastic meeting, the quotations and papers all having reference to Old Glory. The ride home was enlivened with patriotic songs—surely none of the wayside travelers doubted our loyalty.—Respectfully submitted, Theodosia E. Hedden, Regent.

Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.—Number of members, 28. I have the honor to report for Vanderburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the year ending January 20th, 1902. During the year we have admitted 4 new members, making a total membership of 28, 7 of whom are non-residents of Evansville. There have been no deaths, and no removals during the year. On March 26th, 1901, a lecture by Ernest Seton Thompson was given, under the auspices of our chapter, the proceeds of which amounted to

\$75. Of this sum we set aside \$65 to be devoted to a memorial, probably a drinking fountain which we purpose to erect to Capt. Vanderburgh, a Revolutionary soldier for whom our county and our chapter were named. To stimulate interest in the study of the history of Revolutionary times our chapter offered a gold medal to the graduating classes of Evansville high school for the best essay on subjects pertaining to Revolutionary times. This medal, costing \$10 (I mention the cost, as I understand you desire a report of all money passing through the hands of the various chapters), was given—one in January, one in June of 1901. We shall soon bestow another making in all four medals thus given. We are informed by the teachers of the high school that their pupils never did better work in history, which they think, is due to the interest in our medal. On January 9th, 1902, we brought to Evansville the Leonora Jackson concert company, the proceeds to be devoted to the McKinley memorial fund. This concert was a musical event of a high order and was in itself educational. The amount netted was \$30, which sum was turned over to the local members of the state committee for the memorial fund. Because of this concert with which we were engaged, we did not give a tea on January 17th for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund, as was requested by the National Board. I take this occasion to mention a case of desecration of the American flag. One of the most prominent industries in this city is a brewery whose trade mark is a circle bearing the name of the firm of their brand of beer, surmounted on either side by the American flag. This emblem is displayed on dozens of saloons in this and in surrounding towns and on every advertisement of this firm. In my humble judgment our National Society can have no greater concern than the securing of the passage of a bill by congress making the desecration of our flag a crime. Respectfully submitting the above report I am very truly yours, Frances A. Cantrell (M. D.), Regent.

Anne Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville.—Number of members, 24. The Anne Rogers Clark Chapter of the

Daughters of the American Revolution, Jeffersonville, Indiana, was organized January 15, 1901, with a charter membership of 20. Since then 4 additional members have been received, making the present number 24. Meetings have been held the second Tuesday in each month except during the summer months. The meetings have been very interesting and instructive, and the members have taken a growing interest in the work. This year the history of Indiana has been taken up and papers have been prepared on this subject beginning with the aborigines and ending with the Pigeon Roost Massacre, 1812. Committees have been appointed to look up the unmarked graves of our old soldiers; also, any "Real Daughters," whom we may enroll on our membership. Three "Real Daughters" have been found in this vicinity, but their claims have not yet been proven. The chapter has obtained a gavel made from wood taken from the old residence of Governor Jennings, and inlaid with wood from the old historic elm at Corydon, under which the first state legislature met. A charter frame is now being made of historic wood by Mr. James N. Van Hook, of Charlestown. On the 17th of January the chapter gave a Colonial tea for the benefit of Continental Hall. The tea was held at the home of one of the members, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and many candles in old brass and silver candelabra. The chapter members were in colonial costumes, which formed a picturesque appearance. Dainty refreshments were served, and many callers were received during the evening. The chapter enters upon a new year with favorable conditions for better work and larger usefulness—Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Nathan Sparks, Regent.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne.—Number of members, 23. The first regular meeting of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne, Indiana, was held January 20th, 1902, at the beautiful home of Mrs. Barrett, vice-regent. Mrs. James M. Fowler, the state regent, was our guest of honor. She presented the charter to the chapter, as was most appropriate, for, without her effort, encouragement and enthusiasm, the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter

would not have had its being. The regent accepted the charter and responded in the name of the chapter. A social hour followed with the serving of light refreshments.—Frances M. Robertson, Regent.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.—Number of members, 22. Paul Revere Chapter has had a successful year, and its membership increased by the addition of several new members. The regular meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, from October to May, inclusive, and the subject matter of the program is along the line of colonial research. Much interest is evinced in this study, and the treatment of the various topics shows careful thought. The special meetings have been on October 9th, January 1st, and January 17th. The first, October 9th, was observed by a Colonial reception in the parlors of the Universalist church. The rooms were decorated with the colors of the society, with flags and palms. The members were dressed in colonial style, an orchestra played national airs during the evening, and ices and cake were served. The occasion was a social success, each member having invited several friends, and all who were eligible to membership were asked to be present. The state regent, Mrs. Fowler, gave a short, informal talk. The January meeting coming on New Year's day, was made a festive occasion at the home of Miss Agnes Howe. A social time was enjoyed by all, as were the dainty refreshments. In accordance with the request of the National Board, Washington's wedding day was observed by a Washington tea, at the home of Mrs. William Marsh. The dining room in blue and white was decorated with flags, and the table was a color scheme of red, white and blue. Light refreshments were served by ladies in colonial costume, the tea being served from a tea service over one hundred years old, owned by one of the members, Mrs. Virginia Ice. The proceeds were devoted to the Continental Hall fund. Last year the annual observance of the battle of Lexington was by a donation of books to the public library. The project on foot at present is the establishment of a Daughters of the American Revolution corner in the new Carnegie library which will be built in Muncie during the year.—Ella Edwards Durham, Regent.

Spencer Chapter, Spencer.—Number of members, 15. We are a small chapter with only part of our members living in town and consequently our study class is not large. We always observe Flag day and never forget to celebrate George Rogers Clark day. We tried to make up in enthusiasm what we lack in numbers.—Respectfully submitted, Lavinia H. Fowler, Regent.

General Miranda Chapter, Peru.—Number of members, 12. The General Miranda Chapter has just organized with a charter membership of 12. The first meeting was held on the evening of February 5th at the home of Miss Cox. The state regent, Mrs. James M. Fowler, was the guest of the chapter and gave an informal talk in regard to the National Society and chapter work. Light refreshments were served and a very pleasant social hour followed.—Respectfully submitted, Mrs. G. W. Kenny, Regent.

IOWA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have pleasure in reporting the following work of the Iowa chapters during 1901.

Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City. Will send \$5 to Continental Hall fund. Sent \$5 to the Jacksonville fire sufferers. Gave prizes to grammar school pupils for historical essays and gave pictures to high school. Has one "Real Daughter," who is 93 years old. Membership, 27.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa. Contributed to the McKinley Monument at Canton, Ohio, and has given in all \$30 to Continental Hall fund, \$10 of which was given the past year. Membership, 52.

Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown.—Has contributed \$21.50 to patriotic purposes: \$10 to Continental Hall, and \$3.50 to Jacksonville sufferers. Membership, 22.

Cedar Rapids Chapter.—Contributed \$5 to Jacksonville

sufferers; \$1 to old church where Washington worshiped and gave three prizes for historical essays by pupils in public schools. Membership, 23.

Cedar Falls Chapter.—Contributions to patriotic purposes amounted to \$42; has not contributed to Continental Hall. Has one "Real Daughter." Membership, 24.

Waterloo Chapter.—Contributed \$5 to Jacksonville sufferers; has not contributed to Continental Hall; observes patriotic anniversaries, &c. Membership, 35.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, contributed \$18 to Jacksonville sufferers; \$10 to Continental Hall fund; other patriotic purposes, \$10. Give prizes to the pupils in public schools having highest percentage in United States history. Membership, 41.

Old Thirteen Chapter.—Expended \$10 for patriotic purposes; has contributed to Continental Hall. Membership, 13.

Dubuque Chapter.—Will celebrate Washington's birthday in elaborate manner in conjunction with the Colonial Dames. Has established a corner in the public library with books on historical topics. Has given pictures to the public schools. Has not contributed to Continental Hall fund. Membership, 72.

Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak.—Spent \$6.50 for patriotic purposes. Has not contributed to Continental Hall fund. Membership, 17.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport.—Contributed \$67.56 for furnishing room in working girls' home, and \$20 to Continental Hall. Membership, 36.

Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison.—New chapter. Membership, 20.

Keokuk Chapter.—Will contribute to Continental Hall fund. Has spent \$6.50 for patriotic purposes. Membership, 36.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines.—Contributed \$10 for Jacksonville sufferers and \$5 for Continental Hall. Membership, 82.

Council Bluffs Chapter offered prizes of \$10 for composi-

tions by high school pupils and is working to furnish the schools with a reference library; contributed \$5 to Jacksonville sufferers and will contribute \$10 to Continental Hall. Membership 43.

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City.—Has a "Real Daughter," whom the chapter has aided somewhat. Has not contributed to Continental Hall. Membership, 36.

Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa.—Has expended \$1,904.46, of which \$1,635.46 was for public library and \$25 for Continental Hall. Membership, 52.

DeShon Chapter, Boone.—Contributed \$100 to furnish room in hospital; has not contributed to Continental Hall fund. Membership, 23.

Clinton Chapter.—Has held cooking classes and lectures and in that way raised \$100 in aid of library fund; will work coming year to increase library fund. Membership, 70.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

During the past year the state regent, aided by the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has sought to stimulate investigation into the question of location of the graves of Revolutionary heroes buried in Iowa.

It was found that at least five soldiers of the Revolution died and were buried in that state. They are:

Timothy Brown, buried near Keosauqua; George Primrose, buried near Primrose, Lee county; William Blair, buried three miles from Kossuth; John Osborn, buried at Center Point; Charles Shepherd, buried near Mt. Pleasant.

The graves of all but Charles Shepherd and Timothy Brown have been identified and suitably marked. The grave of Charles Shepherd is on a part of a forty-acre tract which he pre-empted and located upon when he came to Iowa in 1837. Men are still living who helped bury him in 1848 and can identify very closely the spot where he lies.

At the state conference held in Waterloo in October the state regent presented a report on this and suggested that the Iowa legislature be memorialized by the Daughters of the American Revolution to make a sufficient appropriation

to purchase an acre of ground surrounding this grave and lay out a park and also erect a suitable monument. The conference endorsed this plan, and acting upon it the state regent prepared petitions to the state legislature now in session, and these were signed by nearly every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Iowa. The petitions have been presented and a bill introduced making an appropriation of \$500 for the purpose. Recent news from Des Moines states that representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution have appeared before the appropriation committees of the legislature, and it is believed that the appropriation will be made.

Charles Shepherd was a gunner's assistant in the fourth regular artillery, and served throughout the Revolution, and was in the battles at Brandywine and Germantown. He was granted a pension at Danville, N. Y., in 1818, and in 1837 came to Iowa, locating on a farm near Mt. Pleasant, where he died and was buried in 1848.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
State Regent.

KANSAS.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Kansas brings you most loyal greetings. She is far removed from the scenes of the early struggles for liberty, and has no Revolutionary battlefields, or even graves, to mark, but she has a history conspicuous for deprivations and hardships endured, for battles fought and blood spilled in freedom's name. Her soil was the first to be baptized by the blood that was shed to make 4,000,000 slaves free, and the Daughters living within her borders are beginning to realize that their heritage of opportunity for the preservation of history is almost, if not quite, equal to that of their sisters in the East.

There are four chapters in Kansas, all in a thriving, pros-

perous condition. The Betty Washington Chapter, of Lawrence, is fortunate in being located in the heart of the locality which suffered most from the border ruffian warfare and Indian depredations. This chapter has the honor of having one "Real Daughter" enrolled, who through the efforts of the chapter obtained a pension of \$8 per month, with three years' back pay. These Daughters also have their chapter home, and its furnishings.

The General Edward Hand Chapter is located at Ottawa, and in a section of the country that knew something of the early struggles for a free state, and the chapter is interested in verifying and marking historic spots. The chapter is also supplying a section of the city library with patriotic and historical books for reference.

Eunice Sterling Chapter is located in Wichita, and has had a prosperous year, almost doubling the membership of last year, and has "Real Daughters." The chapter gave a fine portrait of Washington to the city schools, and it was drawn by the Washington school. The members also have a plot in Riverside Park, where they keep Old Glory floating over the beautiful flowerbeds, and where they are planning to erect a permanent memorial as a tribute to Revolutionary heroes.

The Topeka Chapter is the oldest and largest chapter in the state, and has made a prosperous beginning during the past year in the preservation of local history. In October it dedicated a tablet to mark the site of the first house in Topeka, when the town company was organized December 5th, 1854. This occasion was a memorable one, and the pioneers of Kansas were the honored guests at a reception which followed the dedication exercises. Believing that the education of its citizens is a patriotic service to the state, the Topeka Chapter has maintained two children of the poor in the kindergarten and has assisted in refurnishing the woman's department of Washington college. The social functions during the year have been notable.

Each of the chapters have lineage books, and have purchased beautiful flags, and each have patriotic and historical

programs which are carried out in their regular meetings. One year ago they united in a successful effort to secure an appropriation of \$3,000 from the state for the purpose of marking and fencing the site of the Pawnee Indian republic, in Republic county, where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, on the 29th day of September, 1806, first asserted and enforced sovereignty over the territory now known as Kansas by taking down the Spanish colors and hoisting the Stars and Stripes. This site was discovered and verified by Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, who purchased and gave the ground to the state. The unveiling of the monument on September 29, 1901, was an occasion of widespread interest and attracted a crowd of 20,000 people. Our worthy president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, was invited to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution on the program, but was detained by a meeting of the executive board, which occurred at the same time.

The annual conference was held in Wichita, Eunice Sterling Chapter acting as hostess. The delegates were all entertained at the Hamilton hotel, where all the business meetings and social functions were held. The parlors of the hotel and the corridors were beautifully decorated with silk flags and palms. A large reception in the evening and a delightful luncheon next day gave an opportunity for social intercourse. The program was a very fine one, composed of patriotic addresses and music. At its close the conference adjourned to meet in Ottawa in 1902.

The state regent has had the privilege and pleasure of visiting each chapter in the state during the year.

The year has not been marked by the addition of chapters, but many new members have been added to the existing ones, and there are steps being taken for the formation of some new chapters.

Knowing, as I do, the splendid executive ability of our new state regent, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, I am assured that the next year will be one filled with enthusiasm and growth.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY B. JOHNSTON,
State Regent.

KENTUCKY.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Kentucky's interest in Daughters of the American Revolution affairs was clearly manifested by the fact that at our state conference, held January 30th and 31st, there were present representatives from 15 out of 18 chapters, and that, too, in the most terrible weather our state has experienced in years. The enthusiasm was so contagious that we could but feel that, had the conference been held earlier, Kentucky would have been able to report several new chapters. However, the seed has been sown, and in another year we trust it will bear golden fruit.

Our work this year has not been what was expected, owing to the fact that illness in the family caused my absence from Kentucky for a period of seven months. On the Fourth of July last, although in a foreign land, I was not altogether unmindful of our nation's great holiday, for on that day I decorated the grave of Gen. de Lafayette with roses, lilies and corn flowers, "the red, white and blue," in the name of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution. Our chapters feel much encouraged for the reason that, while we had quite a number of resignations, these were for the most part either from women who had never shown any interest in our work, or from non-residents who were transferred to chapters in their respective localities, proving that they were weary of being simply members and wished to become workers. Three new chapter regents have been appointed, and two new chapters are almost formed at the present date.

Our numbers are increasing steadily, and our watchword is "Quality, not Quantity." From the Boonesborough Chapter, Richmond, comes the good news that its members are busily engaged raising funds to mark with a substantial monument the historic spot of Boonesborough.

The Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, of Newport, is restoring the monument to Daniel Boone, at Frankfort, which had been allowed to become badly mutilated by relic hunters.

The Isaac Shelby Chapter, of Shelbyville, with only 12 members, has sent a generous contribution of literature to the American soldiers in the Philippines, has presented to the city schools of Shelbyville a portrait of Washington, and has offered a gold medal to the county district schools for the best historical essay.

The General Evan Shelby Chapter, of Owensboro, has contributed \$14 to the Continental Hall fund, and \$5 towards the restoration of Pohick church, Virginia.

The General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, of Henderson, has awarded a gold medal for the best essay on "Washington," in the junior and senior classes of the high school, and on Flag day marked and decorated the grave of General Hopkins.

The Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, gave a prize of \$10 for the best historical essay in the public schools, and contributed \$50 to the Continental Hall fund.

The Jemima Johnson Chapter, of Paris, contributed \$20 to the Continental Hall fund, and will be heard from again in the near future.

The Madison County Chapter, of Richmond, the Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, of Newport, the Henry Claggett Chapter of Shelbyville, the Bryan Station Chapter, of Lexington, the Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, of Cynthiana, the Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, of Versailles, and the Valentine Peers Chapter of Maysville, report no special work for the past year, but are full of hope for the future.

The St. Asaph Chapter, of Danville, is using its best efforts towards rescuing the first state house in Kentucky from the hands of speculators with a view of restoring it, and converting it into a state museum for Revolutionary relics.

The Paducah Chapter had awarded a gold medal for the best essay in public schools on the subject, "Heroes of the Revolution," and has added a neat sum to the George Rogers Clarke fund.

The Lexington Chapter has requested the state college and Kentucky university to have early American history taught in both institutions, has awarded a gold medal for the

best essay in the public schools on the subject of "Jefferson," and has made an offer to all the county schools to bear half of the expense of a United States flag and a portrait of Washington for each school. It was deemed wise to allow the children to bear half the expense, thinking in this way to more thoroughly arouse their interest. The plan has succeeded, and several schools have already availed themselves of the offer, and others will later. This chapter has also contributed \$40 for the Continental Hall, but the crowning work is that they have undertaken to establish a "Kentucky Alcove" in the library for our soldiers in the Philippines, and as they are being ably assisted by all of the other chapters, within a few weeks this alcove will be an "accomplished fact."

The John Marshall Chapter has had 25 additions during the year, celebrated "Marshall Day" with appropriate ceremonies, presented the founder of the chapter, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, with a silver loving cup, celebrated Washington's birthday, and also Flag day by decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The chapter has also awarded two gold medals to the eighth grade of the public schools for the two best historical essays. It has added \$494 to its fund for building a monument to the memory of General George Rogers Clarke, and has petitioned the legislature of Kentucky for \$3,000 for this fund.

Respectfully submitted,

BELLE CLAY LYONS,
State Regent.

MAINE.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: This, my first year as state regent of Maine, has been one of seed time rather than of harvest. Our work in the state has not reached its height, for Maine is a large state and rich in historic research.

Many letters of inquiry as to the methods of organizing

chapters have been received and answered. One charter has been granted to the Hannah Weston Chapter of Machias and one regent appointed at North Anson, two state councils held respectively in May and January and the increasing attendance at these meetings encourages us to move forward filled with the spirit of '76.

At the May meeting a motion was carried to admit the ex-regents as members of the council—a state vice-regent was elected with the other officers.

The work of the chapters of Maine have been varied but earnest and loyal. The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, the largest in our state, numbers 170. Its work this year has been along the line of contributing to Continental Hall fund, having raised the \$150 pledged last year. The Daughters of this chapter have conferred with Maine historical society offering whatever aid they could give to the committee on preservation of the Wadsworth-Longfellow home, which has been accepted as a gift on condition that \$20,000 be raised by the Maine historical society. Through the month of August four ladies were detailed in showing up the home to visitors. This work the Daughters did until October. The social life of this chapter has not been forgotten. A whist and Colonial tea, the celebration of Flag day and the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, are numbered among the many events held during the year. 27 new members have been added, 5 withdrawn and 1 transferred, and a loss in the death of a "Real Daughter." In May, this chapter entertained the state council and a large representation was present. The meeting was a very strong and helpful one. A banquet was served and a miscellaneous program in the afternoon finished a very profitable and enjoyable session, all voting that it is well that the state council exists.

Gen. Knox Chapter, of Thomaston. Membership, 31; 8 have resigned and 4 have been added. The meetings have been of a social and musical nature, light refreshments served. One whist was held which netted more than \$50 to the treasury.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan. This chapter

numbers 23. 2 members have been transferred to other chapters and 1 new one added. On Memorial day the graves of 17 Revolutionary soldiers were decorated, and since, the war record of 9 of these have been verified. The newly elected officers are: Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn; vice-regent, Miss Gertrude S. Weston; secretary, Miss Belle W. Gifford; registrar, Mrs. Fanny J. Cabot; treasurer, Miss Louise H. Cass; alternate, to congress, Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner, has in the past year given three entertainments which were both a social and financial success, contributed generously to the high school fund, and marked 6 graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Their literary work for the past year has been local history, glean- ing much valuable information which they are planning to keep. They have also joined the philanthropic union of their city.

The Hannah Weston Chapter, of Machias, was a year old the 29th of January. This chapter received its charter late in the fall and has assigned for its work the placing of a monument to the memory of Hannah Weston. This seems quite an undertaking for so young a chapter. All material gained has been printed in the local papers and every descendant of Hannah Weston will be asked to contribute large or small sums toward the monument. June 12th will be observed, this being the anniversary of the capture of the Margaretta. Everything is being done to arouse the true spirit of patriotism. The sum of \$250 was raised for Continental Hall.

Koussinoc Chapter, of Augusta, has increased steadily in membership during the past year. This chapter believes in a definite program for their work, and the one gotten out by them is worthy of note. Its topic is "Historic Maine," and the different subjects taken up are as follows: The old Longfellow house of Portland, three important forts on the Kennebec, the old meeting houses in Maine, old Castine and ancient Pemaquid and the Monhegan and Popham colony. Also the celebration of Washington's birthday by a Co-

lonial tea at the home of the honorary member, Mrs. Laura Colman Hill. The money realized from this tea is to help to erect a drinking fountain at the junction of State and Grove streets in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried within the limits of Augusta, a bronze tablet will bring to posterity the names of these heroes. January 11th, this chapter entertained the state council at the James G. Blaine mansion, the home of Governor Hill. Through the hospitality of Mrs. Hill, the council enjoyed one of the most delightful sessions which has marked its history. The guests were greeted at the door of the executive mansion by the inspiring folds of the American flag, and the house was tastefully draped in the national colors. The business meeting included the annual reports of the Maine chapters, state committees and the promoter of children's societies by Miss Bickford, of Biddeford. At one o'clock a most delicious lunch was served, after which toasts were offered by the regent of the entertaining chapter and responded to by officers and guests of the council. It was our pleasure to entertain at this meeting a "Real Daughter," Mrs. James Wixson, whose father fought in the Revolution.

The Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, of Waterville, reports 9 regular meetings, these being held at the different homes of the members. Their study has been American history pertaining chiefly to the Revolutionary period, or a sketch of the life of some ancestor or ancestors. Within the past year 1 member has been transferred, 2 applicants have papers prepared to submit for approval. The sum of \$50 was pledged for the Continental Hall fund and forwarded to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, treasurer general, at Washington. It has lost 2 members and gained 3. A lawn party was given in June and later a series of public whist parties netting them a goodly sum. The gavel used in this chapter is made from the wood of an apple tree that grew on Col. Hayden's farm, and it was more than a hundred years old. The frame of the charter is also taken from a piece of that same tree.

The Mary Dillingham Chapter, of Lewiston, has 47 mem-

bers, 11 new members, 2 deaths and 2 transfers. Its work is for a free public library, having run one for two years, with a subscribers' list of over 400. Their tables are supplied with the best current literature of the day, 40 magazines and papers. 503 books are on its shelves. Through the efforts of the ladies and Mr. Wm. P. Frye, Mr. Carnegie gave the city of Lewiston \$50,000 for a free public library which is in process of construction. The city voted to place one trustee from the chapter upon the board, and Mrs. F. H. Packard was chosen for five years. The free library of this chapter will be open until the new one is ready, when all books will be turned over to the city. This library is open every afternoon and taken care of by members of the chapter. Several social affairs have been held during the year.

The Rebecca Emery Chapter, of Biddeford, numbers 20. It has held its meetings the first Saturday in each month from October till May. 1 member has been added and 1 dropped. The study of local history, which is being written by the chapter historian, has been a great help to this chapter, gleaning much valuable information. We have contributed \$10 to the Continental Hall fund and raised enough to place a monument on old Fort Mary, which will be done in early spring.

The Lady Knox Chapter, of Rockland, has not reported. One of the regents appointed last year in Saco has resigned on account of ill health.

The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has 48 members. 3 are "Real Daughters," one of whom is the mother of the present regent; the father and both grandfathers of this "Real Daughter" were Revolutionary soldiers. Our chapter is not in the vicinity of the earliest settlements of Maine, but its members are much interested in the history of those settlements, having made that their especial study during the current year. These researches have convinced the Daughters that the state of Maine has never appreciated itself historically and has been too long considered as merely an offshoot from Massachusetts. These researches have shown us, too, that

within our borders are many localities of great historical interest and value because of their past and existing relics of that past. We believe that if some of these were in other states they would long ago have been labeled, ticketed and marked "hands off!" We believe that these spots not only ought to be protected but cared for in such a way as to attract attention and to offer opportunities of research and inspiration to students of American history, as well as to gratify the pride of all Maine born people. We have come to believe that old Pemaquid in Lincoln county is one of the most valuable of our possessions—one of the most valuable landmarks, indeed, to be found in New England. We earnestly wish that the people of the state could be aroused to an appreciation of it and could be persuaded to make provision for the proper care of the old fort, or forts, more than once rebuilt upon the same spot. Many other reminders there are, too, of the once prosperous and important settlement which existed there in the earliest days of the struggling colonies. We, as a chapter, have been trying to show our faith by our work and have prepared a circular letter, urging the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and women's clubs in Maine to acquaint themselves with the claims of Pemaquid, hoping in this way to awaken public interest in the matter before the next session of the legislature. An effort will probably be made then to obtain an appropriation for taking care of what is already there and making further excavations. These letters have been sent to every organization of the kind mentioned in the state. It remains to be seen whether any fruit will appear. The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter has done what it could and will do what it can to keep Pemaquid before the people of Maine. Some members of the chapter are non-residents, others are invalids and the names of some have only meant, from the first, the payment of annual dues. But that is good, so far as it goes, and a score or more of members do meet regularly and hold meetings which never seem dull. Previous to this year the chapter had marked the graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity and it

has always observed Washington's birthday in some appropriate way. As to our regular work, it has seemed to us a duty and a pleasure to study history,—the history of the nation, the state and our own city,—and to promote, so far as in us lies, real patriotism; not only the sentiment of love and pride, but practical efforts within our small sphere, to further the interests of county, state and city. This chapter has contributed \$5 to Continental Hall fund.

The state has given the amount of \$217.50 for Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. E. YOULAND,
State Regent.

MARYLAND.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to report continued interest in the work of the society, and a large increase in the membership of the chapters in the state.

The Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent, learning that the grave of General Philip Reed, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, was uncared for and unmarked, at Caulks Creek, Kent county, gave \$50 towards erecting a monument to his memory; also \$100 towards Continental Hall. Regular meetings, historical and social, have been held during the year. A handsome reception was given on the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, at which the regent gave a graphic account of his courtship and wedding. Our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, was present, and made a stirring appeal for the Continental Hall. Membership, 161; resignations, 8; transferred to, 1; deaths, 1; added during the year, 26.

Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore, Miss Lilian Giffin, regent, reports a large increase in the membership—14 having been added during the year, making their membership 50.

Frederick Chapter, Frederick, Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, regent. This chapter has determined to erect a tablet in memory of the twelve justices of the Frederick county court, who pronounced the first decision proclaiming the invalidity of the Stamp Act. Six meetings were held, and the anniversaries of the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill were appropriately observed; also, November 23rd, which is their chapter day, the anniversary of the repudiation of the Stamp Act. The chapter has 33 members, 4 having been received during the past year.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis, Mrs. Louis D. Gassaway, regent, reports that interest in the chapter has greatly increased. Regular historical meetings have been held, many old documents relating to the ancestors of the members being read. The chapter has decided to contribute yearly to the Continental Hall fund. Membership, 20.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE G. THOM,
State Regent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Massachusetts has made steady progress throughout the year with much good work done and much more planned for the future. Five new chapters have been formed and there is a good degree of harmony everywhere. The membership of the state has increased nearly 1,000 during the year. The chapters have reported to the state regent in contributions for various patriotic purposes, \$1,115.23, with some left unreported. Twenty-four "Real Daughters" have been reported from the chapters and the interest throughout the state, especially in the country towns, seems to be on the increase.

Abiah Folger, Franklin, Nantucket.—Members, 28. Paid expenses of delegates to Washington, 1901. Placed tablet over the drinking fountain given by chapter to town.

Abigail Adams, Boston.—Membership, 139. Placed tablet on tomb of Abigail Adams, Quincy, Mass.

Anne Adams Tufts, Somerville.—Membership, 16. Interesting lectures and loan exhibition. Established fund for patriotic purposes. Presented coats-of-arms of 13 original states to grammar school.

Attleboro, organized June 27th, 1901, Attleboro.—Membership, 55.

Betsey Ross, Lawrence.—Membership, 34. Presented a bronze bust of George Washington to high school, cost \$125.

Betty Allen, Northampton.—Membership, 62. Celebrated historical events.

Boston Tea Party, Boston.—Membership, 98. Contributed to Governor Wolcott fund \$24.25. Placed bronze tablet to mark historic old Daggett house.

Bunker Hill, Boston.—Membership, 74. Paid for Paul Revere tablet and for patriotic purposes \$147.45.

Captain Samuel Sprague, Chelsea.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop, Cohasset.—Membership, 58. Have placed pictures in public schools. Interested children in contributing to Governor Wolcott fund. Raised fund for memorial to Revolutionary soldiers of Cohasset.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow, Worcester.—Membership, 68. Have offered three prizes in gold for essays on patriotic subjects to pupils in high schools of Worcester county.

Deborah Sampson, Brockton.—Membership, 209; increase 104. Decorated graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Dorothy Brewer, Waltham.—Membership, 35. Established headquarters and celebrated 5th anniversary.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Greenfield.—Membership, 34. Have additional markers on Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Placed flag in public school and contributed to public library.

Faneuil Hall, Wakefield.—Membership, 76. Presented picture of old frigate Constitution to high school of town. Raised funds to place cabinet to contain historical articles in public library.

Fitchburg, Fitchburg.—Membership, 40. Work: Mark-

ing graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Contributed to city park.

Fort Massachusetts, North Adams.—Membership, 81. Entertained Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution in state conference.

Framingham, Framingham.—Membership, 61. Added \$100 to monument fund. Contributed to Governor Wolcott Memorial fund and to fund to purchase a relic to be presented to Continental Hall by Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. Bound the full number of Lineage Books and loaned to public library.

General Benjamin Lincoln, East Boston.—Membership, 46. Contributed to Governor Wolcott Memorial fund and the McKinley Arch Association. Presented statue of Minerva to East Boston high school. Raised money for gift to Chapman school.

General Israel Putnam, Danvers.

General Joseph Badger, Marlboro.—Membership, 33. Contributed to Governor Wolcott Memorial fund, to Pohick Church and yearly subscription to public library.

Hannah Goddard, Brookline.—Membership, 58. Contributed to Governor Wolcott memorial fund, to sufferers at Jacksonville, Pohick church and to relic fund for Continental Hall. Presented to town of Brookline brass tablet containing names of Revolutionary soldiers at a cost of \$548.

Hannah Winthrop, Cambridge.—Membership, 100. Raised \$50 for Continental Hall fund and contributed to Pohick Church \$10.

Isaiah Thomas, Worcester.

Johanna Aspinwall, Brookline.—Membership, 26. Presented to two public schools in Brookline 18 flags. Also held a field meeting at Old Royal House in Medford.

John Adams, Boston.—Membership, 99. Contributed to John Adams memorial window for Continental Hall, Washington, \$139.92, and did the patriotic work.

John Hancock, Boston.—Membership, 13. Organized February 15, 1901.

Lexington, Lexington.

Lucy Jackson, West Newton.

Lucy Knox, Gloucester.—Membership, 50. Contributions made to Governor Wolcott memorial and markers placed on graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Lydia Cobb, Taunton.—Membership, 88. Contribution to Continental Hall, \$100. Governor Wolcott memorial, \$10, Pohick Church, \$10.

Lydia Darrah, Lowell.—Membership, 20. Organized June 29th, 1901.

Margaret Corbin, Chelsea.—Membership, 35. Held two loan exhibitions of historical objects to assist in paying debt on headquarters.

Martha's Vineyard, Edgartown.—Erected a tablet in memory of the Rev. Thomas Mayhew to mark the "Place on the Wayside," where he parted from the Indians in 1657.

Mary Draper, West Roxbury.—Membership, 61. Raising fund to erect a fountain to mark the homestead of Mary Draper. Members contributed to Governor Wolcott Fund.

Mary Mattoon, Amherst.—Is preparing a book upon the patron saints of the chapter, General Mattoon, and his wife, Mary, whose history has heretofore been very meagre. A portrait of her has been discovered, several relics acquired and headquarters kept open one day of every week.

Mercy Warren, Springfield.—Membership, 264.—Work has been "wholly internal." No patriotic work, no contributions.

Molly Varnum, Lowell.—Membership, 157. Presented bas-relief of Paul Revere's ride to the Bartlett school, a copy of Declaration of Independence to Chelmsford high school. Raising a fund toward public library of Dracut. Have on hand \$2,000.

Old Bay State, Lowell.—Membership, 25. Contributed to McKinley memorial \$10, and to Lowell public library.

Old Colony, Hingham.—Membership, 51. Contributed to Governor Wolcott memorial \$5 and to army relief society \$70.50.

Old Concord, Concord.—Membership, 52. Contributed to Governor Wolcott fund.

Old Newbury, Newburyport.—Membership, 61. Contributed to Governor Wolcott fund \$10, and pictures to the new Jackman school.

Old North Church, Boston.—Membership, 22. No work done.

Old South, Boston.—Membership, 134.—Work has been chiefly on educational lines. Lectures have been given to foreign residents of Boston in their own language. Restored graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Cared for one "Real Daughter" during her last sickness.

Paul Jones, Boston.—Contributed the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to Boston public library. Assisted in various patriotic forms and entertainments.

Paul Revere, Boston.

Peace Party, Pittsfield.—Membership, 59. Prizes given for best historical essay by pupils of the high school. Decorated the graves of 72 soldiers.

Polly Daggett, Boston.—Membership, 13. Sent box of books to Philippines for use of soldiers. Held a sale, the proceeds to assist in education of boys of foreign parentage in Boston.

Prudence Wright, Pepperell.—Membership, 64. Work of year, partial renovation of historical school building and printing of Flag days.

Quequechan, Fall River.—Membership, 75. Presented to public library model of the frigate Constitution. Contributed to Governor Wolcott memorial. Decorated graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Assisted in support of "Real Daughter" in the almshouse.

Samuel Adams, Methuen.—Membership, 85. Contributed to Wood Home for Aged People \$100, to Governor Wolcott memorial \$10. Pledged \$40.23 for restoration of frigate Constitution. Contributed for John G. Whittier statue at Amesbury \$10.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton, Medford.—Membership, 63. Contributed to Governor Wolcott memorial and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to the public library. Pledged a sum for Continental Hall relic, and \$25 for the Women's Relief

Corps. The chapter is working to raise a fund towards the preservation of the Royal House, Medford.

Sea Coast Defence, Vineyard Haven.—Membership, 51. Work has been towards raising money to erect a building.

Submit Clark, Easthampton.—Membership, 23. Observed patriotic days.

Susannah Tufts, Weymouth.—Membership, 24. Contributed to maternity hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico. Contributed to the Governor Wolcott memorial and to Pohick Church.

The Liberty Tree, Boston.—Membership, 26. Has contributed to the Civil Service Association and to the Pohick Church. Is interested in the purchase and preservation of the Old Royal House.

Uxbridge, Uxbridge.—Membership, 16.

Warren and Prescott, Boston.—Has contributed generously to worthy objects. The historian has a supplementary Lineage Book in connection with the members of chapters.

Watertown, Watertown.—Membership, 43. Contributed to restoration of schools in Galveston. Raised funds for purchase of pictures for public schools and contributed to the Governor Wolcott memorial.

Colonel Henshaw, Leicester.—Organized 1901.

Leominster, Leominster.—Membership, 12. Organized November 14th, 1901.

Real Daughters.—Lucy Knox, 1; Prudence Wright, 2; Molly Varnum, 1; Boston Tea Party, 3; Colonel Timothy Bigelow, 1; Dorothy Q. Hancock, 3; Mercy Warren, 7; Old South, 3.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. WINSLOW,
State Regent.

MICHIGAN.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: At the end of my first year's work I will require

less than three minutes (the allotted time) to report the appointment of two new regents, Mrs. Janette, of Lexington, Mrs. F. P. Kneeland, of St. Louis; the re-appointment of Mrs. Stearns, of Kalamazoo. These ladies are full of the enthusiasm requisite to all successful work. So we have great reason to hope that through their efforts the coming year will see many desirable additions to our membership. I have also sent in the names of a fine woman in Marquette, who has consented to attempt the formation of a chapter in that city. Her name is withheld until confirmation of our board is granted. The chapters formed by my most capable predecessor, the pioneer of Daughters of the American Revolution work in our state, Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards, have increased largely the past year, in some cases phenomenally, so that one chapter numbers 275, the smallest 15.

Various plans have been adopted to further patriotism and carry out the objects of the National Society. Lectures by learned professors have done much to augment the Daughters' ideals, and plans are forming for educational work as so successfully carried out in our sister state, Ohio. Michigan has no historical spots to mark, so the Daughters there feel their allotted task must be the fostering of patriotism through education to young and old as necessity demands and thus we hope to add strength and perpetuity to the beloved country given to us by our Revolutionary fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

IRENE W. CHITTENDEN,
State Regent.

MINNESOTA,

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit to you my second and last report as state regent of Minnesota.

As we glance at the record of our society the past year we find occasion for both rejoicing and sadness. We recall the enthusiasm of many pleasant meetings, the instructive papers

to which we have listened with interest and profit, and the generous hospitality of our members. But our hearts are saddened as we remember with sincere sorrow the dear faces of those of our number who have passed on to the better land.

The annual state conference was held in the Park Congregational Church of St. Paul, on November 16th, at half after ten. It was the largest and most successful meeting thus far in our history. Reports given by the chapter regents were very encouraging and satisfactory, showing excellent work throughout the state. The fine patriotic music by Mrs. R. R. Dorr, with an accomplished quartette, gave inspiration to the program.

Resolutions of condolence were offered in memory of Mrs. John Q. Adams, our lamented ex-vice-president general, Mrs. Nancy S. McDonald, a "Real Daughter," and others, who had left us since our last conference.

An eloquent address by Governor Van Sant was a pleasant incident of the meeting. A reception and luncheon followed, when the state regent as hostess, assisted by Governor Van Sant and Mrs. Van Sant, Mrs. Jewett, our faithful vice-president general, and the chapter regents, welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution and guests. Patriotic selections were rendered by Miss Hope's mandolin orchestra during the afternoon.

The St. Paul Chapter, Mrs. E. R. Sanford, regent, has now 190 members, with 5 life members and 1 "Real Daughter." The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated as usual. The meeting was held at the White Bear Yacht Club House, at Dellwood. The chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. Stevenson, our former president general, and a number of the Sons of the American Revolution, who with other distinguished guests were invited to be present. A stirring address by the Reverend Dr. Bushnell, of Minneapolis, and appropriate music added to the charm of the delightful scenery, making it a meeting long to be remembered. This chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization on the 12th of October. An in-

teresting program was arranged, the state regent reading a brief sketch of its history. The chapter sends \$25 to the Continental Hall fund each year.

The Minneapolis Chapter, Mrs. Robert Stratton, regent, has the 100 members to which the chapter is limited, and it has held 13 chapter and 14 board meetings the past year. Mrs. E. Torrance, our ex-state regent, is a valued member of this chapter. It is doing splendid work—having furnished a room in the “Jones-Harrison Home for Old Ladies,” and established a traveling library including many volumes, on colonial history.

The Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis, Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, regent, has 119 members, with 16 on the waiting list. Eight meetings of the chapter have been held during the year with numerous meetings of the educational committee. \$25 were given towards the restoration of the Pohick Church of Virginia, \$100 for educational work done in Minneapolis, \$15 for a flag and pole placed in one of the vacation school grounds, where the flag was raised each morning and lowered each night by the children of the playground. The chapter has felt that having no Revolutionary history to commemorate it should stand for historic education. Twelve meetings have been held in various mission chapels and settlements throughout the city. Thus is shown the earnest work of this chapter, which is an example worthy of imitation by many chapters in our country.

The Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Mrs. John Knuppe, regent, has the 50 members to which it is limited. Eight meetings have been held during the past year, with a regular course of study, “Women of the Revolution.” The historian’s report has kept alive interest in the general affairs of the society. The outside life of the chapter has taken two forms, one a constant effort to raise money for a monument to Nathan Hale; the other, awarding prizes for the best essays on the chapter hero, Nathan Hale, written by eighth grade pupils in the schools. The chapter is noted for its hospitality and has entertained officers and members of other chapters on several occasions. The Nathan Hale

Chapter sends \$20 to the Continental Hall fund—\$10 from the chapter and \$10 the gift of one of its members.

The Greysolon-du-Lhut Chapter, of Duluth, Mrs. W. A. McGonagle, regent, has 20 members, and is doing excellent work in the study of American history. This chapter is pledged to place a window in the new Carnegie library building, which is to cost \$700—a stupendous undertaking for so small a chapter, but we expect to see it successful, for the ladies of this chapter are equal in energy and ability to accomplish all they undertake.

The Daughters of Liberty Chapter, of Duluth, Mrs. E. M. Markell, regent, has 34 members and one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Anna Hammond, a centenarian. The members report a most satisfactory and profitable year. They are studying Fisk's Critical Period, with lessons full of interest. Their energies are directed toward furnishing a room in the new St. Luke's hospital now nearing completion. Their expenditure will exceed \$200, and we feel they are deserving of much commendation for their creditable work in this and every direction.

The Charter Oak Chapter, of Faribault, Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed, regent, has 18 members. The subject of study has been "Heroes of the Revolution" at their monthly meetings, with great success in attendance and interest. A \$5 prize is given to the high school for the best essay on the early history of Faribault. A set of books on Revolutionary history was also given to the public library. Thus this chapter is busy with study and helping on the good work of historical education.

The Wenonah Chapter, of Winona, Mrs. S. R. Van Sant, regent, reports 16 new members, completing the limited membership of 50, with 8 applicants on the waiting list, and 2 "Real Daughters." In Woodlawn cemetery at Winona there is a grave of a Revolutionary soldier who died and was buried there in 1857. His tomb is properly marked and on Memorial day the Wenonah Chapter arranges that the grave of this brave soldier has its share of floral tributes with the honored veterans of later wars. Historical prizes are

given to the schools in Winona, amounting to \$40 annually. The chapter meetings have been most successful with varied and enthusiastic programs. A Colonial party was given at the residence of the regent, Mrs. F. A. Rising, on Washington's birthday, in 1901. It was a very unique and pleasant occasion. Many of the gowns were from one to two hundred years old and all the details were successfully carried out, making the affair one not to be forgotten by those present.

The Distaff Chapter, of St. Paul, Mrs. J. W. Bishop, regent, has 59 members, holding 4 meetings a year, in September, December, April, and the annual meeting in June. The September meeting was in memory of Mrs. Adams, held at the club house at White Bear Lake. The December meeting, the first in a series of three devoted to the study of Minnesota: First, territorial and early history; second, Indian history; third, state history to date. Much interest is shown in the subject. This chapter always contributes both time and money for various objects of patriotic interest in our city.

The Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls, Mrs. E. C. Shonts, regent, numbers 12. Subjects of study have been "Colonial Towns and Cities." Valuable sets of books have been given to the public library on Revolutionary history, and prizes established to be given away for the best essays in the high school on given Colonial subjects. It is a great satisfaction to find this chapter, far removed from all the other chapters in the state, so well in touch with the aims and work of our society.

The Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato, Miss Brewster, regent, has 17 members, one of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallingford, is a "Real Daughter." The chapter and a large number of guests were delightfully entertained at the residence of the vice-regent, Mrs. E. S. Hawes, on February 22nd last year, and several ladies have since forwarded their papers to be approved by the National Society, showing the good results of the enthusiasm created by that patriotic meeting. This chapter holds monthly meetings and offers a prize for the best essay on George Washington. All child-

ren in the seventh grade in the Mankato schools are given the opportunity of competing for this prize, which is to be awarded on Washington's birthday. The chapter has several non-resident members, which leaves the active membership small, and the earnest study and patriotic work done is worthy of hearty commendation.

The Monument Chapter, of Minneapolis, Mrs. O. C. Wyman, regent, completed its first year December 11th, with a membership of 26, and five other sets of papers awaiting verification at Washington. Seven meetings have been held and most interesting programs have been enjoyed. Subject of study has been Colonial history. Several valuable papers have been prepared on assigned topics, showing careful research and intelligent study. The especial line of work has been to interest the children of the public schools of the city in Revolutionary heroes. A plan was adopted which has been very successful, asking all the pupils of the eighth grade to send by letter their choice of the hero to be first honored by the chapter. The best letters to receive prizes of a flag for the school and books, the letters to be published in the *Minneapolis Journal* on February 22nd. This chapter, although the last to be organized in the state, is not behind in its work or high ideals in patriotism.

Again I have the pleasure to report a most satisfactory and harmonious condition of all the chapters in our state.

In retiring from the office of state regent, I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the courtesy of the National Board of Management during my association with it, as also of the loyal and affectionate consideration of every member of the society in Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY J. MONTFORT,
State Regent.

MISSISSIPPI.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: In presenting this, my second report, I feel that I

have much more cause for hope of progress in our society work than there was one year ago. One new chapter of 15 charter members and 9 more application papers waiting verification was organized in Jackson, Mississippi on November 30th, 1901. In Holly Springs there is a chapter almost ready to be organized and I am quite sure that before another congress meets we shall have a flourishing one in Vicksburg. In my own chapter there is much more interest taken and quite a number of blanks have been issued lately to those desiring to join it. Last May I went to Jackson and met many of the ladies wishing to become members of the chapter Mrs. Howe was getting up there, going from Jackson to Holly Springs, where I tried to arouse some interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution. I went also to Oxford and met there the David Reese Chapter and talked to them of the great work being done by our society. Last November I went again to Jackson and was present at the organization meeting of the Ralph Humphries Chapter. I have written numberless letters of inquiry, have sent out a good many application papers and copies of the constitution and by-laws to those asking for them. Taking it altogether, it has not been an unsuccessful year and there is reason to believe that the coming one will show better results still. My first year as state regent was most unfruitful for I had to learn how to do my work. What has been accomplished is because the lessons taught in 1900 have helped me much. I found that one could not enter a new office, totally lacking in experience, and have one's work succeed. Now, at the end of my second year of the state regency, I am far better fitted for the work I have to do than it was possible for me to be in February, 1900. My hope is strong that in the coming year and with the assistance of my state vice-regent much more will be accomplished. Mrs. Howe, the capable and enthusiastic regent of the Ralph Humphries Chapter, of Jackson, has been nominated as state vice-regent, and I am confident that through her energy and interest in the society we shall increase largely in the coming year. There are many things to come up at this Eleventh

Congress, but none of greater importance than the question of the basis of state or chapter representation. To us far away states, with small membership, it would be simply ruin to give us one delegate for every two hundred and fifty members, for it is doubtful if there are that number in several states. To allow every chapter to be represented by its regent would give each a personal interest. Being present at the congresses, with the right to speak and vote, is most helpful to us who live in small towns and villages. Nothing can ever take the place of personal experience; we must go and see and hear for ourselves. Then we come back with an intelligent and enlarged idea of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. In my own state there are not two hundred altogether, including the chapters and the members-at-large, so that we could have no representative but the state regent. If the three organized chapters can send their regents and alternates we should be entitled to seven representatives, living in different parts of the state. And seven people can arouse just seven times more interest than one person can. It is to be hoped that some plan will be decided upon which will allow the states with small membership a delegate other than their state regent. There are a number of ladies in Mississippi who belong to chapters in states not their own. Before another year comes around I hope to have them organizing chapters in their own towns or belonging to the ones already formed in their state. I cannot close my report without thanking the National officers for their unfailing courtesy to me in the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL,
State Regent.

MISSOURI.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Missouri's regent will find it a hard task to tell in the space of three minutes all phases of her Daughters' prosperity.

This word prosperity is used in its broadest sense, for not only has the roll call in the state increased until the number of its Daughters is more than six hundred, but better still—perfect peace and unity reigns amongst its chapters. The Missouri Daughters are looking forward to and working for the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase of the United States. They beg that you bear in mind that as providence has placed them in the very heart of the continent, they are preparing a welcome for you in their hearts and homes at the world's fair of 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. SHIELDS,
State Regent.

MONTANA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is slowly increasing in our state. The Silver Bow Chapter, in Butte, is the only chapter. It has a membership of 26, having this year gained four new members and transferred two to the National Society, they having been appointed chapter regents, Mrs. Elizabeth Barret for Helena, and Mrs. Harriet Traphagen for Bozeman. Although our chapter is small the members are ever ready for patriotic work—here extending a helping hand in various directions. They have added \$71 to the Memorial Fountain fund, which now amounts to nearly \$400. Boxes of books have been sent to the Old Soldiers' Home in Columbia Falls, Montana. This year the chapter has given \$20 to the Continental Hall fund. Several pieces of Continental money have been given the chapter by General Kessler, of the late Spanish-American war. The chapter held its annual meeting on Forefather's day, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Ella Renisch; vice-regent, Mrs. Verna Young; secretary, Mrs. Mabel Morley; treasurer, Mrs. Amelia Mitchell; registrar, Mrs. Jane Moore; historian, Mrs. Luella Kern. In the Silver Bow Chapter a systematic study of Colonial and

Revolutionary history has been followed at each monthly meeting and the members have taken an active part in the celebration of patriotic days.

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE S. TALLANT,
State Regent.

NEBRASKA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit the following report for Nebraska:

The growth of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska during the past year has been limited mainly to the two chapters already organized, the chapters in Omaha and in Lincoln. In the smaller towns ladies generally prefer to become members of these two chapters already organized rather than to undertake the organization of new. Exceptions are Mrs. C. F. Steele, of Fairbury, and Mrs. H. C. Ostein, of St. Paul, who have accepted regencies for their districts.

The only town outside of Omaha and Lincoln positively known to have the requisite number eligible to the society to constitute a chapter is the town of Beatrice. No organization has as yet been perfected here however.

The Omaha Chapter under its efficient regent, Mrs. A. Allee, has increased in strength and numbers, having at present 101 members. At its annual meeting in January the chapter decided to study the territorial history of Nebraska with a view to marking some historic spots.

The Deborah Avery Chapter of Lincoln, which until this year has led in numbers, has lost some members by transfer to chapters in other states. Both Nebraska chapters are pleased with the work of former years and continue to offer prizes in the public schools for essays on assigned subjects. On December 4, the anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers, the Deborah Avery Chapter entertained the Ne-

braska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and on the evening of Forefather's day the Omaha Chapter gave a notable banquet to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska at the Millard hotel. This interchange of courtesies has done much to increase the interest in the two organizations.

Respectfully submitted.

LAURA B. POUND.

State Regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I bring you hearty greetings from New Hampshire's sixteen chapters.

The Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, of Epping, is only four months old. Among its members is a direct descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It holds monthly meetings, and is beginning the study of the history of New Hampshire.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter, of Hillsboro Bridge, holds monthly meetings. It has continued this year its cemetery work and has caused a large number of headstones to be put in place, and has put in good condition many of the graves in the cemeteries, including that of Eunice Baldwin for whom the chapter was named. It has also placed a fine bronze tablet to the memory of eight of Hillsboro's soldiers who lie in unknown graves, and has marked three graves hitherto unmarked. Throughout the year this chapter has had in its membership one "Real Daughter," Eliza Hamilton Haslet. But within a few days this communication has come to me from this chapter: "I write to inform you of the death of our 'Real Daughter,' Mrs. Eliza Hamilton Haslet. * * * She died quite suddenly, February 9th, aged 81 years and 2 months. This is the first time our little chapter has lost a member by death. Mrs. Haslet was a devoted member so far as her strength would allow and will be greatly missed."

Milford Chapter, of Milford, has placed markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. It has given the Lineage Books to the public library of Milford, has sent a copy of the history of the town of Milford, recently published, to the Daughters of the American Revolution library in Washington, and has contributed to the erection of the memorial pillar at Temple, New Hampshire. On Memorial day it placed wreaths and flags upon the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution. The chapter continues the systematic study of the history of the United States begun four years ago.

Anna Stickney Chapter, of North Conway, has lost some members by removal and by death and has had many discouragements during the past four years. It is bravely struggling to maintain itself and to increase its membership, hoping to report better things in the future.

Reprisal Chapter, of Newport, holds regular monthly meetings, and two special meetings of a social nature each year. It has worked during the year in marking and preserving the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. It is endeavoring to secure Wilmarth Park, a beautiful grove near Newport, for public use.

Elsa Cilley Chapter, of Nottingham, has erected a boulder with a fine bronze plate inserted in memory of Captain Joseph Cilley, and placed a marker at the foot of Rattlesnake Hill on the site where Captain Joseph Cilley and his wife, Elsa, built their first house, a simple log cabin. The boulder was dedicated with appropriate exercises, early in September, the celebration being attended by a distinguished gathering of citizens of New Hampshire and neighboring states. The chapter has also presented a loving cup to its past regent, Miss Elizabeth Williams Cilley, in appreciation of her services.

Buntin Chapter, of Pembroke, in its course of study this year has taken up the noted women of Revolutionary times. Markers have been purchased for the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers of Pembroke, Hooksett and Allenstown.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, of Nashua, has recently held

its "Colonial Party," this being a regular feature of the work of the chapter. It reports interesting meetings, outings to Pelham, New Hampshire, Salem and Concord, Massachusetts. In May it attended the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of its "Real Daughter," Mrs. Catherine Steele. It has given the history of the town of Dunstable to the Daughters of the American Revolution library, at Washington. During the year the chapter has marked the sites of three of the early churches of Nashua, which were erected, respectively, in 1747, 1754 and 1812. Public exercises were held November 4th, the 89th anniversary of the dedication of the church of 1812. It has lost by death a beloved member, Mrs. Adelaide Stevens, widow of General Aaron F. Stevens.

Liberty Chapter, of Tilton, upon the occasion of the dedication of the graded school building, presented to the school a handsome oak table for use in the assembly hall. The registrar of the chapter presented a finely framed document giving an account of the origin of the American flag, and a genealogy of the Washington family. The vice-regent gave an historical address to the higher classes of the graded school and presented each pupil with a small historical picture. In conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic, the chapter decorated the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution upon Memorial day.

Molly Reid Chapter, of Derry, has held ten meetings during the year, and has contributed to the erection of the memorial pillar at Temple, New Hampshire.

Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, has lost by death during the year one non-resident member, Louisa Hoar Harris, a "Real Daughter," and one resident member, Sarah E. Joslin Kingsbury. Its membership is limited to fifty resident members, but it has a long waiting list. In its membership is one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Isabella Litchfield Sturtevant, who is a direct descendant of Thomas Clark, the mate of the Mayflower. She is also a charter member of the National Society. From the chapter fund \$10 has been contributed towards the parish church of George Washington at Alexandria and \$30 for placing in the public library a tablet to

commemorate the departure of the soldiers of the Revolution; for this latter purpose the chapter raised also, by entertainments \$135. At the last meeting of the chapter it was presented with a teak wood gavel made of wood taken from the Spanish warship, *Reina Mercedes*.

The Exeter Chapter, of Exeter, holds eight meetings each year. Its subject this year has been "The Olden Time." It has marked five historic places with slate tablets, properly inscribed, the places being the old "Garrison House," the state treasury, Washington's headquarters, the birthplace of Lewis Cass, and the site of the home of Enoch Poor.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, meets nine times each year, having historical papers and discussions at each meeting. It has built a granite retaining wall along the front of the lot upon which stood the first parish church, erected shortly after the first settlement in the town in 1623. It proposes to insert a bronze tablet properly inscribed at an early date. It has contributed towards the erection of the memorial pillar at Temple, New Hampshire.

Samuel Ashley Chapter of Claremont, holds ten regular meetings during the year. Prizes were offered again this year to the pupils in the high school and the grammar school for the best essays upon the following subjects: "The Declaration of Independence," and "The History of Our Flag." A greatly increased interest was shown by the pupils, the number of contestants being double that of last year. By a pleasant coincidence, the 19th of April, 1901, besides being the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, was also the birthday of the vice-regent and the silver wedding day of the regent of the chapter, and these events were celebrated together by a reception. The chapter has voted to contribute \$10 towards the Continental Hall fund.

Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester, has a membership of 100 including two "Real Daughters" and one honorary member, Mrs. Eliza Stark Robie, a granddaughter of General John Stark. It has presented to the high school books to the value of \$35 and has contributed \$100 to the Continental Hall fund. The chapter has lost by death one of its

loved and honored members, Mrs. Person C. Cheney, late vice-president general of the National Society. Of dignified presence, gracious manners and unerring judgment, she was a power in the order—a loss to the National Society as well as to our own chapter.

Rumford Chapter, of Concord, has held four meetings during the year. At the request of the state regent this chapter entertained the first state conference of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution on February 5th, 1902. Nearly every chapter was represented by regent and delegate, and reports were received from every chapter. To the marked enthusiasm of the conference and to the great enjoyment of the delegates attending it the perfect hospitality of the Rumford Chapter contributed in unstinted measure.

In submitting this report the state regent wishes to express her appreciation of the unfailing and sympathetic cooperation of all the chapters of the state; assistance rendered by the former state regent, Mrs. Georgia B. Carpenter, in transmitting the data in her possession, and her readiness to help in every way; and the kindly and unbounded helpfulness of the officers of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. MURKLAND,
State Regent.

NEW JERSEY.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I greet you in the name of the Daughters of New Jersey, and desire to express our appreciation of your untiring courtesy, adding stimulus to our enthusiasm and preserving harmony and cordial relations so essential to success.

On the death of our beloved president, September 14th, knowing well the heart of our society, I sent the following message to Mrs. McKinley: "The Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution of New Jersey offer unto you our tender love and profound sympathy, your loss our loss, your grief our grief. May the everlasting arms of Mercy enfold you. E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent."

Two state meetings have been held, one at Sea Girt, honored by the presence of our gracious president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, who made an earnest appeal in the interests of Continental Hall. The other, a pilgrimage to old Tennant Church, Mollie Pitcher's well, and Monmouth battlefield. Both functions were ably reported in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, September, page 293, October, page 417, and December, page 618.

The state regent always calls the chapter regents together every January for conference and the transaction of important business. The society especially in and near Trenton are working hard for the purchase and restoration of Trenton barracks built in 1758, first occupied by a company of Highlanders, later by Hessians, German Yagers, and Continental troops. Of the \$7,000 required all but \$700 has been raised, and as will be seen each chapter is carrying on its own individual work. Several chapters are almost ready for organization and there has been a steady increase of membership.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, reports 40 members but no especial work.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton, reports Wallace house, \$5.00; Mrs. Breese in name of chapter, cups to the old ladies in barracks, \$3.50; fair for benefit of barracks, \$75; check from regent Mrs. Hook to Wallace house, \$17; to Rocky Hill, \$5; to Trenton barracks fund, \$50; Mrs. Breese a large sum. Mrs. Breese was elected on January 14th to succeed Mrs. Hook as regent.

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton, reports two meetings: one May 6th at the home of the regent, followed by a luncheon; the other January 9, 1902. The treasurer reports six resignations and one transfer. The officers remain the same as last year with the exception of vice-regent, Mrs. William L. Dayton, succeeding Miss Elinor B. Green, resigned, and

Miss Katherine Pennington, vice, Mrs. N. R. Montgomery, resigned. At the last meeting voted a contribution of \$100 to Trenton barrack fund. On January 24th treasurer reported balance on hand, \$136.18; receipts from annual dues 1901, \$56; total receipts for 1901, \$192.18; disbursed, \$46.36. In addition to this there is the interest on money in bank. At the present time there are 25 members; Miss Helen B. Croon, regent.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, continue prizes of \$5 and \$2 to the public school. Contributed \$8 to Wallace house; \$8 Trenton barrack fund; primers to Philippines, and \$27.10 to Continental Hall fund, proceeds of a tea on Washington's wedding day anniversary. A flourishing Children's Society, Nathan Hale, is under the auspices of this chapter.

Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton, has confined its work to the Trenton barracks with large results.

Col. Lowrey, Flemington, gave \$25.00 to Continental Hall, \$5.00 to send primers to the Philippines and took bricks to help Trenton barrack fund. Have our by-laws printed and in the near future hope to place a tablet on our historic house. Our state regent presented our charter formally and has been with us on three occasions.

Continental Chapter, Plainfield, has held few meetings owing to sickness and bereavements, but continues its legitimate work. Amount in treasury \$146, part of which is a special Washington Rock fund.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, has held six meetings, average attendance of 22, gaining 6 members and losing 1 by transfer. At the annual December meeting there was \$24.96 in the treasury. Our gifts, \$10 to Trenton barracks and a collection of \$65 for Continental Hall. The educational work of the chapter continues: two prizes have been given, subject, "A Hero or Heroine of the Revolution." The essays were written by the "9" grade public school. The chapter also continues giving once a month evening entertainments in the Maple avenue school which is situated in that part of town where the poorer children live and we are

pleased to notice that not only the mothers, but the fathers attend these meetings, having an attendance sometimes as high as 350. The line of these meetings is not only to entertain but instruct.

Essex Chapter, East Orange, 28 members. Had 2 lectures on Revolutionary subjects. Received \$18, expended, Continental Hall fund, \$93; Trenton barracks, \$14.20; other expenses including primers to Cuba, \$2; state regent, \$3.40; incidentals, \$50. Held 7 meetings and gave a reception to the federation of clubs which met in East Orange in October.

General David Foreman Chapter, Trenton, has held fewer meetings than usual, but is especially interested in the purchase of Trenton barracks. A silver tea was held at the home of one of the members. An entertainment held earlier in the year and gifts enabled us to give to this object \$200, not including a porch fair held by a few little girls which netted \$70. \$10 was given to Continental Hall. Mrs. Moses, the founder of this chapter has been made life regent.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville, has held 9 regular meetings. Three new members have been added to the roll. Last May "A Mystery Tea" was given at the Wallace house by the chapter and passed off so delightfully the chapter was asked to repeat, but as yet have not. The cash received was used to restore the dining-room. A beautiful old style paper adds greatly to the beauty of the room and the corner closet filled with pieces of antique china and pewter. A hallowe'en party was also given by the members of the chapter. The house lighted by candles and open fires made all a scene of "ye olden time." The success financially was very creditable and the cash raised was used to frame 8 rare old steel engravings (historical) presented by Mrs. Hiram Deats, of Flemington. They were framed by Knoedler & Co. in old San Domingo mahogany. This winter at the meetings after the routine business we sew rags for a carpet for the dining-room in Wallace house. A course of reading in United States history has also been

arranged by the literary committee. The chapter has offered a prize of \$5 in gold to the pupils in the public school for proficiency in United States history. Continues subscriptions of the AMERICAN MONTHLY and the *Spirit of '76*; annual contributions to various patriotic societies, and have kindly made their regent a member of the woman's New Jersey historical society branch, which she highly appreciates. As the chapter had given several entertainments the past year, it was deemed unwise to undertake another on Washington's wedding day, but hope in the near future to contribute again to Continental Hall fund. About \$200 has been given and raised the past year.

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, reports 2 chapter and 4 board meetings, 8 new members, 4 married, 1 transferred to the National Society, 1 death. Two luncheons, April and October. All demands upon the chapter have been met and it is in a flourishing condition. \$23 to Continental Hall and other disbursements amounting to \$148.58.

General Mercer Chapter, Trenton, has held four business meetings. At one the registrar presented the chapter with a gavel suitably inscribed. At that meeting the historian asked permission to purchase a book large enough to keep the records and lines of fifty members. It is a work of art and in view of her interest the chapter has made her life historian. A commemorative tea was held on the anniversary of the death of General Mercer. An able paper was read, a copy of it and his photograph given to the Princeton library. Two entertainments were also held; one on Flag day and on General Washington's wedding day. The founder and regent has been made a life regent (Mrs. Stull).

Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield, has had four regular meetings. Much interest was created by the article of Mrs. Isaac Pennypacker on "The Old Tavern at Haddonfield and its historic setting" read at the unveiling of the tablet on the American House. At a cost of \$35.00 the chapter had it printed for preservation. The chapter also feels that it has accomplished something in the rebinding of an old pamphlet

on Camden and Gloucester Counties written in 1842 by Isaac Mickle. Some attempt has been made to become better informed on the legal status of women and for more than three months ten members met fortnightly for the study of that subject. We have received during the year \$186.59 and disbursed \$186.75. 3 members have resigned, 3 new ones joined, 3 new applications just received, 1 has become a life member, present membership, 32.

Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick. Our annual election was held in November resulting in the re-election of all the old officers. Continue our \$5 prize in the public schools for highest average in United States history. Sent forty school books to Mrs. Oglesby for the Philippines. Made a contribution to Pohick Church, Virginia, where Washington worshiped and was a vestryman. Purchased stones in the Trenton barracks. We are and always will be interested in the Wallace house, Somerville, having a room there. At our Colonial tea on the anniversary of General and Mrs. Washington's marriage, we made a goodly sum, giving \$30 to Continental Hall and adding \$10 to a sum which we have in the bank for a memorial window in Continental Hall. The refreshments were of the Colonial style and a beautiful yellow silk gown hand painted with roses and butterflies was worn by Miss Ogilby who inherited it from her ancestress Mrs. Belcher, wife of Gov. Belcher, Colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1729-1741, later of New Jersey, 1747. The waist is cut square, skirt with flowing court train and was worn first at the inaugural ball of our first Colonial Governor Belcher.

Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank, placed a bronze tablet on Tennent church built in 1752 on the site of a smaller church which is still kept in its quaint original fashion, high pulpit and sounding board, narrow communion table around which Brainerd gathered his Indian converts and William Tennent was pastor for many years. The church is situated just off the battlefield of Monmouth and many of the slain rest in the churchyard, among them Colonel Monckton of the British army. Tablet bears this inscription:

1778—1901.

In grateful remembrance
of Patriots who, on Sabbath June 28, 1778,
gained the victory, which was the turning point
In the War for Independence
and to mark a memorable spot on
The Battlefield of Monmouth.

This tablet is placed by Monmouth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September 26, 1901.

This Chapter has one "Real Daughter."

Morristown Chapter, Morristown, is working with a view to marking more historic spots in its vicinity and to publish a book describing them. Finances are in good condition.

Nassau Chapter, Camden. Number of meetings, 4 regular, 2 special. Contributed to Continental Hall, \$20; Trenton barrack, annually, \$5; school books, Philippines, \$3. Three new members. On November 11th elected Mrs. Mary Ayres Godfrey regent to succeed Miss McKeen.

Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark. On January 15th the annual meeting was held. An address was delivered by the Rev. Whitney Allen; letters were read from Jonathan W. Roberts, president of the historical society, Miss Batcheller, state regent, Mrs. Hughs Oliphant, Trenton, and Mrs. Walworth. The annual breakfast was served at the country club; the guests were received by the chapter regent, state regent and former state regent, Mrs. Depue. Miss Batcheller, state regent, Miss Alice Morse Earle, Miss Mary McKeen and Mrs. J. H. Mott responded to the toasts. Contributed to Tempe Wicke for primers, \$10; Continental Hall, \$120; Mt. Vernon Association, \$10; Trenton barrack fund, \$15; New Jersey historical society, \$25; balance on hand, \$103.66. Number of members, 136.

Oak Tree Chapter, Salem. Eleven meetings have been held during the year. Many interesting papers have been read; an account of the massacre at Hancocks Bridge, etc., etc. A Revolutionary cannon has been rescued from oblivion, polished and mounted in the public square, Italian make with royal coat-of-arms cut thereon. Our first acquisition was a handsome gavel and block cut from the historical oak

from which our chapter is named. We have given to Trenton barracks, \$5; Continental Hall, \$20; and entertained the school teachers of Salem.

Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City, has held ten monthly meetings at the homes of the members. February 14th a patriotic luncheon was given. Mrs. Romaine, registrar, resigned because of removal from the city and was honored by a luncheon given by the regent. The chapter limit of fifty has been reached. On April 20th a breakfast commemorative of the third anniversary of our organization was given at Delmonico's. Mrs. Fairbanks, president general, Mrs. Crossman, vice-president general, Miss Batcheller, state regent and other prominent ladies graced the platform. In October a general meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Solon Palmer. Miss Batcheller, state regent, Miss Lathrop, historian of New York City Chapter, Mrs. Phebe Hanford were guests of honor. Mr. Louis Ames, Son of the American Revolution, gave a very interesting address. The chapter is studying New Jersey in the Revolution and a committee has been formed to take active measures toward marking an appropriate Revolutionary spot. Given to barrack fund, \$37; Continental Hall, \$25 by the regent, Mrs. Bedle. The treasurer reports balance of \$106.97 on hand. Gave an ivory gavel mounted in gold to the regent, appropriately inscribed.

Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg, is making fancy articles to increase its fund and is wide awake and energetic. Gave a large box of primers and books to the Philippines.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton. Treasurer reports \$69 from dues and initiation fees. One-half went to the National Society and one-half to Rocky Hill headquarters. It is the plan of our chapter to have monthly meetings at the homes of the members, at which papers on various subjects have been read, such as "John Jay, a record of his life and works." "Winter of the Revolution." It is the desire of the regent that we undertake the special study of localities in and about Princeton which are intimately associated with the Revolutionary period. In addition to the well known battlefield,

Washington's headquarters at Rocky Hill, Morven, Quaker Meeting House, Tusculum, Mercer House and others, may well repay careful study and investigation. We have noticed the recommendation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to give a tea on Washington's wedding day for the benefit of Continental Hall, but in as much as our regent, Mrs. Swann, has already given three hundred dollars in the name of Princeton Chapter we decided to place any funds we may have in the headquarters hoping in time to realize a Colonial kitchen. The contributions are as follows: Trent Chapter furnished one room; Mrs. Livingston presented handsome table, one sideboard, one writing desk, six mahogany chairs, one pair iron andirons; Mrs. Dahlgren, one large mahogany table; Buff and Blue Chapter, china, silver spoons; Mrs. W. A. Roebling, \$50 each year, three years; Broad Seal, \$5 a year; Mrs. F. Roebling carved mahogany side-board; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, two chairs and other articles.

Tempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt, has one "Real Daughter." Principal work has been collecting and sending school books to the children in the Philippines in response to an appeal from Col. James Parker. Gracious acknowledgment from the librarian at Manila tell us the gift was very acceptable. The spring meeting of the Daughters of our state was held here, Mrs. Fairbanks and other distinguished guests graced it with their presence. His excellency, Gov. Voorhees honored us by placing the official carriage at the state encampment at our disposal; flying the state flag on the grounds and loaning other flags.

Trent Chapter, Trenton, during the year has raised \$303 toward the Trenton barrack fund; \$10 to Young Men's Christian Association in Philippines; has formed an army section in the chapter; pledged to give at least \$25 to the army relief society; has given to Rocky Hill headquarters a heavy oak board handsomely carved with the name of the chapter "Trent" designed to hang over the door of our room. Interest in the chapter work continues unabated and we anticipate still greater efforts in the coming year.

At the regent's meeting in January, Mrs. A. R. Bedle was presented as New Jersey's candidate for vice-president general; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller was chosen for the fourth term as state regent and Miss E. S. Herbert to fill the new office of state vice-regent. There being no other nominations the secretary in each instance was instructed to cast the ballot. Such is the record of New Jersey most respectfully submitted with renewed assurances of her loyalty and devotion, and yet the state regent feels that her report would be incomplete without an expression of heartfelt appreciation of the loving fealty of her "Daughters" to herself.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
State Regent.

NEW YORK.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is my pleasure again to report to you the work of the "Banner State" of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to show you that with increasing membership, an ever increasing amount of work and deep interest are being shown throughout the state.

There are three more chapters on the roll than were reported at this time last year: General James Madison Chapter, in Madison; Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, in New York city; and General Richard Montgomery Chapter, in Gloversville.

Chapters are forming in several towns, and before another year rolls around there will doubtless be more for my successor to report to the congress of 1903.

We have a membership, on the authority of the registrar general, of about 5,600, 570 having been added to the number since February, 1901.

The following chapters have "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers: Astenegro, 1; Benjamin Prescott, 2; Camden, 2; Cayuga, 1; Deborah Champion, 1; Deo-on-go-

wa, 1; Gansevoort, 1; General James Madison, 1; General Nicholas Herkimer, 3; General Richard Montgomery, 1; Hendrick Hudson, 1; Irondequoit, 3; Jamestown, 1; Le Ray de Chaumont, 2; Mohawk Valley, 3; Olean, 1; Onondaga, 1; Owahgena, 1; Philip Schuyler, 1; Tuscarora, 2; Willard's Mountain, 1; total, 32. There have been 48 deaths reported during the year.

As the "acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments" are primarily, according to the constitution, the work of the society, I will call special attention to those chapters that have reported the placing of monuments and tablets during this last year.

On October 18th, 1901, Bronx Chapter, of Mt. Vernon, erected a tablet on Glover's Rock, Pelham Bay Park, this date being the 125th anniversary of the battle of Pell's Point.

During the last year Fort Stanwix Chapter, in Rome, has placed four beautiful bronze tablets on the cannon marking the four corners or bastions of old Fort Stanwix.

The Jane McCrea Chapter, of Fort Edward, has erected a monument to the memory of the interesting character from whom the chapter takes its name. The cost of memorial, including site and fence surrounding it, being about \$200.

A large boulder and bronze tablet were erected by Johnstown Chapter on October 25th, 1901, the anniversary of the Johnstown battle, to mark the battlefield, and a 30 foot flag-staff was placed near it, for which a flag is soon to be purchased.

The Knickerbocker Chapter, of New York city, on January 25th, 1902, placed a tablet on a building in the lower part of New York city, No. 23 Whitehall street, to the memory of Anneke Jans. The tablet reads, "On this spot lived Anneke Jans, wife of Rev. Everadus Bogardus, and the most famous woman in New Amsterdam, 1639."

On October 18th, 1901, Quassaick Chapter, of Newburgh, placed an immense boulder with a tablet upon it at Moodna (a few miles from Newburgh), on the site of the old forge where were made parts of the chains thrown across the Hudson river during the Revolution to prevent the British from ascending the river.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York city, has erected four tablets.

Other chapters report funds being raised for the erection in the future of monuments or tablets, viz:

Fort Greene Chapter has appropriated \$150 for a tablet to mark some historical spot in the borough of Brooklyn.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter is at work raising funds to defray the cost of a bronze tablet and monument to mark the spot in Jamaica, Long Island, where General Woodhull received his fatal wounds while a prisoner of the British.

Tuscarora Chapter is raising a substantial sum of money for a monument to be erected in memory of Revolutionary soldiers.

Melzingah Chapter expects this next spring to mark two interesting Revolutionary redoubts, the remains of which can be most distinctly seen.

The following record of chapters is given alphabetically and according to their own reports:

1. Adirondack Chapter, Malone.—This chapter, as the names implies, is located in the northern part of the state. The first year of our existence as a chapter we have taken up the study of American history, also we have made an effort to increase our membership. 19 members.

2. Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.—There have been 8 meetings held of the chapter during the year. The special work has been the offering of four prizes in schools for historical essays. 49 members.

3. Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.—“Rocks of thunder” is the meaning of this Indian name. \$10 has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund, also a contribution made to a church in Alexandria, Virginia, where George Washington worshiped. One prize offered to school for historical essay, and historical pictures given to high school, and has also sustained a reading table in high school. 25 members.

4. Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.—This chapter reports two prizes offered in schools for historical essays, \$5 to Mt. Vernon Chapter, Virginia, for old Pohick Church, and \$10 to McKinley memorial. 36 members.

5. Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.—Ten regular meetings and one special have been held during the year. No report of any special work. 45 members.

6. Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.—This chapter takes its name from the Bronx river and territory which was given to this locality in honor of Jonas Brounck, who settled with his family in that fertile valley in 1640. There have been three prizes offered for best historical essays in schools. A tablet as reported was erected on Glover's Rock, Pelham Bay Park. The chapter has begun a course of historical talks, illustrated by stereopticon views in both English and Italian. Two have already been given to large audiences. 24 members.

7. Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.—This chapter has continued its educational work, conducting a course of free illustrated lectures on American history, translated into Polish, Italian and German, and delivered to these classes of foreigners with a view to qualifying them as American citizens. Nineteen of these lectures have been given with most gratifying results. In August, 1901, the National Frontier Landmarks Association marked the spot of the building and launching of the first ship that navigated the lake waters, the Buffalo Chapter participating in the exercises. \$50 was contributed toward the erection of tablets to mark historical sites on the Niagara frontier. The celebration of Flag day, June 14th, took place in the now famous Temple of Music on the Pan American exposition grounds before an audience of several thousand people. Most interesting patriotic exercises took place and stirring addresses were delivered by numerous distinguished people. This chapter is the largest in the state, having 433 members. \$25, Valley Forge; 150 books to library at Manila; 50 packages of books, magazines and papers, valued at \$350, sent to Philippines. Also contributed to Continental Hall fund.

8. Camden Chapter, Camden.—This chapter has been helping the public library, having established an alcove in the library and purchased about \$75 worth of books for it. Other work has been the caring for and beautifying the old

cemetery where the monument to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers is erected. Thirty-four names have been engraved on this monument.

9. Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.—The name was taken in honor of Catherine Van Rensselaer Schuyler, only daughter of John Van Rensselaer, patroon, and wife of General Philip Schuyler. Eight gold medals are given annually to eight high schools in Allegany county for best historical essays. Eight meetings have been held during the year and the chapter has a membership of 76.

10. Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.—This chapter reports nine meetings held during the year and one prize offered for best historical essay in high school. The chapter is in a most flourishing condition, having added fifteen to its number. Membership, 45.

11. Chemung Chapter, Elmira.—This chapter has been devoted principally to historical studies. Eight meetings have been held during this last year. 61 members.

12. Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.—This chapter reports no special work done during the year. Three meetings have been held. 14 members.

13. Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.—This chapter named after the ancestor of one of the members of the chapter, the patriotic young daughter of General Henry Champion, who was born in Westchester, Connecticut, May 3, 1753. The chapter has given \$25 to Adams free library, and has offered one \$5 prize for best historical essay written by a scholar in public school. 80 members.

14. Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.—This is the Indian name for Batavia, and signifies "Hearing Place." It is thought that the Indian messengers from the east here met the messengers from the far west and each heard any news brought by the other. A Colonial bed-room has been fitted up at the old land office, said building belongs to the historical society, and the chapter assists in caring for the land office. The graves of Revolutionary soldiers were marked on Memorial day. \$25 was contributed to Continental Hall fund. 67 members.

15. Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.—Named after the fort which was called Fort Greene for General Nathaniel Greene, commanding officer of the Long Island forces in 1777. The chapter has appropriated \$150 for a tablet to mark some historic spot in the borough of Brooklyn, \$100 to furnish a room in the naval branch building of the Y. M. C. A. at the Brooklyn navy yard, to be known as the gift of the chapter in memory of the prison ship martyrs whose remains were found near the spot where this building is erected; also \$25 for a tablet to be placed in this room to commemorate the noble deeds of those martyrs. The chapter has also appropriated \$50 to the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument Association, \$10 to the Society for the Preservation of the Flag, and \$100 to the Continental Hall fund. 205 members.

16. Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.—This chapter takes its name, as does also the town, from the Revolutionary fort which was situated at this place. The special work has been the yearly prize offered in the public school for the best historical essay. 24 members.

17. Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.—In addition to the four bronze tablets already mentioned as being placed on the cannon marking the bastions of Fort Stanwix, the chapter reports most satisfactory results in giving two prizes of \$10 each for the best historical essays, as a growing interest in these subjects is more perceptible each year among the students. 74 members.

18. Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.—This chapter is named in honor of Peter Gansevoort, a native of Albany, and one of the most active of the Revolutionary officers of the northern department. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general after the battle of Oriskany, October 12th, 1777. The sum of \$75 has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund. 100 members.

19. General James Madison Chapter, Madison.—This is one of the newest chapters and no especial work is reported. A prize is to be offered in the public school for the best historical essay. 18 members.

20. General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.—This

chapter obtains its name, as all must know, from the great hero of Mohawk Valley, General Nicholas Herkimer, a monument to whose memory the chapter expects to contribute toward, when one is erected in the village park. The chapter has 57 members.

21. General James Clinton Chapter, East Springfield.—This chapter, though not large, has held twelve meetings during the year, has offered two prizes for best historical essays, and is hunting up the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Money is being collected to go toward erecting a marker on the road laid out by the continental army. 14 members.

22. General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville.—This chapter being newly organized with a large number of charter members, has but little to report for this year. Numerous meetings have been held and work laid out for the future. 43 members.

23. Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur.—An annual prize of \$5 is offered to members of the high school for best composition on some historical subject. Ten meetings have been held during the year. 29 members.

24. Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.—During the year past Hendrick Hudson Chapter has maintained its chapter house, its free library and reading room, adding many new books, and has an ever increasing population. The museum has received many valuable additions. The annual prize has been offered to the pupils of the public schools for the best essay on a given topic in American history. Books and papers have been sent to the soldiers in the Philippines. The chapter contributed largely to a banquet given by the local Grand Army of the Republic post to comrades in Columbia county and also supplied flowers for Memorial day. Ten regular meetings have been held and four social. 103 members.

25. Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.—This Indian name is from the Iroquois or Mohawk dialect, and signifies literally, "an opening into or from a lake an outlet or bay," and the first mention of Irondequoit bay is found in the document relating to the Colonial history of New York in a letter

written by a Jesuit missionary to the governor of Canada July 13th, 1684. Lectures have been given by the chapter on American history in Italian, illustrated with stereopticon views, to the Poles and Italians of the city. The families of two soldiers who were wounded in the Spanish-American war have been aided. A course of lectures on American history has been given before the chapter members by the Rev. T. Harwood Patterson, D. D., of Rochester. 240 members.

26. Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.—This chapter has been holding monthly meetings during the year and has been much interested in the study of American history. It is endeavoring, with the aid of the local societies, to start a public library. \$10 was contributed to the Florida sufferers, two barrels with books and provisions sent to the soldiers in the Philippines, and \$5 sent to the Continental Hall fund. 19 members.

27. Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.—Anniversaries of Revolutionary events have been held when interesting historical programs have been given. Two lectures have been given during the year, one on John Paul Jones, the founder of the American navy; and a second on "Washington as lover and husband." 66 members.

28. Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward.—This chapter is named in memory of the most unfortunate heroine of the Revolution, whose tragic death occurred on the brow of the hill in the upper part of the village of Fort Edward, near a spring whose waters are clear and sparkling even yet. In addition to the monument already spoken of erected to the memory of Jane McCrea, the chapter has compiled and published a year book historic and patriotic, from the sale of which a profit of \$60 has been realized. The graves of several soldiers of the Revolution have been rescued from overgrowing briars, and growing flowers instead of weeds planted. \$34 pledged to the Continental Hall fund, and \$5 contributed to the McKinley memorial. 32 members.

29. Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.—This name was taken from the old town so rich in the historic associations, where still stands the Johnson hall, built by Sir Wm. John-

son in 1762. In addition to the monument and tablet erected by this chapter and mentioned above, \$10 has been contributed to the McKinley memorial association. Monthly meetings are held during the year. 41 members.

30. Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.—The valley from which this chapter takes its name played an important part in the Indian history of this section of the state, and after the war of the Revolution the first settlers were a company of Revolutionary soldiers, several of whom were members of families who had suffered in the Wyoming massacres. This chapter has given two prizes in the high school and two in county district schools for best historical compositions. \$10 has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund. 46 members.

31. Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.—This is the old Indian name for the town of Yonkers, and is supposed to mean something about running water, referring to a stream, Saw Mill river, which flows through the heart of the city. The chapter has contributed \$25 to Continental Hall fund and has given its annual prizes to pupils in the grammar school. 53 members.

32. Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City.—In addition to the tablet recently erected to the memory of Anneke Jans and reported above, the chapter has raised a small amount for Continental Hall, not yet forwarded, and has started a fund to assist in the work at Valley Forge. Through the chapter \$30 was sent to the Jacksonville sufferers, and also a sewing machine, these gifts being in answer to the special appeal made by the state regent of Florida. 75 members.

33. Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.—This chapter takes its name from Danatiers Le Ray de Chaumont, who inherited heavy claims against the United States because of advances made by his father to aid the cause of the colonies during the war of the Revolution. The debt was paid by large grants of lands in northern New York, and many of the towns in this vicinity take their names from this distinguished family. Frequent meetings have been held by the chapter during the year and much interest taken in pa-

triotic work. Two prizes were offered in schools for historical essays and \$25 contributed to the Continental Hall fund. 79 members.

34. Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.—This chapter borrows its name from Wappingers creek, called originally by the Indians "Mahwenawasigh," signifying "Great body of foaming water." The special work of this chapter is the maintenance of its chapter house, the Governor Clinton Museum, where all the business and social meetings of the chapter are held. Two prizes have been offered the public school children of the high school and grammar pupils on local Revolutionary history. The chapter has 102 members.

35. Manhattan Chapter, New York City.—Twelve meetings have been held by this chapter during the year, when most able historic biographies have been given. \$24 contributed to Continental Hall. 31 members.

36. Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City.—This name was given to this chapter by its charter members because Mary, the mother of Washington, was deemed by them to be the most noble and honored character among women in the annals of American Colonial and Revolutionary history. The term "Colonial" was adopted as an acknowledgment of the debt which the period of the Revolution owed to the Colonial years. Four tablets have been erected by this chapter during the year and four prizes given to the pupils in the public schools for best historical essays. 136 members.

37. Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.—This chapter reports having contributed \$5 to the Continental Hall fund, and nine meetings held during the year. No special work is reported. 27 members.

38. Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-Hudson.—A little stream that enters the Hudson river south of this village has given the name to this chapter, meaning "the spirit of the water." The legend runs that a beautiful Indian maiden was stolen by the chief of another tribe for his bride. In their flight they hid in the woods by the head of the cascade which

is in the little stream. Being pursued, the maiden, to save herself, jumped from the rock and was drowned in the deep pool at the foot of the falls. The beauty of her spirit is supposed ever after to haunt the pool. This chapter offers two prizes in the public schools for best historical essays, and has contributed \$75 to the Continental Hall fund. 51 members.

39. Mohawk Chapter, Albany.—This chapter was named for the Mohawk tribe of Indians, which was the head of the federation of the Six Nations and had its headquarters near Albany. No special work is reported having been undertaken by the chapter. Six meetings have been held during the year. 107 members.

40 Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.—This chapter is interested in collecting historic and genealogical works for the public library, a case in the reference room of the library having been given them. \$100 has been raised for this purpose, \$250 has been appropriated toward a monument to General Nicholas Herkimer, to be erected in the village park. \$5 contributed to the McKinley memorial fund. Nine regular meetings of the chapter have been held during the year. 55 members.

41. Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.—The chapter reports nine regular meetings held during the year, and papers were read by members on the Spanish-American war. Boxes of reading matter and canned goods sent to Manila. 50 members.

42. Monroe Chapter, Brockport.—This chapter was named after Colonel James Munroe, the only President who was an officer in the Revolution besides Washington. \$25 has been appropriated for the Continental Hall fund. \$10 was sent to the national memorial association for a monument for the late President McKinley. Fourteen meetings of the chapter have been held. 53 members.

43. Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York City.—This chapter has been organized during the year. The work has been raising funds to defray the cost of a bronze tablet in Jamaica, L. I., where General Woodhull received his fatal wound while a prisoner of the British. 14 members.

44. New York City Chapter, New York City.—No report received by the state regent.

45. Olean Chapter, Olean.—This chapter has continued in its usual good work, holding monthly meetings from October to June, and making them interesting by the reading of papers and the giving of reports. There have been six prizes offered in the public schools for best historical essays. In January a life membership fee of \$12.50 was given to the Continental Hall fund. Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been decorated and special dates have been celebrated by patriotic exercises. The chapter has 79 members.

46. Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge.—This chapter holds the Indian name of a beautiful little river in the vicinity afterward named by the Dutch the Batten Kill, which name it still bears. The march of the Hessians to Bennington lay through this valley and the battlefield of Bennington is only seven miles distant. The chapter has packed and sent literature to soldiers and sailors, has done historic study at its chapter meetings, and organized a reading club. \$25 has been appropriated for the Continental Hall fund. 54 members.

47. Oneida Chapter, Utica. The name of the "Oneidus," the most polished, the most prepossessing in appearance of any of the Iroquois confederacy. The meaning of the word "Oneida," or Oneita, signifies "people of the stone," from their stone of treaty which for many years has rested in Forest Hill cemetery. The chapter is still interested in collecting books, letters, records and relics of historic interest. It also hopes to undertake the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Utica and the vicinity. 204 members.

48. Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.—This chapter has given three prizes during the year for best historical essays, competed for by the pupils in the high school. Five meetings have been held during the year. 19 members.

49. Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.—This chapter has offered four prizes in the public schools, and also in the University of Syracuse. Boxes have been sent to the soldiers

in the Philippines. It has also appropriated \$400 toward a tablet in memory of the soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Onondaga county. A like sum will be contributed by the Syracuse Chapter, of the Empire State society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the bronze tablet will be placed in the federal building on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1902. The chapter reports having erected one tablet this year. 100 members.

50. Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.—This chapter holds monthly meetings and reports having contributed \$25 to Continental Hall fund. 85 members.

51. Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.—Owing to the death of the regent last autumn, the chapter has nothing especial to report for the last year. 40 members.

52. Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.—This chapter has held nine meetings during the year, but no special work has been reported for the year. 21 members.

53. Owasco Chapter, Auburn.—This chapter is named after the beautiful lake in its vicinity, one of the numerous ones in central New York. The chapter reports, "Work has been at a standstill for a year." We will hope for a revival of interest for the future. 44 members.

54. Patterson Chapter, Westfield.—The work of this chapter the past year has been the improving of an old cemetery for many years unused and most neglected. One prize has been offered in the public schools. 39 members.

55. Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.—Three prizes have been offered to the public schools for historical essays and \$50 contributed to the Continental Hall fund. Eight meetings have been held during the year. 64 members.

56. Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.—The chapter takes its name from the first settlement which was called "The Palatine Parish of Quassaick." It was thought to have been the name of a tribe of Indians who inhabited these regions, and means, as nearly as can be ascertained, "the place of a rock." The chapter, in addition to the boulder and tablet mentioned above, erected to commemorate the forge where were cast some of the chains thrown across the Hudson, has con-

tributed \$16 to the Continental Hall fund, and a \$10 prize to a public school for best historical essay. 72 members.

57. Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.—This name meaning "he keeps us awake," is the Indian designation of Red Jacket, the orator of the Six Nations of Iroquois, a chief of the Wolf clan of the Senecas. He was born in 1756, and died in 1830. A monument has been erected to his memory near his birthplace on Cayuga lake, by the Waterloo, New York, Historical Society. \$10 has been given by the chapter to the Continental Hall fund, and one prize offered in the public school for historical essay. 50 members.

58. Saranac Chapter, Plattsburgh.—This is named in honor of the historic stream flowing through Plattsburgh, which at this point empties its waters into Lake Champlain. The Indian name "Saranac" is said to mean "river that flows under rock." The chapter is accumulating its money to aid in the erection of a battle monument in Plattsburgh. 66 members.

59. Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.—This chapter has been holding monthly meetings for historical readings and study. It has also celebrated the various historical and patriotic days and is preparing for renewed hospitalities this next September, when various patriotic societies expect to meet on a pilgrimage in Saratoga. The chapter entertained the state conference last June most handsomely, and it reports being honored by the presence of so many distinguished members of the society on that occasion. 117 members.

60. Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties.—This name of Saugerties is derived from a saw mill built about the middle of the 17th century by a sawyer whose very name is forgotten. He was very diminutive in size; and the early Dutch inhabitants spoke of his mill as "Die kleine zaagertyes" and the settlement as "at the Zaagertyes." This chapter has given two prizes to public schools, contributed \$25 to the Continental Hall fund and has also beautified 75 graves of Revolutionary soldiers, 67 of these were decorated with flowers on Memorial day. Papers have been mailed each week to seven soldiers in the Philippines, and seven boxes of reading matter sent them. 31 members.

61. Seneca Chapter, Geneva.—This chapter is named after the powerful Indian tribe called Seneca. The Senecas called themselves "Mum-da-wa-o-ne," which means "the great hill people." In 1687 the first Indian settlement in this vicinity was made at White Springs, where for fifty years they held a large and flourishing village. The chapter has contributed \$15 to the Continental Hall fund, and has offered a \$5 gold prize for the best historical essay. Two lectures by Mr. Wm. Webster were delivered before appreciative audiences last June. The chapter contributed \$10 to the McKinley memorial. 16 members.

62. Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg.—The name was chosen from among the Indian names common in this locality, which was once a part of the country of the Six Nations. Swe-kat-si was the Huron name for the Oswegatchie river and means in that language "black water." During the past year the chapter has continued the practice of contributing to the department of American history in the public library, also contributing to the maintenance of a library during the winter months in the lower part of the city. Prizes have been offered in the Ogdensburg academy for best essays upon given historical subjects. Interesting monthly meetings have been held, when papers have been read upon the "Women of Colonial Days." 55 members.

63. Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.—The name was selected for the chapter because the Six Nations of the Iroquois chose the confluence of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers where Binghamton is situated, and the valleys near for their villages. The Tuscaroras, unlike most of the New York Indian tribes, were never allies of the British in the war for independence. This chapter has given two prizes to the public school for historical essays. Money is being raised for a monument in memory of Revolutionary soldiers. \$25 was contributed to the fund for Miss Stone's ransom, as Mrs. Dickinson, the wife of the American consul at Constantinople, is a member of this chapter, and has been interested in the efforts for Miss Stone's release. This chapter has 117 members.

64. Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland.—This name is an Indian one of local interest, and the meaning of it, tradition says, is "Swift or clear river." Numerous interesting meetings have been held during the past year, ten in all. \$10 sent to Continental Hall fund. Two prizes, first and second, to be given to high school competitors for best historical essays. 28 members.

65. Vassar College Chapter, Poughkeepsie.—This chapter being composed of college girls, the numbers vary from year to year. The chief work of the chapter is the purchase of books on American history for the Vassar College library. 11 members.

66. Washington Heights Chapter, New York City.—This chapter has been able to do but little this year, but there is much earnestness and devotion shown by the members of the chapter, and in the future they hope to accomplish much patriotic work. 30 members.

67. Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.—The chapter takes its name from Willard's mountain, six miles distant on the east bank of the Hudson, and directly opposite the localities made famous by the closing events of Burgoyne's campaign. It is the highest point between the Catskills and Lake George, and from its summit an American scout, Willard, watched the British as they approached from the north, and kept the American command continually informed of the enemy's movements. The chapter is organized as a study club and during the year is having a series of papers on American history. A prize of \$5 in gold was offered last June to the pupil passing the best Regent's examination in American history. 25 members.

68. Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.—The chapter reports having added about \$200 to the fund for the purchase of the old stone house it hopes to obtain and preserve. The chapter has sent barrels of literature to the soldiers and Americans in the Philippines. Many patriotic celebrations have been held during the year. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated on Memorial day. Two prizes of \$5 each were offered to pupils in the schools for best historical essays. 123 members.

69. West Point Chapter, New York City.—The intent of this chapter is to take care of and procure interesting relics of the different wars of the United States, and to present them to the United States Military Academy at West Point. \$50 has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund. 13 members.

70. Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.—This chapter has held nine meetings during the year and has contributed \$40 to the Continental Hall fund. No other special work reported. 14 members.

Thus ends the record of the seventy chapters in the state of New York. Noble work for home and country has been accomplished, and noble endeavors for the future are promised.

"Let all the ends thou aim'st
At, be thy Country's
Thy God's, and truths."

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE R. WOLCOTT VERPLANCK,
State Regent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my report as regent of North Carolina. Although I can announce the formation of but one chapter during the year, the outlook is most encouraging. My correspondence, extending over a good portion of the state, has brought me into very cordial relations with many ladies in localities where I feel sure chapters will soon be organized. Senator Vance once remarked, in his inimitable way, that North Carolina was a "mighty fine place to start from," referring to the number of young men who leave their homes every year and become distinguished in other states. While I agree with him (the publication of our "ancestors roll" in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE brought letters of inquiry from almost every state in the Union) I have found it a good state to live and work in.

While we may suffer by comparison with some of our younger, therefore more aggressive sisters, you will find that there has been no retrograde movement in our ranks, and I trust ere long, the state that bears the proud distinction of having had the first Anglo-Saxon settlement in America, whose patriots wrote the first Declaration of Independence, and whose soldiers won the first victory of the Revolution, will take the place which her historic past entitles her to hold in the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The women of North Carolina like most Southern women, have been slow to feel the quickening impulse of organization, but now that we have experienced the good results to be obtained by personal contact, and have found that "in unity there is strength," I trust we may continue to move steadily forward.

The first state conference was held in Waynesville, July 2nd to 5th, by invitation of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, and no more charming place could have been chosen than this favored spot.

Delegates were present from all of the chapters except one, and not a dull or unprofitable moment was spent from the time of the opening Tuesday evening, when an informal reception was held at the home of the regent of the local chapter, until the closing session Friday morning.

The glorious "Fourth" was spent at "Eagles Nest," a modern hotel that crowns the summit of one of the beautiful Junaluska mountains, which towers two thousand two hundred feet above the town, making a total of five thousand two hundred feet above the sea level. This mountain is one of the spurs of the range named for the intrepid war-chief, who commanded the Indian forces under General Jackson, in the war of 1812, and rises like a splendid monument that looks down majestically upon the picturesque town and fertile valley below.

The view extends into four states, covering a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and includes the highest peaks of the Appalachian system. In every direction, as far as the eye can see, are "mountains piled upon mountains" affording

a constant inspiration to the soul to adore the being "whose handiwork in rugged masses is a perpetual reminder of his omnific power," veiled tho' not concealed, beneath a mantle of surpassing beauty.

These delightful surroundings, the tonic atmosphere of these upper regions, inspired with new zeal, and a purer purpose, each Daughter. The Guilford Battle Chapter is the result of this meeting.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park, state regent of Georgia, Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general, Mrs. Mell, state historian of Alabama, were especially invited to be present.

The reports from chapters show increasing interest, and broadening views along the various lines of patriotic endeavor.

A delightful paper read at the conference was a sketch of the patron saint of her chapter, by Mrs. Minnie P. Quinn, regent of the "Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury. She graphically described the meeting between General Nathaniel Greene and Mrs. Steele, when tired in body and utterly discouraged in spirit, he arrived at her door. This was just before he received the news of General Morgan's victory over Tarleton at "The Cowpens."

After providing him with a bountiful supper she took from a chest, a bag of gold, and handed it to him saying "This is the savings of many years and I know of no better use to which to put it than the defense of my country."

The invitation extended by the Mecklenburg Chapter to hold the next conference in Charlotte was accepted. This chapter is the largest one in the state and is composed mainly of the descendants of the men, said by Tarleton to have been "more disloyal to the crown than any in America" and they are proving by their works their right of descent from such loyal ancestors. They have marked one battle-ground; McIntyre's farm, seven miles from Charlotte. The marker is a rough granite boulder, six and one-half feet high, eight feet wide, with marble slabs, bearing the inscription, "In commemoration of the McIntyre skirmish, October 3rd, 1780. Erected by Mecklenburg Chapter, Daughters of American

Revolution." On March 15th, the anniversary of the battle of Alamance they planted trees from the chief battle-grounds of the state in the grounds of the schools of the city. They also gave a prize to the pupil writing the best essay upon selected Revolutionary subject. Mrs. John Vanlandingham is regent of this chapter. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, honorary regent.

The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville, Miss Elizabeth Briscoe, regent, besides entertaining the state conference, has contributed \$25 to Continental Memorial hall; \$50 to the Shipp-Bagley portrait fund; has charge of graves of Revolutionary soldiers that have been identified in Haywood county; has bought several historical books for its chapter library, and offers medal to pupil in high school writing best essay upon some selected topic. The money for the above named objects was made by giving entertainments, a resolution having been passed to retain all local dues until a sufficient amount had accumulated to place a memorial tablet in the city hall in memory of Col. Robert Love, a founder of the town.

The Arden Chapter, Arden, Mrs. Charles Beale, regent, while actively engaged in promoting the objects for which they exist, is particularly interested in building a chapter house, the corner stone of which has been laid. They are also investigating, and where they succeed in locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are marking them. To facilitate this work, a special committee was appointed and as the result of their investigation, several graves have been located, and the stones are ready to be placed as soon as the weather will permit the work to be durably done. This chapter offers a gold medal to the student in Buncombe county, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, writing the best essay upon a Revolutionary subject selected by the chapter. The medal was won this year by J. R. McKissic. His subject was "General Washington and his army, during the last week of August, 1776." The regular meetings are always full of interest, and one deserving special mention was held at Arden House, the home of the regent, where all of the

ladies' clubs of Asheville were invited to meet with the chapter. In the afternoon of the day appointed, sixty ladies came out in a special car, and made a festive visit of three hours, part of which time was devoted to patriotic talks. Mrs. Julia Mohr Ruland talked for half an hour, most entertainingly, of her personal experiences in the far West, and told many novel and interesting facts concerning our new possessions. She exhibited a Malay costume which had been presented to her.

Mrs. W. O. Shannon, the enthusiastic and untiring regent of the Whitmel Blount Chapter, Henderson, sends a most encouraging report. Beside giving annual prizes to the schools of their town they also offer a prize for which they desire all of the schools in the state to compete, for the best essay upon a Revolutionary subject. This seems to be a favorite patriotic work with all of the chapters, and is to be commended, as original investigation arouses interest and the knowledge obtained is apt to be more lasting. This chapter is also interested in the restoration of old St. John's church at Williamsboro, nine miles distant. This was the church where John Penn, signer of the Declaration of Independence worshiped, and in its burial ground his body rested until removed to the Guilford battle-ground near Greensboro a few years ago, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory. This church bears the mark of a Revolutionary cannon, and many Revolutionary soldiers are buried in its churchyard, so the members of this chapter here find fitting work to be done.

The Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro, Mrs. Chas. Van Noppen, regent, although just received into the National Society, has held monthly meetings for some time, and has been pursuing a regular plan of study. Living so near the battle-ground, which name it bears, they will, no doubt, be stimulated to greater effort.

Before closing I wish "to give honor where honor is due." In this instance to Mrs. Edward Latta, of Charlotte, honorary state regent, and for three successive years state regent; who by her enthusiasm first aroused interest in the society, and tho' declining to serve again, whose influence is

still a potent factor in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD,
State Regent.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Can report but little progress the last year, but one new member has been added, and having only one chapter in the state, our members are necessarily scattered. A meeting is always called at the home of the state regent the first Tuesday in each month, July and August excepted. Seldom more than two or three can respond. We make the meetings pleasant by reading from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE (that book keeps us together more than any other one thing). Our president general's able address and the many pleasant incidents of Flag day at the Pan-American gave us an afternoon which was very enjoyable. It has been my good fortune to attend the National Congress each year as their representative. On my return, we have an afternoon, reading the work of the congress, the officers elected and the details of the convention, thus keeping ourselves in touch with the Daughters as much as possible. In the far northwest we have no Revolutionary historic spots to preserve. But the future, the Indian wars, the Custer massacre, General Forsyth's encounter with the Indians in 1868, the most terrific Indian battle that has been fought in the memory of army officers now living, will hold their own place in history.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY,
State Regent.

OHIO.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Ohio has 32 fully organized chapters and one

partly organized, with a total membership of 1,400 Daughters. Six new members-at-large have been endorsed by the state regent during 1901.

All these chapters seem inspired by a deep patriotic feeling, and it is noticeable that the trend of the work inspired by this feeling, is in the line of a missionary teaching of patriotism.

While one chapter is busy completing its Daughters of the American Revolution fellowship endowment fund in a university and carrying on its neighborhood patriotic associations among poor women, another is still delivering its lectures on American history to its Polish and Italian citizens in their respective languages, and in paying a lectureship on American history in their women's college, still others are aiding their cities in founding public libraries and others offering prizes in schools for good work in United States history. Others are occupied in reclaiming buildings of the early settlement period and transforming them into Daughters of the American Revolution homes. Thus each has some special work. The state in conference assembled has adopted as "A Common Duty" for Ohio chapters, the formation of clubs among the boys of the less educated classes of our various nationalities to be called Clubs of the Children of the Republic. Each club, however, may choose a special name and all wear the same button as a badge. The object of this movement is to be "The Study of the Underlying principles of our Government and of our Country's History," and of whatever tends to the promotion of good citizenship to the end that an antidote may be provided among the rising generation, to those anarchistic teachings which are circulated through printed matter and taught from the platform. Ohio has also adopted a resolution to place a tablet on its alcove in the memorial library in Manila and to keep this same alcove supplied with books, as one set deteriorates under climatic influences. The chairman of the Manila library committee reported that the state has sent \$366.75 in money to the library, and eleven hundred volumes and 835 magazines during the past year. Ohio has also created a state Continental

Hall committee, to try and raise funds for Continental Hall, of which each chapter vice-regent is a member and the vice-state regent is the chairman; in the few months since October the committee has done very good work, as will be noted by the vice-state regent's report.

The state has also appointed a committee on Smithsonian report of which each chapter historian is a member and the state regent chairman.

Lastly the state has through the Sandusky Chapter made an exhaustive effort to authenticate its Revolutionary graves and the conference has strongly recommended, that each chapter mark its own Revolutionary graves, as they are the only truly Revolutionary spots possessed by states west of the Allegheny mountains.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. MURPHY,
State Regent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The annual state conference was held at Harrisburg during the third week in October, 1901. At the opening of the conference there was a most impressive memorial service for the late regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, who died four weeks after entering upon her duties as regent of the state.

The meetings were instructive and pleasant and much business transacted. As a hostess the Harrisburg Chapter cannot be excelled for courtesy, hospitality and kindness to those within her gates. The guests were taken to the capitol and all historic spots in Harrisburg, also to the Paxtang Church, where many Revolutionary heroes are buried. A beautiful reception was given by the chapter to the visiting Daughters and others at the board of trade rooms. Another reception was given by Governor and Mrs. Stone at the executive mansion. Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, regent of the chapter, en-

tertained at a tea at the Country Club, which is situated on the Susquehanna river about four miles from Harrisburg. Never can be forgotten the glory of that autumnal day when river and mountain were softened by the setting sun, the haze of an October day adding beauty to the scene.

At the conference a committee was appointed to raise money for Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, Jr., regent of Quaker City, was chairman. She reports \$2,070 raised in four months. Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, with only 80 members, gave \$600, which, with \$500 previously given, makes \$1,100, making Independence Hall the "Banner Chapter" of the country, as Pennsylvania is the "Banner State" in giving to Continental Hall.

The Manila Club house, started by the Philadelphia City Chapter and assisted by the Daughters of Pennsylvania, is now an assured home for the comfort and pleasure of the United States soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. Nearly \$9,000 has been collected and the chapter is negotiating with the government of the United States in regard to the building of the house on government land. If so built the care of the building and grounds will forever be under the auspices of the United States officials.

The Julia K. Hogg testimonial fund, providing prizes for competitive patriotic historical essays, in the women's colleges of Pennsylvania, has reached the amount desired, \$1,000. It is to the honor of Pennsylvania women that they have been the first in our history to start this project. By women, for women, to a woman! The following committee has been appointed for this work: Mrs. James Ross Mellen (vice-president general from Pennsylvania), chairman; Mrs. Francis Jordan, Harrisburg, secretary; Mrs. Samuel Ammon, Pittsburg, treasurer; Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, Lancaster; Mrs. Jos. T. Rothrock, West Chester; Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Philadelphia; Miss Josephine Lewis, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. Harrison Cummings, Tidioute; Mrs. William Emery, Williamsport; Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. Joseph C. Boyd, Danville; Miss Louisa

Holman Haynes, Philadelphia; Miss Sarah Kilikelly, Pittsburg.

A project, started by the Quaker City Chapter, of Philadelphia, has become of great interest to all Americans, namely, the purchase of Valley Forge for a national park. All the patriotic societies have united in urging our government to rescue this world-wide historic ground. Representatives from each society went in a delegation to urge upon the committee on military affairs both of the house and senate this purchase. I had the honor to represent the three thousand Daughters of Pennsylvania on that occasion. At the unveiling of the monument at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, again had the privilege of being your representative. Had the pleasure of visiting the Chester County Chapter as the guest of the regent, Mrs. J. T. Rothrock, of West Chester.

There are forty-two chapters in the state, two in the process of formation. I have been to eight board meetings since I was elected your regent last May; have written over 400 letters; have had the pleasure of being a guest of the Independence Hall Chapter at a beautiful luncheon at the Flanders; also a guest of the Quaker City Chapter at a very handsome reception, and enjoyed two "teas" with the Philadelphia Chapter.

Bellefonte Chapter has invited the annual conference to meet as her guests next October. The chapter has marked the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, given a banquet to Center county soldiers on their return from Manila; also offered prizes for best essay on American history.

Brookville Chapter reports a course of study in Colonial history; prizes offered for historical essays; lecture on American statesmen; musical and tea for Memorial Continental Hall; collecting books and magazines to send to the Philippines.

Berks County Chapter gave a \$10 prize for best essay on an historical subject of the American Revolution.

Canadohta Chapter gave a prize to the senior class of the high school of Titusville. The prize was four volumes on American history by John Fiske, also a fac-simile of the

Declaration of Independence, to be hung in the high school beside the portrait of George Washington, which was a gift last year from the chapter. A donation to Continental Hall.

Chester County reports 68 members, 4 being life members; has had bi-monthly meetings at the homes of the members; contributed \$20 to the relief of Jacksonville sufferers; also to Continental Hall. Believing the most important lesson taught by the assassination of our honored President is to educate in patriotism and the privilege of American citizenship the young people, the chapter has offered prizes to both boys and girls. Subject, "The duties and responsibilities of American citizenship."

Colonel Crawford Chapter has been marking historical places. Two prizes have been awarded to successful competitors of the graduating class of the high school. Seven markers were placed in Grundale cemetery on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. A bronze tablet now marks the site of the old Gibson Tavern of Meadville, where Lafayette dined June 2nd, 1825. June 2nd is always observed as Lafayette day by a banquet. A granite marker is about to be placed on the lawn of the old home of General Mead, the founder of the city of Meadville.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, of Danville, during the past year has studied the Declaration of Independence; has given prizes in the public school for essays on historical subjects; contributed to Continental Hall.

The Conrad Weiser is a flourishing chapter. Has regular meetings each month with a literary program; has given prizes to the senior class at the high school at Selinsgrove.

Cumberland County Chapter had five meetings during the year, at which historical papers were read. Contributed to Manila Club house and to Continental Hall fund.

Delaware County Chapter has 67 members; lost three by death during the past year. Yearly a pilgrimage is made to some historic spot, choosing a day to celebrate some patriotic event. The chapter is raising money to place tablets upon the Steamboat Hotel and Washington House. In the latter General Washington passed the night after the bat-

tle of Brandywine. Here he wrote, at midnight, September 11th, 1777, his only report of this battle. Here he received the congratulations of the citizens upon his election as first president of the United States. He frequently stopped at this hotel on his way to and from Mount Vernon. The Steamboat Hotel, 100 feet from the Delaware river, was fired upon by the British frigate Augusta. A circular window in the gable end now marks the spot where the ball entered. The chapter has given liberally to Continental Hall, Manila Club house, Julia K. Hogg testimonial, also to the Valley Forge National Park Association.

Donegal has a membership of 93. One "Real Daughter," the other "Real Daughter" died last April. The chapter contributed to the Manila Club house, \$125.10; to Continental Hall \$125; also two prizes for essays in the girls' and boys' high school. Have monthly meetings at which an active historic work is kept up.

Dial Rock Chapter has held monthly meetings. Has acquired and cared for an old cemetery near Ransom, which contains graves of soldiers of the Revolution. It was the gift of Mrs. Young, of Scranton. The marking of Pittston Fort is also the work of the year, the site of the fort has been located, the ground secured, and the foundation stone in place. The year has been one of growth and prosperity.

Du Bois Chapter reports interest and progress in Daughters' work. Has offered prizes in the high school for best essays on the Revolutionary war.

George Clymer Chapter has contributed books on historical subjects to Towanda library. Sent reading matter to the soldiers at Manila. Contributed \$25 to Continental Hall. Has monthly meetings with papers and readings on Revolutionary subjects.

The work of the George Taylor Chapter has been along patriotic and educational lines. A prize of \$10 was given at the high school for best essay on American history. February 22nd, 1901, was celebrated by a loan exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics. In April the chapter held a meeting in honor of Concord and Lexington. In June the

members made a pilgrimage to Washington's headquarters at Somerville, New Jersey. July 4th is always observed as patriotic day, each member of the chapter giving patriotic sentiments.

Germantown Chapter has meetings monthly, at which papers of literary and historic interest are read, relics exhibited; tea is served. Has contributed to Manila Club house, Continental Hall; is a subscribing member of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. Contributed to Germantown branch of the Needle Work Guild, to the Germantown Permanent Emergency Corps; also for the AMERICAN MONTHLY to be sent to the free library of Germantown, and to the Germantown library and historic society.

Harrisburg Chapter numbers 88. The historian, Miss Pearson, read a paper on "Mollie Pitcher," the heroine of Monmouth, after which she presented a beautifully mounted and inscribed gavel made from a rafter of the Mollie Pitcher house at Carlisle. The chapter celebrates historical dates by essays giving the history of those days. Much interest has been taken in the Valley Forge project—a committee appointed to present those claims to Congress. \$50 subscribed toward the erection of a monument to John Harris, the first settler and Indian trader who located at Harrisburg 1724. He was the father of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. Annual prizes are offered to the girls' graduating class of the high school. Subject, "John Quincy Adams." At the reading of the essays at the school many of the members of the state conference, national officers and state regents were present. The impression was so favorable, it was decided the boys should be given an incentive to show their capacities in the lines of essay and oratory. The Robert A. Lamberton memorial prize was established for composition and oratory. Four \$5 prizes were awarded to those who submitted best composition on a given subject. A gold medal is awarded for oratory. Also was offered the Samuel Kunkel gold prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 to the juniors.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter reports two meetings through the year. Colonial ball was held for Manila Club

house, the proceeds being \$100. \$25 to Continental Hall. The literary work has been on the signers of the Declaration and the American navy.

Independence Hall Chapter has 80 members, and a number whose papers are pending acceptance. There are many young people who are filled with energy and enthusiasm for the work, who by their efforts in various ways have contributed a goodly sum toward Continental Hall fund. The treasury is in better condition than ever before, \$175.26; also a sinking fund of \$25, started two months ago. The social season was opened by a very handsome entertainment given at the Hotel Flanders November 11th by Mrs. David Fleming, Mrs. McKinney and Mrs. James Gerhart Leiper; the regent, Mrs. Quinton, being the guest of honor. Charter day, December 13th, was celebrated by the annual luncheon, which was at the Hotel Flanders. The chapter is in good working condition, each member striving to do her share toward furthering the cause.

Lawrence Chapter has a membership of 34. Has sent a large box of books to the American library at Manila. Gave a Colonial tea, which was a success in a social and financial way. The monthly meetings are made interesting by papers on historical subjects. Have given \$10 to Continental Hall. Are helping an industrial school, teaching poor children to sew; while doing that try to inculcate patriotism and love of country. Offered prizes for best essays on history of Fort Pitt. Prizes will be awarded on Washington's birthday with public exercises.

Lebanon Chapter reports progress and interest.

Liberty Bell Chapter has placed a bronze tablet on Zion's Reformed Church to commemorate the hiding of the Liberty Bell beneath the floor of the second church erected on the site now occupied by the handsome new building. The members gave the insignia of life membership in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, to be presented to Miss Minnie F. Mickley in recognition of services in organizing the chapter.

Lycoming Chapter reports increased enthusiasm among

the members. The regent frequently opening her house to promote social interest among the Daughters. A Martha Washington tea, at which members appeared robed in gowns of "ye olden times." A picture of General Washington was presented to the high school; \$10 to Manila Club house. A room at the Home for the Friendless is taken care of by the chapter and occupied by a "Real Daughter." The flag pole at the court house, given to the city by the chapter, was repainted. The great work of the year was marking the historical spot where the Indian massacre took place June 10, 1778, by placing a memorial to commemorate the brave lives lost; cost of monument, \$90. \$25 to Continental Hall.

Merion Chapter gave a musical in aid of Manila Club house. Sent clothing to Jacksonville. The regent, Miss Harvey, is collecting historic records; has compiled a list of Delaware Revolutionary soldiers; has started a series of papers called Continental Archives. Many of the papers have appeared in patriotic magazines.

Philadelphia City Chapter numbers 366. The Manila Club house has been the special work of this chapter. \$100 yearly has been promised to Continental Hall for five years. The research committee have almost completed the most creditable work of identifying the Sharpless collection of portraits in Independence Hall. This work reflects great honor on this chapter, representing as it does, a work extending over several years. To Mrs. Van Kirk, the faithful worker in this cause, the thanks of every Daughter of the American Revolution should be given. The chairman of the Star-Spangled Banner committee reports progress in her work; feels hopeful that the time will come when every American will rise in respect to the country's national air. Regular monthly meetings are held from October until May for the transaction of business. Also a social meeting once a month, when historical papers and original letters of the Colonial and Revolutionary period are read, after which tea and refreshments are served. During the past year a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Deborah Armitage Young, died. The chapter, through Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, had the honor of present-

ing to the London Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a box made from the wood of Independence Hall. A silver plate tells it came from the banqueting room of Independence Hall, and gives the date of its restoration by the Philadelphia Chapter. The vice-regent, Mrs. Getchell, was a guest at a tea given at the rooms of the Society of American Women in London. Princess Picadilly presented the box to the London Chapter. A prize of \$25 has been offered to the boy in grammar grade of public schools for best essay on a Revolutionary subject.

Phoebe Bayard, though a small chapter, is interested in all work and literature which pertains to patriotism and love of country.

Pittsburg Chapter is the largest in the state, numbering over 400 members. Prizes are offered in the schools for best essays on American history. The chapter takes a great interest in civic work. A tablet was placed on the Allegheny court house with this inscription: "On this hill the British under Major James Grant were defeated by the French and Indians from Fort Duquesne, September 14, 1758. Erected by the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 10, 1901." The saving of the "Block House" has been and is a work in which the Pittsburg Chapter is much interested. It is to save this historic place from being taken to place warehouses on its site. It is a subject not only which interests this chapter, but all Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter has given to Continental Hall.

Presque Isle Chapter has a membership of over 50; average two meetings a month during the year; have contributed to the Soldiers' club house; sent books to the Philippines; placed the wreath on the monument in the city park to the soldiers who fell in the Civil war.

Quaker City Chapter reports 201 members. During the summer pilgrimages in and around Philadelphia have been continued until almost every historical spot has been visited by the chapter. A stone has been erected in Odd Fellows' graveyard to the memory of their oldest "Real Daughter."

Mrs. Sarah Doran Terry, who died aged 108 years. The chapter gave \$102 to Manila Club house. A prize is offered to the Philadelphia high school for girls for the best historical essay on some subject of local interest, to be known as the Quaker City prize. Suitable decoration on the statue of George Washington on the pavement of Independence Hall has been placed on the days commemorative of his birth and death, and will be placed each year. On Decoration day a wreath was placed upon the grave of General Meade. Also one upon the memorial erected in Washington Square to the memory of the soldiers who died in the prisons, and the graves of 31 Revolutionary soldiers were decorated. The literary work has been a comprehensive series of papers upon Revolutionary history. The chapter took the initiative step in the purchase of Valley Forge by our government and has been most active in work for it. They place pictures on Revolutionary subjects and of George Washington in the various schools of the city. By its work has already identified itself with the vacation schools and summer playgrounds in the city.

Shikelimo Chapter reports 46 members. Printed programs have been issued by this chapter for the monthly meetings, at which there is either a paper or lecture on some historical subject. Papers are written by members of chapter, the lectures delivered by professors of Bucknell University. A library of local and American history is being collected. The graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the community have had a marker designed by Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, of the chapter, placed upon them. Through her efforts this marker has been adopted by the state.

Sunbury Chapter had a great loss in the death of the regent, Miss Elizabeth Donnel, whose interest in her chapter and the Daughters of the American Revolution work was intense; a woman whose beautiful Christian life was an example to all. The chapter has offered two prizes to the graduating class of the high school. The meetings are monthly at the homes of the different members. Historical papers were read. The chapter joined with the Sons of the

Revolution in asking the legislature to buy Fort Augusta, which was an important fort in Colonial times, as well as during the Revolution.

Susquehanna Chapter reports increase in membership. Gave \$50 to Continental Hall.

Tunkhannock Chapter has 52 members. Has regular monthly meetings at which is a literary program treating of the events of the first half of the 18th century. The members are looking up neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Wyoming county; will see they are put in proper condition and marked. The chapter is negotiating for ground upon which to place a marker for the site of General Sullivan's encampment at Tunkhannock. Also taking steps to mark the line of march through Wyoming county of General Sullivan's command.

Valley Forge Chapter has a right to feel proud of the beautifully furnished room in the Valley Forge headquarters, the bed-chamber, furnished by this chapter. It is a perfect picture of Colonial and Revolutionary times. Each detail is historically correct and every piece of furniture a genuine antique. The monthly meetings are full of interest. Papers are read upon historical subjects. An annual picnic is held at Valley Forge headquarters to keep all interested in that historic place. Two prizes have been offered to the pupils of the high school. Two "Real Daughters" belonged to the chapter, one of whom died January 4th.

Tioga Chapter has 36 members, and one "Real Daughter." Meetings are held during the year in the Spalding Museum library. On July 4th the regent, Mrs. Maurice, entertained the chapter at her home. The graves of 27 Revolutionary soldiers have been found in the vicinity and marked with the official marker. The marking was observed with appropriate exercises in which the Grand Army of the Republic and others assisted. The chapter attended the unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Towanda, November 26th; were the guests of the George Clymer Chapter. They have contributed to the support of their "Real Daughter."

Tidioute has 21 members and one "Real Daughter."

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a Colonial tea, members dressing in old-time costumes, and personating Colonial characters. The chapter assisted in giving a large reception to their town soldiers on their return from the Philippines last July. The graves of six Revolutionary soldiers have been located, and will be decorated with markers and flags on Memorial day, 1902. They are preparing for a loan exhibit and a New England supper.

Venango Chapter has 27 members, 12 of whom are life members. A gold medal was given the student in the high school writing the best essay on a given historical subject. Gave \$10 to Continental Hall fund. This sum in addition to the fee from two life memberships, credits Venango with \$35. Lineage Books have been bound and placed in the public library as reference books.

Washington County Chapter is a small chapter, many of its members living out of town. It is the third chapter organized in the state, its date being January, 1892. The meetings are regularly attended and the members are enthusiastic.

Witness Tree Chapter meetings are held at the home of its members. On Flag day a special celebration was held. On the calling of the roll each member responded with a patriotic sentiment. The chapter is pledged to contribute \$100 to Continental Hall fund. The work on the monument to the Revolutionary soldiers at old Donegal was completed by the erection of a substantial iron railing around the monument.

Wyoming Valley Chapter has had two regular meetings per month alternating with a business meeting. Prizes have been offered to the schools. Valuable historical papers are read at the meetings.

Yorktown Chapter has held monthly meetings. Prizes have been offered in the schools for best essays. Much historical literary work has been done by its members.

One chapter did not send report.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,

State Regent.

RHODE ISLAND.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The work of Rhode Island has been very varied during the past year, and the results are satisfactory without being conspicuous. As a body, the Daughters in the state have contributed some hundreds of dollars toward the statue of one of our state heroes, Nathaniel Greene. They have inaugurated the custom of a summer conference, meeting this year on August 29th, the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, with our senior chapter, Bristol, in the quaint and pretty old town from which the chapter takes its name. At this meeting there was no formal business, two hours being devoted to various reports, a delightful account of June 14th at the Pan-American Exposition, and social conversation. Over two hundred Daughters were present from all sections of the state. The annual conference for elections and general business, was held in Providence, January 30th. It was a large and harmonious gathering and was honored by the presence of a national officer, Mrs. Howard. The election of state regent, and the new officer, state vice-regent took place at this meeting. At the afternoon session the conference was addressed by the governor of Rhode Island, the dean of the Women's College, and our recording secretary general, who was the guest of the state.

Individually, the chapters have worked along various lines, some following recognized plans, others holding meetings more at random.

Bristol Chapter reports its tenth anniversary in December last. During this time its numbers have increased from 9 to 75, including 1 "Real Daughter." Two members have been admitted during the past year. This chapter like others in the state offers a prize for competition in the schools. It has placed a set of our Lineage Books in the free library and given generously to the Nathaniel Greene statue fund. The monthly meetings have been devoted to historical study, among other subjects under discussion being the life of Dolly Madison, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton,

Abigail Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and patriotism, voiced in poems of Holmes, Whittier and Lowell.

Gaspee Chapter while not holding meetings as often as others, has observed the notable anniversaries; namely, Washington's birthday, Patriot's day, General Greene day and the chapter's birthday. The exercises have been conducted largely by members except on the occasion of General Greene day when an elaborate program was successfully carried out before an audience of about two hundred, including the governor of Rhode Island and staff, representatives of all patriotic societies, and citizens. At the close of this meeting Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, president of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati gave a most interesting account of the finding and identification of General Greene's coffin and exhibited the worn and blackened plate engraved with the name of the hero. Gaspee Chapter has contributed to the Greene statue fund, the fund for the restoration of Pohick church and sent the annual contribution to Mount Vernon. There have been admitted new members.

Pawtucket is proud of having a larger number of "Real Daughters" than any Rhode Island Chapter; women who attend meetings in spite of their advanced years, and evince intelligent interest in the proceedings. This chapter has listened to lectures or original papers at its monthly meetings, has offered prizes, and contributed to the Greene statue fund. Pawtucket, also, has a member whose record is unique in the state if not in many states. In the nine years of the chapter's existence, holding monthly meetings, this member, now chapter regent, has never missed a meeting. Pawtucket counts five new members since last year.

The principal work of Woonsocket Chapter has been the verification and marking of nine Revolutionary graves. Its membership has this year increased by three, and it holds the palm for contributions to the Greene statue fund. There have been nine chapter meetings.

Narragansett Chapter, of Kingston, holds regular monthly meetings. Local history, in which its home territory is particularly rich, has been its study. This chapter is handi-

capped by the fact that its membership is almost literally world-wide, stretching to Europe and the Philippines as well as to several of the United States. There are two "Real Daughters" on its rolls, one, now ninety-nine years old, still retains her keen interest in chapter doings, though unable to attend meetings. The usual school prizes have been offered. The membership is unchanged.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, of East Greenwich, reports ten meetings during the year. The members have devoted the time to a study of parliamentary law under a competent teacher. The membership holds up well, and contributions in prizes and toward the Greene statue fund are on a par with the rest of its sister chapters.

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter has increased in numbers. Like the majority of smaller chapters it holds regular monthly meetings, when essays, historical and biographical, have been read and discussed. Besides its generous school prizes it has contributed \$25 toward a new library pole and flag for its home town of Westerly and has presented a picture to the high school.

William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, has done yeoman's service in the matter of marking Revolutionary graves. July 4th was most appropriately chosen for this patriotic work, and twenty-four, duly authenticated, were rescued from possible oblivion. Its meetings have been made interesting by at least six original papers by members, on subjects of local and general interest. In addition there have been two addresses by well known men, as well as social meetings. The membership list has increased by 4 since last February.

Flint-lock and Powder Horn, the junior chapter of the state, has this year made a special study of Rhode Island history and also of the origin and development of the thirteen original colonies. This energetic body with a membership of 31, has sent \$25 to the Continental Memorial Hall, \$40 to the Greene statue fund and \$7.50 in gold as prizes in the schools, besides presenting a loving cup to its retiring regent who had served since its organization and to whose wise efforts the chapter owes its present flourishing condition.

Every chapter noticed in some appropriate manner the 6th of June, which day was, by vote of the general assembly, set apart in honor of General Nathaniel Greene. To the Gaspee Chapter observance was awarded the honor of recognition as official, and as being also that of the Sons of the American Revolution who gave their generous co-operation to the committee from Gaspee. Our state has lost several members by death. One, Miss Mary Goddard Ellery, a member-at-large, was granddaughter of William Ellery, one of the "Signers," and lived until her death in the house owned and occupied by her illustrious ancestor, after his earlier home was razed by the British at the time of the occupation of Newport.

My report ends as it began. The work of the state has been satisfactory though not conspicuous. There has been nothing to call forth our especial energies, but on every hand interest and progress have been shown. If there is any criticism of this great organization it is to my mind, that chapters, and in a larger field, states, are too self-centered. If some form of inter-communication could be established other than this formal report once each year I believe it would result in more benefit, and would save much time at each congress. Even now reports as read must be so condensed as to amount to little except statistics, which are not enlivening nor particularly helpful. It is a regrettable, but nevertheless, sure fact, that the state regent reports as printed in the MAGAZINE, do not reach the great mass of Daughters, whereas a circular letter among states read possibly at each state conference would be, in my opinion much more valuable. This method is adopted by one of the other ancestral societies and works, to my knowledge, in a very gratifying manner.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT,
State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Twelve silver moons have waxed and waned, since our last congressional reports. The old century buried with it our joys and sorrows. In the new one we are carrying on the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in our little state of South Carolina.

I have the pleasure of reporting three new chapters, the Kate Barry of Spartanburg, organized in April, 14 members, twelve of them young ladies, during the summer months the number was doubled. The first work of this progressive young chapter was one of benevolence, the regent, Mrs. Mabel Fleming Simpson having discovered a needy "Real Daughter" in the adjoining county of Cherokee, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbell, whose mother drew a pension for years from the United States government, which the Kate Barry Chapter has had renewed. This aged Daughter and her husband had recourse to the almshouse, where the regent found them. As soon as this sad case was reported to me, I notified each chapter in the state. They responded promptly by donating \$5 apiece to the needs of the "Real Daughter."

Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill, is doing her part towards helping Mrs. Kimbell, the regent, Mrs. Hugh S. Buist, being actively at work to have her removed to the Cleveland home. This chapter has offered two medals to Winthrop Female College, for the best and second best essays on our women of the Revolution, of South Carolina, thus stimulating the young people to love of historical research. Another work of benevolence was a response to Mrs. Eagan's patriotic call for help from the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina for the Jacksonville fire sufferers. My chapters all being scattered for the summer, I appealed to the local club of Brighton my summer home. The young people promptly got up an entertainment and gave me for the Daughters of the American Revolution the neat little sum of \$18.60, which I forwarded to Florida's state regent and received from her a cordial letter of thanks.

The Cateechee Chapter, Anderson, is doing good work, having placed a beautiful white marble tablet to the memory of Gen. Robert A. Anderson, the hero after whom their county is named. He was a general in the militia and a colonel in the regular army. The inscription reads "To the memory of Robert A. Anderson, erected by the Cateechee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," national insignia at the top in gold, also the inscription.

Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter, South Carolina, has increased its membership from 12 to 16. This chapter takes a lively interest in historical reading. A resolution was passed at one of its recent meetings to begin the work of a tablet to the memory of General Sumter, known in history as the "gamecock" and after whom this county was named.

King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville, is up and doing, each member having pledged herself to secure a new member, during the year. Their historical reading is the lives of the women of the Revolution, beginning with Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. They are interested in the King's Mountain Centennial Association as a chapter. A gold medal was offered the tenth grade of the public school for the best essay on the life and work of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, thereby fostering the patriotic spirit of the school children and educating them as future Daughters of the American Revolution.

Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg, always progressive, finding its limit of fifty advanced suggested the formation of another chapter, the Kate Barry. Well may mother and child feel adequate pride in their family tree. As usual Cowpens celebrated the 17th of January, the anniversary of that magnificent victory, which decided much toward turning the tide of war. On the 11th of May the chapter assembled at Glendale Park, another historic spot. Also contributed to a monument at Fort Prince deeded to Cowpens Chapter, July 4th, 1900. This monument is of Oglesby granite seven feet high surmounted by a cannon ball from the battlefield. Many valuable relics have been secured by Cowpens.

Esther Marion Chapter owing to the long illness of its

regent has not accomplished very much this year. The chapter contributed to each patriotic demand for help.

The Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville, keeps up its work and takes great interest in historical reading.

Mary Adair Chapter, Chester. It is a small but very responsive chapter. A medal was offered by them to the graded school children for best essay on the Revolutionary war in upper South Carolina. The superintendent of the school not co-operating with the chapter, they carried out their patriotic purpose by offering it to the schools in their county.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, has directed her efforts towards keeping open a Daughters of the American Revolution room during the Charleston Exposition where South Carolina tea and Charleston crackers are dispersed to each caller. Under the fine management of Miss Rhett of Revolutionary lineage the room has become quite popular and its creditable equipment always admired by its visitors.

The Columbia Chapter is working to erect a granite monument to the Revolutionary heroes of South Carolina on the capitol grounds. A bill has just been passed by our legislature, giving us one of the handsome columns left over from the state house. Valuable records were sent by this chapter to that efficient chairman Mrs. Kinney, who returned enthusiastic thanks for the addition to her Smithsonian report of a copy of Sumter's unpublished brigade, also other documents. Last but by no means least was the crowning of the Liberty Bell by a committee from this chapter as the train bearing this precious relic stopped in Columbia—whose name seemed in the "eternal fitness of things" to be connected with this occasion. Surely the "Goddess of Liberty" smiled as our laurel wreath tied with a handsome bow of our national colors was placed upon the old bell that day by Miss Jennie Mason Gibbes with appropriate words. Mayor Ashbridge accepted on behalf of the bell this loyal act and promised that the Columbia Chapter wreath should not be removed until the bell returned to Philadelphia. At our last meetings two photographs of celebrated paintings by John

Blake White, of South Carolina, were donated our chapter by his son Dr. Octavus White, of New York, who gave the originals to the national government two years ago, through congress. One represents General Marion inviting the British officers to his dinner of roasted sweet potatoes. It is said after this celebrated menu, the officer resigned and returned to England, saying it was no use to fight against such heroes. The other photographs of Sergeants Jasper and Newton rescuing a party being carried to prison near Savannah. The finest picture ever painted by this master artist is his battle of Fort Moultrie, also presented by Dr. White to the government. This scene covers a canvas three feet long by five feet wide and was painted eighty-seven years ago. Over six hundred figures are massed upon this fascinating canvas and shows at a glance the battle as it lasted from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Colonel T. G. White, another son of the artist presented a copy of this wonderful painting also to our chapter, interesting us in a collection of historical pictures, the highest order of art.

Each chapter contributed enthusiastically towards the state flag for Mrs. Manning, our most sacred souvenir for her long and faithful service in behalf of National Society, we as a state wished to prove our gratitude for the credit she has done the Daughters of the American Revolution, both at home and abroad, and at the same time show our respect for the office she held, one very dear to all loyal Daughters.

In the state house there has recently been found the original company roll of which Sergeant Jasper, of Fort Moultrie fame was a member.

In Ramsey's History of the Revolution, page 156, is found this footnote:

On the third day after the action, the lady of Colonel Bayard Elliott, presented an elegant pair of colors to the second regiment which so bravely defended Fort Moultrie. Her address on the occasion concluded thus: "I make not the least doubt, under Heaven's protection, you will stand by these colors as long as they wave in the air of Liberty."

In reply a promise was made, "that they should be honorably supported and should never be tarnished by the second regiment." This engagement was literally fulfilled. Three years after they were planted on the British lines at Savannah by Lieutenant Bush, who was immediately shot down. Lieutenant Hume in the act of planting was also shot down and Lieutenant Gray in supporting them received a mortal wound. The brave Sergeant Jasper, on seeing Lieutenant Hume fall, took up the colors and planted it, in doing so, he received a wound which terminated in death, but on the retreat being ordered, he brought off the colors with him. These were taken at the fall of Charleston, and are said to be now in the Tower of London.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA A. RICHARDSON,
State Regent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: South Dakota reports a steady gain, not so much in numbers, as in interest. The growing interest of prospective Daughters, the devotion of those already members, promise far more for the future advancement of the order than is evinced by numbers alone.

The death of some, the removal of others from the state, retard organization of chapters in so limited a population. But despite these drawbacks the year 1901, has seen the blossoming of seed sown in the past.

Several new and enthusiastic members, the alertness of possible Daughters and the loyal devotion of those already members, all combine to create a more encouraging outlook, than the state has hitherto witnessed.

The Continental Hall was also remembered and a modest sum contributed to that noble object.

Earnest promises of future assistance, is one of the bright features of the present.

The regent is greatly encouraged, and heartily believes the coming year will be the banner year for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGUERITE C. KELLAR,
State Regent.

TENNESSEE.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is my pleasure and privilege to submit my annual report as state regent of Tennessee. This, the first year of the new century, has been marked by fine work in every chapter; made possible by the chapter regents, who have thus proved themselves worthy of the highest commendation from me, and all encouragement from the National Board.

There are now thirteen chapters in our state, six of them having a membership of less than twenty each. All, with one exception, report a steady and healthy growth, during the past year. All are working in harmony and pleasant unity of purpose; carrying out the object of the society after the highest ideals; standing foremost in each locality as leaders of the best element in the state.

The Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, 69 members, has taken the initiative in building a state monument to Revolutionary soldiers buried in Tennessee, and have collected \$20 for this fund, and gave \$60 for tablet to mark the "Old City Inn." Celebrated Flag day and King's Mountain day.

Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Mrs. J. M. Head, regent, has been faithful to the high aims of the society. They have carried out a most excellent course in historical study during the past year, and have contributed \$10 to Continental Hall, \$25 to Tennessee monument, and united with the Cumberland Chapter in giving a piece of silver to Tennessee room at Mount Vernon. The members united with Cumberland Chapter and Colonial Dames in giving the Schley reception, February 1st, 1902.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, Miss Temple, regent, reports the past year to have been the finest in the chapter's history. They have accomplished something along every line. By giving lectures and medals in schools, by celebrating historic days, by bringing Hobson to Knoxville as their guest. Have given to Talladega monument and Continental Hall, and Mount Vernon silver. Erected a tablet to mark the home of Knoxville's founder. On February 7th unveiled a stone marking site of old block house, and gave a brilliant Schley reception.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga, 50 members, Mrs. Rathburn, regent, deserves especial mention. Since its organization in 1894 there has never been a member in arrears with her dues, they are always in the lead in patriotic work and historical research; have a growing chapter library and are at present interested in the acquisition of a famous collection of the Revolutionary period.

Jackson Madison Chapter, Jackson. This fine chapter of 24 members was formed during Mrs. Pilcher's term, and to her enthusiastic work we owe its existence. The application papers were not accepted until mid-summer and early in November to me, fell the honor of signing their charter.—Mrs. Holland, Regent.

The Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, gave the first money in the state for monument to be erected to soldiers of the Revolution in Nashville, and located the graves of twenty-four Revolutionary soldiers in their county. The military record of the greater part is authenticated by Commissioner of Pensions, Evans. Have done other patriotic work outside the chapter work.

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon. To this small chapter of 15, the former state regent has given the honor of excelling every other chapter in the state, in historic study in a consecutive way—going back the past year to "European fountains of American History." A \$10 medal was given for the encouragement of the study of American history. At a meeting held January 30th the members and their associate members, the "Historical Club of Lebanon" endorsed

most enthusiastically the movement to build the Robertson monument, as one step toward effectively placing our own heroic pioneers, where they have a perfect right to stand in history, and in coming generations of the state of Tennessee, as the equals of those of New England or any other locality.

Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Mrs. C. A. Byon, regent, until November the baby chapter of the state has 50 members with 3 applications for admission. Holds monthly literary meetings to promote and encourage the reading of American history. A class for historical study is formed by the younger members. This chapter has contributed in small amounts to several local patriotic schemes, and sent a generous contribution to the Talladega Chapter, of Alabama, to assist in raising a monument to the Tennessee soldiers who fought and fell in Talladega in 1813.

Hermitage Chapter, oldest in the state, regent, Mrs. Latham, is in a more prosperous condition than for several years past. They report a great revival under the able leadership of Mrs. Latham and united with the Watauga in the McKinley reception.

Watauga Chapter, Mrs. C. B. Bryan, regent. The current year has been marked by the most encouraging zeal and keen interest in Daughters of the American Revolution work. Monthly meetings have been held rendering literary programs of a high order. In April, Watauga participated in the reception to our late lamented President and his wife. On the 22nd of February a brilliant assemblage responded to their invitation to keep this anniversary.

With gratitude for the cordial support of the past and hope for the future, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

AMELIA I. CHAMBERLAIN,
State Regent.

TEXAS.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is my pleasure and privilege to submit my first

annual report as state regent of Texas. The membership as well as number of chapters in the society has steadily increased since February, 1901. I have appointed four regents for local chapters: Mrs. Alice Knowles Eggelhoff, of Weatherford; Mrs. Katie Black Howard, of Palestine; Miss Mary Eleanor Brackenridge, of San Antonio, and Miss Thirza L. Westcott, of El Paso. We expect flourishing chapters at each of these places as the regents appointed are full of energy and perseverance. At the next congress we hope to be able to report all four of these chapters in good working order. We are glad to report the organization by Mrs. Marshall of the Henry Brown Chapter in Maco, December 5th, 1901. Mrs. Cone Johnson appointed chapter regent in Tyler looks forward to organizing a good chapter there in the near future.

There are at present in Texas six chapters of our society, all in splendid working condition: George Washington Chapter, of Galveston, Mrs. Thomas J. Groce, regent; Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, Mrs. John M. Wendelkin, regent; Mary Isham Keith Chapter, of Fort Worth, Mrs. Elisabeth D. Bell, regent; Lady Washington Chapter, of Houston, Mrs. William Cary Crane, regent; Thankful Hubbard Chapter, of Austin, Mrs. Ira H. Evans, regent; Henry Downs Chapter, of Maco, Mrs. John F. Marshall, regent.

In accordance with our agreement of last year we have all worked for one object, the Continental Hall fund. The hearty co-operation of all the chapters and their perfect amity have brought about favorable results. We have done all we could for this fund and hope next year to do more, as we believe the erecting of a home at our nation's capital for patriotic women throughout the United States to be the grandest work toward which noble women should direct their efforts.

The Jane Douglas Chapter has during the past year been called upon to give up one of its most faithful members, Mrs. Elizabeth McD. Welch. She was not only a devoted Daughter of the American Revolution, but president and founder of the Society of Colonial Dames in our great state.

As my dearest friend and sister I shall mourn for her as long as life shall last.

On October 9th, 1901, a state conference was held for the purpose of electing a vice state regent. Mrs. Ella Hutchings Sydnor, whose patriotic work as regent for the Lady Washington Chapter in Houston has been so faithful, was unanimously elected to that office.

Mrs. James B. Clark, Texas' first state regent, has written a patriotic story entitled "Her Insignia," which has been printed in booklet form by the Thankful Hubbard Chapter, at Austin. She intends that the proceeds from this book go toward the erection of our Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted.

CORNELIA J. HENRY,
State Regent.

VERMONT.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Again we come to report the progress of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in Vermont. Two new chapters have been organized:

The Hands Cove Chapter at Shoreham, Mrs. C. N. North, regent, was organized in June, 1901, with 27 charter members. It has already located 20 Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

The other new chapter has the honor to be the first chapter named for our late beloved president, the McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs, and has already 16 members. 17 graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located. Mrs. J. Emery Buxton is the enthusiastic regent.

Bronson Chapter, at Arlington, is composed of members who reside in all parts of the country, too few even to hold a meeting living in Arlington, but dues are paid regularly. The regent, Mrs. Stone, makes no annual report. The honorary state regent, Mrs. Jessie Burdette, holds all the papers, and she reports that the chapter is about to erect a marker over the well dug by Ethan Allen in 1776.

The report of the state conference given by Miss Valentine, of Bennington, in the January MAGAZINE, and other chapter reports given from time to time, cover so generally the work in Vermont that it is hardly necessary I should report at length. Nearly every chapter in the state has been successful in locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

In compliance with the request of the board, many chapters observed January 17th, by giving the "National Tea." The chapters not observing that day contributed to Continental Hall.

Eighteen dollars have been sent to Mrs. Eagan, the state regent of Florida, for the good work there. \$10 from Brattleboro, \$5 from Newbury, \$1 from Brandon, \$1 from St. Johnsbury and \$1 from Shoreham. A large box of reading matter has been sent to the soldiers in the Philippines.

Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, has given in the September MAGAZINE a full account of its important day.

The state regent has visited a number of chapters and feels that the interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution in Vermont is well sustained.

In conjunction with the Vermont Sons of the American Revolution, the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution hope to mark every Revolutionary soldier's grave during the coming year.

Interest in the work for Continental Hall, and in National Daughters of the American Revolution matters, was increased by the gracious presence and spirited address of our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, in October. At this time representation at the National Congress was fully discussed. Almost without exception the regents and members present were in favor of chapter representation, but at the same time in favor of lessening the number of delegates.

In October the state regent received a most kindly invitation from Miss Helen Winslow, state regent of Massachusetts, to attend their annual state conference held in North Adams. The invitation was accepted, and we feel that our New England neighbor knows well how to conduct a state conference. The generous hospitality was greatly appreciated.

The Old South Chapter, of Boston, gave pleasure to many outside regents attending their fifth anniversary, held in the Old South Meeting House, December 16th.

In closing this, my second annual report, I desire as a member of the National Board to express my appreciation of the faithful work under the leadership of our efficient president general, Mrs. Fairbanks.

The membership of the Chapters is as follows:

1. Arlington, Bronson Chapter, Mrs. A. Stone, regent.—Members, 15.

2. Bennington, Bennington Chapter, Mrs. S. S. Pratt, regent.—Members, 65.

3. Brandon, Lake Dunmore Chapter, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, regent.—Members, 18.

4. Burlington, Green Mountain Chapter, Mrs. N. W. Fisk, regent.—Members, 46.

5. Brattleboro, Brattleboro Chapter, Mrs. E. H. Putnam, regent.—Members, 87.

6. Manchester, Ormsby Chapter, Mrs. Mary U. Robbins, regent.—Members, 16.

7. Middlebury, Ethan Allen Chapter, Miss Katherine E. Wright, regent.—Members, 36.

8. Montpelier, Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Mrs. H. E. More, regent.—Members, 49.

9. Middletown Springs, McKinley Chapter, Mrs. J. Emery Buxton, regent.—Members, 16.

10. Newbury, Oxbow Chapter, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler, regent.—Members, 25.

11. Poultney, Heber Allen Chapter, Mrs. Elmira Vail Ross, regent.—Members, 40.

12. Rutland, Ann Story Chapter, Mrs. A. D. Smith, regent.—Members, 77.

13. St. Albans, Bellevue Chapter, Mrs. E. A. Chittenden, regent.—Members, 28.

14. St. Johnsbury, St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, Mrs. P. F. Hazen, regent.—Members, 16.

15. Shoreham, Hands Cove Chapter, Mrs. C. N. North, regent.—Members, 29.

16. Windsor, Ascutney Chapter, Mrs. Helen E. Davis, regent.—Members, 16.

17. Woodstock, Ottauquechee Chapter, Miss Alice Lovell Eaton, regent.—Members, 25.

Membership of Chapters, 591; members-at-large, 13; total membership, 604; gain during 1901, 59; letters written, 381.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
State Regent.

VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report as state regent of Virginia.

A feeling of sadness comes over me when I think that this is my last report in this capacity; for the work has been one of real pleasure to me, and I wish to thank the Daughters in the state for their loyalty, courtesy, and support while I have been in office; whatever success I may have achieved being due to their coöperation.

I am much gratified that, during the time I have been in office, I have been able to add several chapters to the list, and have two more now forming.

The membership has increased, as well as has the interest in the work of our society, as may be seen from my reports, year by year.

The state conference met in Charlottesville, and was well attended, the reports of the work done by the individual chapters showing that much progress had been made throughout the state, in keeping alive the memory of the deeds done by the heroes of the Revolution, and in marking historic spots. It also showed that the interest in the exchange of papers continued, that many of these papers prepared by the Virginia Daughters had found their way into other states, and that the chairman, Mrs. Albert Tuttle, had

accumulated many valuable ones on the unwritten history of Virginia.

The conference was honored by the presence of the president general of the society, the recording secretary general and of the vice-presidents general from New York and Virginia. The presence of these ladies added much to the interest of the meeting, and Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Crossman both paid eloquent tributes to Virginia.

The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, of Charlottesville, was gracefully, and was happily responded to by Dr. Francis Weidner, of Hampton. During the stay of the visitors a reception was given in the library of the university, and a visit to Monticello, the home of Jefferson, was a most fitting ending to this delightful conference.

The Albemarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, is prosperous; has gained in membership, has had meetings well attended; is interested in patriotic work, and entertained the state conference in a most brilliant manner.

The Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, of Fredericksburg, has 15 members. The monthly meetings were well attended, and interest in the work increasing. Has offered medal in the public schools of the city for best essay. The most interesting work done by this chapter has been the locating of the grave of William Paul, the brother of John Paul Jones. This grave has been sought for by historians for many years. On February 24th a party of Daughters were looking at tombs in St. George's cemetery, when close to the wall of the parish house, almost hidden by a climbing rose, a much battered and broken headstone was discovered, with the inscription, "William Paul, died 1772." His will was afterwards found, and a copy is now owned by the chapter. The chapter also celebrated the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown.

The Beverly Manor Chapter, of Staunton, has had a most successful year. Great interest is felt by the members in their work, and the by-laws have recently been revised and printed. They gave a medal in the public schools, and will

continue this each year. Have placed in the new county court house a tablet of white marble with black lettering, and the insignia of the society in relief at the top, to the memory of the first seven officers of Augusta county. The ceremonies were quite elaborate at the unveiling, which was done by two little girls, one the great-great granddaughter of one of the men, whose names were on the tablet. The chapter also sent an exhibit to the Charleston Exposition, and has given \$25 to the Continental Hall fund. Membership, 25.

The Stuart Chapter, Wytheville, reports no particular work. Has held regular monthly meetings. Membership, 17.

Blue Ridge Chapter, of Lynchburg, shows continued interest in the work of the society; has given medal in public schools for best essay, held regular monthly meetings, which were well attended and has had four social gatherings. These meetings have been very charming, able and entertaining papers having been read and many social features enjoyed.

The Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville, is the largest in the state, and has a good record for work. The meetings were well attended, and in a literary and social way were most charming and attractive. Mrs. Samuel Hairston gave a lawn fete at her beautiful country home which was most successful. A medal was given to a pupil of the high school for the best essay. Many local charities were contributed to, and the treasury is in good condition. The regent of this chapter is most active and enthusiastic.

Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth, held regular monthly meetings, all well attended. Celebrated the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, at which were read some unpublished incidents and personal reminiscences of the life of this illustrious man, by his aged granddaughters, Mrs. Burk and Miss Chinn. The chapter celebrated also its own anniversary. Gave \$25 to the Jacksonville sufferers, and \$15 to the Pohick Church fund, \$5 to the state regent fund, and has been most liberal in responding to all calls for help. Membership, 30.

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, has marked by a tablet the

cannon ball in the wall of old St. Paul's Church, fired from Lord Dunmore's fleet during the Revolutionary war; has erected on the battlefield of Great Bridge a granite monument, on which is a handsome bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"This Stone Marks the Battlefield of
Great Bridge, Dec. 9, 1776.
Erected by the
Daughters of the American
Revolution,
Norfolk, Virginia, 1900."

A portrait of George Washington was given to the newest of the public schools, which makes every public school in the city the proud owner of a picture of Washington; all of them being the gift of the Great Bridge Chapter. The chapter gives each year a medal for the best essay written by a pupil of the public schools. The chapter is in a flourishing condition, and has given \$25 to the Pohick Church fund.

Hampton Chapter gave prize for best essay written by a pupil in the high school, and contributed largely to the buying and placing in the new Symes-Eaton school building a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Benjamin Symes
Founder of the first Free School in the American Colonies 1634
Thomas Eaton
1659.

Donor of Five hundred acres of land for support of Free Schools and
able Schoolmasters.

These schools were united by act of assembly upon this site 1805."

The chapter is most active and zealous in all work for the promotion of interest in the organization.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke. The regular monthly meetings were held, were well attended and enjoyed. Able historic papers were read. Beside the social features, a gold medal was given to a pupil of the high school. Has a large fund for the erection of a monument in the near future.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg. This chapter has

had great trouble this year among its members, owing to sickness and death of the regent's husband, and has not been able to accomplish much work, but gives promise of more active work in the year to come.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange. The year has been one of prosperity to this chapter. The business and social meetings have been well attended and greatly enjoyed. It has on hand a plan for establishing a public library in Orange, and has begun the work of raising money for this purpose, having on hand \$127.

Mount Vernon Chapter has had a successful year; the meetings have been well attended and many historic papers have been read. The principal work of the year has been the raising of funds for the restoration of Pohick Church, the special church of Washington, and George Mason. It has aided in forming a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution in Alexandria, and will present it with a charter; sent a collection of relics to the Charleston Exposition, and contributed \$10 to Jacksonville sufferers, \$5 to state regent fund, and expended 50 cents in postage and \$45 in circulars in reference to the restoration of Pohick Church.

Old Dominion Chapter, of Richmond, offered a gold medal to pupil of the public schools for best essay. Has given money for a shaft to mark the grave of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and is making great efforts to stir up interest in the celebration of the ter-centennial anniversary of the landing at Jamestown. This chapter has two "Real Daughters" among its members.

Francis Bland Randolph Chapter, of Petersburg, is one of the most active. Although only little more than a year old, it has made much progress. Regular monthly meetings have been held, and were well attended, at which historic papers were read. It has sent a very creditable exhibit to the Charleston Exposition. Its regent is much interested in the success of the chapter, and active in its work.

There are two other chapters in the state in process of formation: at Suffolk and Salem.

The Commonwealth Chapter, of Richmond, is the youngest in the state, having just been formed.

Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE NEWTON PAGE,
State Regent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: As your regent for the state of West Virginia, I beg respectfully to submit my first annual report. Though West Virginia was late in coming under the wings of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her sturdy patriotism and devotion to the immortal principles of '76 cannot be questioned.

She ceased to be a part of the Old Dominion on the 20th day of June, 1863, the day she was admitted into the union as an independent state. During the Revolution, the West Virginia of *to-day* was one vast battlefield, crimsoned almost daily and enriched by the blood of her gallant sons. Every mountain-peak and lonely glen is historic, recalling the heroism of her sons and daughters, and blood-curdling tales of cruelty and suffering at the hands of Indian savages who came from beyond the beautiful Ohio river, swooping down upon the poor defenceless settlers. Almost every old family in the state, including my own, lost near and dear relatives by the incursions of these red-handed savages,—the blood-thirsty emissaries of the British post at Detroit. No people in our country, not excepting Kentucky, or Western Pennsylvania, felt the horrors of the Revolution like those living in the counties now embraced in this state.

The first and last battle of the Revolution was fought in West Virginia. The desperate and bloody battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the great Kanawha, on the Ohio river, fought October 10, 1774, was really the first battle of the Revolution. This is now conceded by the impartial historian. The Colonial force, numbering about 1,800 men,

was under Gen. Andrew Lewis, of Virginia, and the Indians under the famous Shawnee chief, Cornstalk.

Theodore Roosevelt, now President of our country, in his great work, the Winning of the West, says "The battle of the Great Kanawha was a purely American victory, for it was fought solely by the backwoodsmen themselves," And says: "It was the most closely contested of any battle ever fought with the northwestern Indians; was the opening act in the drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown." He further says: "Both because of the character of the fight itself, and because of the results that flowed from it, it is worthy of being held in especial remembrance."

He further says referring to the defeat of the 2,000 Indians under Cornstalk, at Point Pleasant, "Their defeat gave the opportunity for Boone to settle Kentucky, and therefore for Robertson to settle middle Tennessee, and for Clark to settle Illinois, and the northwest; it was the first of the chain of causes that gave us for our western frontier in 1783, the Mississippi, and not the Alleghanies."

He adds: "Had it not been for Lord Dunmore's war, it is more than likely that when the colonies achieved their freedom they would have found their western boundary fixed at the Allegheny Mountains."

"The struggle," he continues, "was between the Virginians and the northwest Indians." "The Virginians were the only foes the western Indians really dreaded; for their backwoodsmen were of warlike temper, and had learned to fight effectively in the forest."

If not the last, certainly one of the last battles of the Revolution took place at Wheeling in 1782, less than a year after the surrender October 19, 1781, of Cornwallis at Yorktown. A large number of British and Indians besieged Wheeling and Fort Henry, and so sudden was the attack that no time was afforded for preparation. The officer in command was Colonel Silas Zane.

His brother, Ebenezer Zane, was in a blockhouse fifty yards distant from the fort. The enemy made several desperate assaults on the fort, but at every onset they were re-

pulsed. On the afternoon of the second day of the siege the powder of the fort was nearly exhausted, and some one must pass the enemy's fire to the blockhouse, to obtain a supply. While they were disputing as to who should go, Elizabeth, the young, athletic, and beautiful sister of the two Zanes rose and offered to go for the powder. All tried to dissuade her from her heroic purpose. She replied that they had not a man to spare, and if she should fall she would scarcely be missed. The gate was thereupon opened, and Elizabeth bounded away at the top of her speed. Her brother, Colonel Zane, standing ready, opened the door of the blockhouse to his intrepid sister, and fastening a tablecloth around her waist poured into it a keg of powder. She then in high spirits started swiftly back to the fort, but the moment she left the blockhouse the watchful enemy opened fire; the shower of balls falling harmlessly at her feet, she carried her precious treasure in safety to those holding the fort, enabling them to successfully repel the inhuman foe. Such female daring and patriotism we are proud to recall and commemorate.

And now to come down to business, I beg to report that we have at present two chapters duly organized; and a growing interest in our society is felt in several parts of the state.

Mrs. George Eyster, of Charlestown, after her confirmation as chapter regent was unable to proceed with the work of organizing on account of prolonged sickness in her family, and has resigned her office.

Miss Frances Mabel Hart, of Buckhannon, has about completed her chapter and is ready to forward her application papers to the registrar general.

The James Wood Chapter, of Parkersburg, awaits the verification of a few lineage papers. It is under the leadership of Mrs. Baldwin Day Spillman, who is now in Florida. The chapter will be fully organized before June next.

Mrs. Anna Richards Hill is organizing a chapter at the city of Wheeling, where the descendants of many Revolutionary soldiers reside.

Mrs. Mira Hagans Lantz is organizing a chapter in Mineral county, formerly a part of Hampshire county, in which are some of the oldest settlements in West Virginia.

Mrs. Everett C. Smith hopes to have a chapter organized at Ravenswood, West Virginia, before the twelfth congress convenes.

The Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, took its name from a brother of General Andrew Lewis, who fell bravely fighting at Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and was organized last May with Mrs. L. S. Poffenberger, regent; Miss Charlotte McCullough, 1st vice-regent; Mrs. Fanny P. Menager, 2nd vice-regent; Mrs. Nannie B. H. Hogg, recording secretary; Miss Kate Stribling, registrar; Miss Sallie L. M. McCullough, treasurer. The chapter has the custody of the old log house known in Colonial times as the Mansion house, it is in Tu-Endie-Wei Park which is the state property and the ground where the battle of Point Pleasant was fought. The ladies of the chapter are giving a series of entertainments during the winter for the purpose of raising funds with which to beautify the park.

The William Henshaw Chapter, the oldest chapter in the state, is a family chapter and has 114 members. Miss Martha Jane Silver, the regent, is most enthusiastic in her work, and has inspired the members with a deep interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter is now actively engaged in locating and marking the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution. In the past year six graves have been located. The chapter in the ensuing year will erect a monument to commemorate the service rendered by Capt. William Henshaw during the Revolutionary struggle. This chapter has two life members.

Respectfully submitted,

VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW,

State Regent.

WISCONSIN.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Three years since an annual report was sent

"across the sea" from Berlin, and this, my tenth annual report, dates from Rome, Italy, and from the hospitable home of an ex-corresponding secretary general of the National Society, Mrs. John L. Mitchell, who joins me in sending a cordial greeting to you all.

The limitation of distance from the scene of action is lessened, as it is but two months since the state conference met at my residence in Milwaukee, December 6th, when the past work of the chapters was reported and plans for the season defined, while letters have since given further details.

The time limit for reading a report at the congress was last year less than five minutes, which with the present number and chapters, makes it impossible to include details of chapter work, hence, only a general outline will be here given.

The work of the state regent has been much heavier than any preceding year, owing to the number of outside demands which have been met, and covering even the so-termed "vacation season." Among these may be mentioned the effort to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," and later to interest the chapters in its observance at Buffalo, as requested by the National Board,—the terrible fire at Jacksonville, Florida, and an urgent appeal for aid from the state regent, Mrs. Eagan, in midsummer, made an appeal to the chapters necessary. The fearful national calamity in September caused an effort to interest the chapters in holding special memorial services in honor of the lamented president, William McKinley, and later in like manner, the plan of contributing to the memorial fund was presented. Next came the attempt to secure the desired commemoration of General Washington's wedding day; also to procure data from the chapters and prepare an annual report for the Smithsonian committee. As each of the enumerated objects required the sending from two to three sets of letters to the chapters before completion was reached, in addition to several relating to the usual duties of the office (as well as incidental letters), some idea may be gained of the amount of correspondence involved in carrying on the work of the past year.

But the ready response of the chapters, as a rule, has proved a most encouraging feature of the year, showing an increase in interest and a greater aptitude for work outside the regular chapter program, the latter showing also a gain in efficiency and interest, and added to the usual papers, one notices some courses of study on patriotic lines mingled with semi-social afternoons, while the efforts to inculcate a general sense of patriotism in the community by the observance of special days, and the offerings of prizes to school children have increased. The appeal for "Flag Day" met with a hearty response and there was a creditable representation at Buffalo, June 14th. Jacksonville's needs were met by a generous contribution of money and clothing, and sympathy was shown in the memorial service arranged in honor of the martyred president, while contributions have been either paid or pledged to the monument fund. And if the response to arrange the January tea has been less general, it has not been caused by a lack of interest in an object which is always before the chapters, namely, Continental Hall; but on account of February 22nd having become a regular date for some kind of an observance in which the public may take part.

A year ago thirteen chapters were reported. There are now probably sixteen. May 16th the long-hoped for chapter at the beautiful capital of our state, was organized at the residence of the chapter regent, Mrs. Mary L. Atwood, with a membership of 26. The capital's name, Madison, was desired, but having been previously appropriated, the chapter was christened the "John Bell Chapter of Madison," in honor of the regent's ancestor. The chapter at once gave unusual signs of promise and the membership has largely increased.

A chapter was organized at Lake Mills, June 18th, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. E. J. Fargo, and the name, Tyranena, adopted. One month later the gifted regent passed into the life beyond. Young, attractive and greatly beloved, her memory will prove a lasting incentive to the chapter, and the members intend to make it a fitting memorial of their lamented leader. The office of regent is now filled by Mrs. Frank Fargo.

A chapter was to have been formed in January at Waupun, under the leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hinkley, the appointed regent. As there were 11 members early in December, and papers expected from Washington, there seems little doubt but that the announced intention has been carried out.

The following are the thirteen earlier chapters, in the order of their organization: Milwaukee Chapter, Mrs. Edward C. Wall, regent; Janesville Chapter, Mrs. O. H. Fethers, regent; Kenoshaw Chapter, Mrs. Emory L. Grant, regent; La Crosse Chapter, Mrs. Chas. B. Strouse, regent; Beloit Chapter, Mrs. John Paley, regent; Oshkosh Chapter, Mrs. Geo. W. Burnell, regent; Stevens Point Chapter, Mrs. G. E. McDill, regent; Reedsburg, Fay Robinson Chapter, Mrs. R. P. Perry, regent; Portage, Waubun Chapter, Mrs. L. A. Holden, regent; Racine Chapter, Mrs. Vincent C. Stone, regent; Fort Atkinson Chapter, Mrs. Edward Rankin, regent; Fond-du-Lac Chapter, Mrs. Waldo Sweet, regent; Waukesha Continental Chapter, Mrs. George W. Bacon, regent.

There is the nucleus for a chapter, with accredited chapter regents, as follows: Mrs. Chas. S. Morris, Berlin; Mrs. H. M. Banford, Plymouth; Mrs. Geo. W. King, Kewanee; Mrs. Geo. D. Cline, Hudson; Mrs. Geo. L. Field, Ripon; Mrs. Fred. Dennett, Sheboygan; Mrs. E. A. Shores, Ashland.

To this list may be added the regents appointed since February, 1901: Miss Medora Hurlburt, Elkhorn; Miss Jennie Spaulding, Black River Falls; Miss Minnie J. Decker, Columbus; Mrs. Adele Barnes, Delavan.

There are also members-at-large in Appleton, Neenah, Eau Claire, Marinette and Whitewater, with no organized effort, as yet, to establish a chapter, in spite of the efforts of the state regent to effect that end; the reason given having been the oft-repeated one of too many organizations among women.

The special occasions in which the state regent has taken part have been the attendance in Buffalo the week including the Daughters of the American Revolution observance of "Flag Day," and the acceptance of special invitations to af-

fairs given partly in her honor at Madison, residence of Mrs. Dávid Atwood; at Waukesha, residence of Mrs. Calvin Jackson, and at Oshkosh, residence of Mrs. Geo. W. Burnell, each having been perfect in its way.

The state conference, at the regent's residence, included a business program and luncheon, and the regents and delegates were later delightfully entertained at "The Athenaeum" by the Milwaukee Chapter, who also included the chapter of the Children of the American Revolution,—a society which justly merits attention from the Daughters.

Time will not permit even a retrospective glance over the ten years of service in the interest of an organization so grandly founded. But the indications of the past year have been so encouraging that it is easy to predict better results in the future, and there is besides the oft-repeated belief in a sure foundation. And if each year has brought its burden, the recompense of the approval of my fellow-workers has ever followed, and never has there been a fuller realization of this than in this closing year of the decade.

So, with grateful acknowledgment for the faithful service and support of my associates in the work at home and in the state, also to the National Board for their unvarying helpfulness and courtesy, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN M. HAYES PECK,
State Regent.

WYOMING.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Following is the list of chapters in Wyoming, with names of regents and number of members:

Cheyenne Chapter, Wyoming, Mrs. H. B. Patten, regent.
—32 members.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, regent.—20 members.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. A. RICHARDS,
State Regent.

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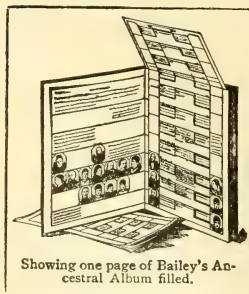
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MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Editor*



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THE INSPIRATION OF REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIES.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE
AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

*By Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President-General Daughters of
the American Revolution.*

Madam State Regent, South Carolina:—

Allow me on behalf of our loved Honorary President General and on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, visitors at your exposition, and of our great National Society, which I have the honor to represent, to tender you our most grateful appreciation of your courteous words of welcome.

I have been delighted and interested with the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, which within a few hours I have had the pleasure of visiting, where I have passed through the halls of that old Colonial home, dedicated to the work of the woman's department of this exposition. I have viewed with deepest interest the exhibit which these public spirited women of your state have placed there. Your collection of beautiful relics would, I am sure, be the delight of our most honored chairman of revolutionary relics of our society, could she feast her eyes upon them. I have noted the handiwork of Daughters in representing artistically the work of the cotton field, I have seen with great interest the work of your silk industries, I have admired the needle-work which is displayed, I have gazed with reverence upon the diminutive sword borne by that hero so dear to South Carolina

and to all Americans, General Francis Marion. I have seen the development of the tea industry of your state and have gazed upon the waters of the bay from the veranda of the hospitable home which is my abiding place while in your state. It has also been my great pleasure to visit a lady descended from and dwelling in the home of Rebecca Motte, famed in American history for her love of country and memorable sacrifices in its interests.

I have been within your assembly hall in these past few hours and had the pleasure of meeting and greeting the governor of my state, and the friends of my own home. There shall ever cling in my memory a most delightful recollection of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. Now, I may add I am especially pleased to be the guest of the Daughters of the American Revolution of this commonwealth, who come of that illustrious line of patriots who so effectively aided in gaining independence and establishing our country upon a secure basis. Of all the thirteen states which engaged in the most memorable of all wars, in contending for the welfare not only of home and native land, but as it transpired, also for the happiness of all the world, no state was more zealous in its patriotism, more splendid in the valor of its soldiers, none more noted for the patriotic aid and endurance of its splendid daughters, none which gave more soldiers for the prosecution of the war, than did the brave state of South Carolina. That conduct is an inspiration to all mankind, more especially for us, who have for our object all the reasons for the existence of our purely patriotic society, the thought to keep fresh in memory the spirit of liberty which animated both the men and the women of the Revolution and to rescue from oblivion and neglect the records of those whose valor and whose fortitude have been less noted than their merits demanded. There are no more marked examples of heroism than that of the gallant Sergeant Jasper, who sprang upon the breach at Sullivan's Island and seizing the flag, whose staff was broken by the British shot, raised it aloft again. There is no more thrilling remembrance than that of the brave McDonald, "who in a brief duration of time

between his wound and his death," exhorted his comrades to stand firm and true to the cause of liberty and their country. How the heart is thrilled and the imagination is inspired by those famous sentiments voiced by Pinckney, "Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defence."

The decided stand the women of South Carolina took in the Revolution cheered the sometimes faint hearts of the soldiers. They knew they had behind them, in these women, a tower of strength—a world of patriotic love, anxious solicitude and confidence. They cheered the soldiers to the front and bound up the wounds they suffered in the battles. They encouraged them to give time, money, and life, if needful, and were ever ready to extend the hand of friendship and to cheer and sustain those of weaker heart and strength. As we read of these thrilling memories of Revolutionary times there rises before us a procession of dainty and gracious figures, of strong hearts and resolved patriotism.

Such were the matrons of the nation's early days. Had they been otherwise America would not rank as she does—the leading nation of the world.

The grandest inspiration to work for country is shown in that notable action of Rebecca Motte, who took her beautiful home for a hospital where the sick, wounded and dying soldiers of her country could receive attention, she attending them through their pains and sickness, and they when dying left her their messages for home and kindred. It was she in this stress of war, when the leaders of the invading army took her home for their headquarters, who, with unequalled self-possession, remained at her own board, holding the enemies of her country as her enforced but courteously treated guests. She it was that when this same house was found an obstruction in the way of the patriot army in its attack upon the British forces, relieved the embarrassed officer who came to state to her that her residence must be destroyed by saying: "I am gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of my country, and will view the approaching scene with delight." Not only did she thus unhesitatingly accede, but she might be considered to have fired with her own hand her home.

We have as notable instances recorded of the devotion—of the self-sacrifices—of the women of South Carolina during the war of the Independence as ever were found among the Spartan mothers of old, as in the instances of Mary Adair, a name much honored in your state by having been bestowed upon one of the chapters of your great National Society. It is worthy of all reverence as one who so instilled the love of American patriotism in her three sons that when the war broke out they were the first to enlist. British officers, knowing the reverence in which she was held by her sons, approached her with offers of positions for each in the British army. She spurned the idea for herself, but stated "her sons were possessed of minds of their own and acted according to their judgment in adhering to the cause of their country." (It is pleasing to relate that these noble sons reflected honor not only thus, but later in life by serving in honored positions of trust for their country.)

Your state is replete with such historic memories of the many faithful and loyal women who served their country during this trying period; never faltering in their heroism, and there is even a touch of humor recorded in the declarations of some during this arduous time. Such a one we may imagine was Isabella Ferguson, who declared "I am a rebel, my brothers are rebels and so is my dog Tip."

Anna Elliott was a patriot by inheritance and one of the bravest and most zealous friends of liberty. It is said that she "appeared to concentrate every thought and every hour of existence to the interests of America." She took to her home the sick and wounded and gave her personal attention to their many wants, and cared for them as tenderly as though they were her own. She visited the hospitals and the prisoners welcomed her coming with joy and were beguiled into forgetfulness by her womanly tenderness. She was indeed a very angel to those in distress. She was brave and courageous under all circumstances and when her father was borne away a prisoner she cheered him on the journey by saying: "Let no oppression shake your fortitude, nor the hope of gentler treatment cause you for a moment to swerve from the strict

duty. Better times are in store for us; we will yet achieve the deliverance of our country from oppression."

Susannah Elliott presented the 2d regiment with richly embroidered colors to be carried at Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776. Three years after they were planted on the British lines in Savannah. Sergeant Jasper, in rescuing these colors, received a mortal wound and fell into the ditch. His last words were: "Tell Mrs. Elliott I lost my life supporting the colors she presented to our regiment." Sad to relate, the colors were afterwards taken at the fall of Charleston and deposited in the Tower of London.

The influence of women, so powerful an agent during the progress of the Revolutionary war, was equally exercised afterward in restoring healthful tone and vigor to society.

The name of Marion brings before us the struggles for our infant republic by this devoted soldier and his no less devoted followers. He was possessed of dauntless courage, rare sweetness of disposition, was quick of apprehension and of rare tact in military organization. He raised a force called "Marion's Brigade" and came to the rescue of his country after the crushing defeat of Gates and Sumter. His swiftness of movement was superhuman. When suddenly attacked he would disband his troops and seek refuge in the swamps and in the woods, and while the enemy was searching for him he would suddenly appear and strike a fatal blow at the weak spot of their outposts. With the name of Marion there comes to mind those places where British tyranny encountered a defeat at Black Mingo River, King's Mountain and Eutaw Springs.

Another soldier of South Carolina—Andrew Pickens—fought bravely at the battle of Cowpens, and by his splendid valor in rallying the militia and bringing them back the second time he broke the line of the British and saved the day. For his gallant services there congress presented him with a sword.

The names of these, and of Pinckney, Sumter, Laurens, and a host of others, were not born to die. They thought not of fame or power to be won by service to the infant republic,

but believed that the patriot's best reward was the consciousness of having done his duty.

After contemplating this brief recital of the powers of patriotism, of the heroism, the sufferings, trials and final triumphs of our Revolutionary forefathers and foremothers, it is becoming for a great patriotic society profoundly to reflect upon commemorating these illustrious deeds of these illustrious patriots—fittingly to commemorate them by a grand memorial. We have to some extent remembered the heroes and statesmen who led America in those troublesome times, but to the great army who fought the battles—the rank and file of the war of Independence—and that great army in reserve—the women of the Revolution, we have not yet raised a fitting monument. So it now becomes the duty, the inestimable privilege, of our great National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to rear for these a stately and beautiful memorial, one which shall unite with the character of a monument an appropriate place for the histories of those for whom we build, a fitting repository for the sacred relics of this sacred time, where we shall raise statuary and design beautiful adornment for the heroes and heroines whom we commemorate—where we shall have a magnificent auditorium in which shall be recited the thrilling achievements of the past, in order to stimulate the enthusiasm for patriotism in the present and for the future; where we shall transact the business of a great and growing society. Let this stately memorial of a noble band be founded by the Daughters of a grand and purely patriotic society. Let it stand upon the hills overlooking the Potomac. Let it resemble in character that lofty spire dedicated to the memory of the father of his country. Let it be all that is beautiful, for such it will need to be fittingly to commemorate the virtue of those whose memories give to us the purest inspiration.

I trust that the Daughters of the American Revolution from all over this land, may feel it their pleasure—their bounden duty—their privilege to dedicate themselves to this noble work, now before our society. Let us not forget to thus preserve the spirit of those who contended for the principle, the eternal principle of right and justice.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The articles upon this subject seem to have awakened widespread interest. New and interesting matter is being constantly received containing much information concerning the homes of these illustrious men. A picture of the home of Matthew Thornton, one of the "signers" from New Hampshire, has been procured of which an account appears below.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year 1740, Matthew Thornton, then about twenty-six years of age, began to practice his chosen profession, medi-



cine, among his native countrymen, the Scotch-Irish of old Londonderry, New Hampshire.

Here he acquired a high and extensive reputation as a physician and in the course of several years became comparatively wealthy. Here he built a house in what is now Derry village. "Somewhat back from the village street," it stands on a slight eminence, shaded by gigantic elms planted by the "signer" himself. The ample lawn slopes gently down to the village square, named in his honor, Thornton square.

Here he lived for nearly forty years. Here he reared his family and from this home he went forth to add his signature to the immortal document.

The north end of the house (the left in the picture) is the original structure, its massive timbers and primitive cellar walls giving evidence of eighteenth century construction. Old residents remember the house before it was remodeled, when it stood with hospitable front door facing the south and where at a later period Matthew Thornton's daughter, Mary Thornton Belton, came an old lady to pass her last years.

Matthew Thornton removed from Londonderry in 1779 and made another home in Merrimack, New Hampshire. His monument in that town bears the inscription, "Erected to the memory of Matthew Thornton, who died June 24, 1803, aged 89 years. The honest man."

The picture of Matthew Thornton's Derry home is sent by the Molly Reid Chapter, of Derry, who are soon to mark in a suitable manner this historic homestead.

ANNIE B. SHEPARD.

The January issue of this magazine contained an account of the New Hampshire signers of the Declaration of Independence, to which the above is now added. The same issue also gave a picture of Josiah Bartlett, another signer from the same state. The picture was taken from one painted by Trumbull and now in the possession of the family. The article that accompanied it stated that some histories and cyclopedias print a picture of another Josiah Bartlett and ascribe it to the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Many communications relating to that statement have been received. One of these was from the editor of one of the leading biographical cyclopedias. The result is that the next edition of that work will contain a copy of the picture of Josiah Bartlett that was first given to the public in the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE ROLL OF HONOR OF THE WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER.

Herewith is given a list of the Revolutionary ancestors of the members of the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio. Further information will be cheerfully furnished.

VIRGINIA S. HODGE.

Asahel Adams, Sr., Benjamin Adams, Joseph Adams, Jacob Allen, Sr., Jacob Allen, Jr., Peletiah Allyn, Henry Amidon, Jonathan Andrews, Thomas Atkinson, Reuben Atwater, Elijah Atwood, David Austin, Ebenezer Avery, Jasper Avery, Parke Avery, Rufus Avery.

Joseph Bacon, Jr., John Bailey, Samuel Baker, Ebenezer Bancroft, David Barber, Nathan Barber, Sr., Nathan Barber, Jr., Noah Barber, Stephen Barber, Obadiah Bass, Samuel Beard, John Beeber, Burr Beecher, Elihu Benton, Divan Berry, Joshua Berry, Thomas Berry, William Bierce, John Bingham, Gabriel Bishop, Daniel Bissell, George Blackmore, Justus Blanchard, Elnathan Blood, Jonas Blood, Stephen Bourne, Charles Bowler, Joseph Boyden, Edward Boylston, Joel Brackett, Charles Brooks, Bowman Brown, John Brown, John Brownley, Ozias Brownson, Elias Buell, Solomon Buell, Roger Burr, Hubbard Burrows, Oliver Burt, Jere. Burwell, Thomas Butler, Zebulon Butler, Joseph Byington.

Elizabeth Caldwell, Thomas Campbell, Sr., John Carey, Nathaniel Carey, Abel Castle, Nathaniel Challis, William Chamberlain, David Chambers, Nathan Chase, Samuel Cherry, Samuel Choate, James Chrystie, David Clark, Jerome Clark, Samuel Clark, Watrous Clark, Hezekiah Clarke, John Clinton, John Cobb, Samuel Cobb, Sisson Cole, Thomas Comstock, Shubael Conant, Simeon Conant, Israel Converse, Josiah Converse, John Cooley, Jeremiah Coon, Isaac Copeland, William Cowen, John H. Craig, Jedediah Crocker, Benjamin Cummings, Eleazur Curtiss, John Curtiss.

John Danforth, Ezra Davis, Joseph Davis, Timothy Day, John De Kalb, John De Veny, James Dickey, Seth Doane, Timothy Doane, Artemus Dryden, Cornelius Dunham, Hugh Dunn, Peter S. Dygert.

Jeremiah Eames, Jacob Eaton, Jonathan Eddy, William Eddy, Joseph Kingsbury Edgerton, Adonijah Edwards, Oliver Edwards, Daniel Eells, Adriel Ely, Lewis Ely, Joseph Emerson, John Ensign.

Ephraim Fairbank, Benjamin Farley, Ebenezer Farley, Elisha Far-num, Jaren Farrand, Aaron Fay, Daniel Fay, Parker Fellows, William Few, Jonathan Fish, David Foot, George Foote, John Forster.

Abraham Gale, Nehemiah Gale, Matthew Gannett, Sarah Gardner, Benjamin Gilbert, Daniel Gilbert, John Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, Robert Gillam, Sr., Robert Gillam, Jr., Simeon Granger, Joel Grant, John Grant, Ichabod Griggs, Seth Griswold, William Grover, Philip Goss, Sr., Philip Goss, Jr.

Moses Hadley, Benjamin Hall, Samuel Hall, Stephen Hall, Timothy Hall, Edward Halstead, John Hamilton, John Hanford, Jost Har-baugh, Margeret Hardman, Israel Harmon, Zachariah Hartsuff, Joseph Hawkins, Joel Hayes, Daniel Hayward, Sr., Daniel Hayward, Jr., Henry Hazel, George Herrick, Rufus Herrick, John Hesser, David Hibbard, Jr., Ithamar Hibbard, Samuel Hicks, Beriah Hills, Nehemiah Hinckley, Gad Hitchcock, Sr., Gad Hitchcock, Jr., Daniel Holbrook, John Holden, Joseph Hopkins, Samuel Hopson, Nathan Howard, Elisha Hubbard, Jeremiah Hubbard, John Hulet, Andrew Hull, Thomas Hunt, Abiram Hurlburt, Samuel Hurlburt, Eleazur Hutchinson, Elisha Hutchinson.

Zadock Ingall, George Irish, Frederick Isenhauer, Titus Ives.

David Jackson, Ephraim Jackson, Elijah Janes, Nathaniel Jennison, Joseph Jewett, Cave Johnson, Lemuel Johnson, Levi Johnson, William Johnson.

Joshua Kimball, Moses King, Rogers King, Thomas King, Jonathan Kingsley.

Daniel Lamb, Jr., Benjamin Langdon, Daniel Lankton, Martin Lawrence, Edmund Lazell, Andrew Leavitt, Amos Leonard, Oliver Lewis, Timothy Lewis, David Lillie, Moses Little, Martin Lord, Amos Loveland, Moses Lyman, David Lynes, Joseph Lyon, Stephen Lufkin.

Thomas McCalla, John McCarty, David McClure, William McClure, David McKinley, Daniel McMath, James McMullen.

William Makepeace, Jonathan Marsh, Thomas Marshall, Joseph Mather, William Matthewson, Calvin Mead, Joseph Merrick, Barent Meynderse, Gideon Mills, Andrew Mitchell, William Moore, Christopher Morgan, William Morgan, Nathan Morse, Thomas Moss, Joseph Moulton, Joseph Munger, Sr., Joseph Munger, Jr.

Joseph Neely, Rudolph Neff, Phineas Nichols, James Nicholson.

Justin Olin, Daniel Osborn, Nathaniel Osborn, Isaac Otis, Stephen Otis, Benjamin Ovitt.

Isaac Page, Samuel Page, Edward Paine, Jacob Palmer, John Palmer, Theodore Parmelee, David Parsons, John Parsons, John Pater-son, William Ely Pearson, Mathew Peck, Amos Pendleton, William Pendleton, Hezekiah Perkins, Nathaniel Perkins, Obadiah Perkins, Jonathan Pettibone, Joseph Phelon, Seth Phelps, Joseph Philbrick, Jacob Piatt, Rufus Pierce, William Pierce, Abraham Pinney, Israel Platt, Charles Plumb, Asa Poland, Ichabod Pomeroy, Samuel Poppleston, Richard Potter, James Potts, Samuel Prentice, Sr., Samuel Prentice, Jr., Timothy Prescott, Nehemiah Palmer.

John Redington, John Rewalt, David Reynolds, Aaron Richardson. William Richardson, Paul Roberts, Peter Roberts, Gideon Root, John Russell.

Lydia St. John, Stephen St. John, Moses Sanborn, Jacob Sawyer, Aaron Scout, Henry Scudder, William Seymour, Benjamin Sharp, David Shaw, Daniel Shed, Oliver Shed, Amasa Sheldon, Ebenezer Sheldon, Roger Sherman, Rudolph Shoemaker, Zacharias Shugart, Moses Smith, Samuel Smith, Sr., Thomas Smythe, Sr., Thomas Smythe, Jr., Bradstreet Spafford, Caleb Spencer, Edward Spicer, Shibnoh Spink, Thomas Spring, John Stearns, Elisha Stevens, Gershom Stevens, Sr., Samuel Stewart, Nathaniel Stillman, Israel Stone, Jonathan Stone, John Streator, Lemuel Sturtevant, John Sutherland, Nicholas Sweet.

Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Terry, Baruch Thayer, James Thompson, John Thompson, Samuel Tilden, Thomas Tilden, Moses Tracy, Ezra Tucker, Silas Tucker, Peter Tufts.

Henry Van Der Burgh, Kilian Van Renssalaer, Philip Van Renssalaer.

Benjamin Waite, Daniel Ward, Jesse Ward, William Ward, Josiah Warren, Stephen Watkins, George Weaver, Nicholas H. Weaver, John Weitzel, Thomas Wendell, Sr., Thomas Wendell, Jr., Daniel Wells, James Wheelock, Ezra Whipple, Hugh White, William White, Jeremiah Whittemore, Ezekial Wicks, Abel Wilcox, John Wiley, William Williams, Israel Wilson, Henry Winchester, Thomas Winslow, Josiah Wolcott, Nathaniel Wood, Nathaniel Woodford, Hawkins Woodruff, Ephraim Wright, John Wright, Jr., Seth Wright, Stephen Wright.

Charles Young, John Younglove.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. HARRIET SPRAGUE CADY.

Mrs. Harriet Sprague Cady, of Westborough, Massachusetts, is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and an honored member of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

She was the daughter of Col. Jonathan and Eunice Stoddard (Sprague) Elkins, of Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, where she was born March 18, 1825.

Her mother was the daughter of Capt. Nathan Stoddard, in the Revolution, who gave his life for the freedom of his country.

In 1837, Col. Jonathan Elkins moved to Albion, New York. Harriet entered Phipp's Union Seminary, and afterwards completed a course of study with Mrs. Staunton in Le Roy Young Ladies' School, September 30, 1845. She was married to the Rev. Daniel Reed Cady, a graduate of Williams College and of Andover Theological Seminary. They had three children.

Mrs. Cady's father, Colonel Jonathan Elkins, was born October 23, 1761, at Hampton, New Hampshire. He died at Albion, New York, May 15, 1852. He was twice married—first to Judith Foster—second to Eunice Stoddard Sprague, August 11, 1812.

Colonel Jonathan was the son of Dea. Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth (Romell) Elkins.

Dea. Jonathan was the son of Jonathan, born October 8, 1704, and his wife Rachel (Page) Elkins. He was the son of Jonathan, born January 24, 1669, and Joanna (Robie) Elkins. This fourth Jonathan was the son of Gershom, born about 1641, and his wife, Mary Sleeper. Gershom was the son of "Oned Henry Elkins," the emigrant ancestor, who after being dismissed from Boston, went to Exeter, New Hampshire, and from there to Hampton, New Hampshire.

According to the New Hampshire muster rolls, Jonathan

Elkins served three months as private in Capt. Samuel Vetri-man's company, stationed at Haverhill. Jonathan Elkins served in Captain Ladd's company in 1778, in Bedell's regiment, and Jonathan, Jr., in the same company for the same time.



MRS. HARRIET SPRAGUE ELKINS CADY.

Consequently both the father and grandfather of Mrs. Cady were Revolutionary soldiers.

The first few years of the war, were on the whole, uneventful to the Elkins' family, who had removed to Peacham. In 1780, young Jonathan enlisted as a pilot for Captain Stone's scouts. In the winter he was at home and in March, 1781,

soon after midnight the Elkins family were aroused by finding their house surrounded by the enemy, some of whom forced their way into the house and told them they were all prisoners.

After a hard march to St. Johns, Colonel Elkins was taken to the little one-roomed French cottage of John Cross, one of his captors. Mrs. Cross made up a bed for the new boarder on the floor, and here he revolved in his mind the best method of escape, and proceeded to make the attempt. He was captured, however, at the very start—and then he writes:

"I was then sent to the main guard house, where I was kept five or six days, and then had irons put on wrists (they were so small that they had to crowd them on) and a rivet was headed through the bolt and then I was ordered to march. I traveled to Chamblais, about twelve miles. Before I got there my hands were so swollen that I could not shut my fingers and my hands were both as black as could be, and the pain was intolerable in each of my shoulders. * * * The guard was to return back from that place when they had handed me over to the guard there, and they must have their irons to take back; so they got a blacksmith, with a cold chisel, to cut the heads of the rivets off, and every stroke he struck with his hammer hurt me as bad as to have cut my wrists off."

Col. Elkins was taken—although nearly drowned on the way—to Quebec, where he was in prison between two and three months. Here he suffered greatly from hunger.

"Three-quarters of a pound of beef," he says, "was allowed each man a day, the same bread that was made from canal. This we got but twice a week (for three days and for four days). We had a large pot where we could boil our meat, and we had to cook it as soon as we got it, for in the prison where they were, twelve or sixteen in a room, fourteen feet square, in the months of August and September, and no salt, our meat would soon become putrid. We boiled our meat as soon as we got it, and then divided as near as possible between each man, and after the bone was out the meat was but small. We would eat the broth out of the pot together, as we had no dishes. We made each one of us a spoon out of the wood we had for fire. We had no place to put our meat and bread, but carried it under our arms till we eat it all up, for if we had laid it down, we were so hungry that some one of us would steal and eat it, and when we got our allowance for four days there was scarcely

one of us that would keep any over two days, so that we could get nothing to eat for two days, and when we got our allowance for three days, it was generally all gone in twenty-four hours, so it was that we ate nothing for four days in the week (and for a hungry man to carry victuals under his arm and not eat it, is hard work)."

In October, a hundred and fifty of the prisoners in Quebec, including young Elkins, were ordered on board the ships starting for England, to serve as sailors.

When they reached England, finding the Fortress prison full, they were "committed to Mill prison for high treason till his Majesty shall see fit for a trial." This was in February, 1782, and there they staid until June 24, when they were exchanged for Cornwallis grenadiers and light infantry.

"Doctor Franklin, our Minister in France, had heard of our circumstances there, and he sent each prisoner a shilling sterling a week, which was of great use to us. There were among us forty captains of vessels that had been taken, and many others of learning. Those that had no learning and lived on their allowance and would pay four coppers a week for a master, could have a school. Within two or three weeks after we got our shilling, there was a large number of schools set going. I amongst the rest purchased paper, pens, and ink and slate. There was a number of men that could not read or write that got so much learning there that they were capable of doing business for themselves. Many of us learned the Mariner's art and became capable of sailing a ship."

The sheets of foolscap paper, bound together and covered with brown paper, used as an arithmetic by Jonathan Elkins in Mill prison, is a valued possession of his daughter. It has on the inside of the cover this inscription: "This done in Plymouth, England, in March, 1782, by Jonathan Elkins, Jun'r. Jonathan Elkins his Book."—HARRIETTE M. FORBES.

MRS. CATHARINE KENDALL STEELE.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, of Nashua, New Hampshire, is honored in having a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution upon its roll of membership. Mrs. Catherine Kendall Steele, for more than two generations one of the most notable women of southern New Hampshire, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, May 12th, 1901, the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Kendrick) Kendall.

One of Mrs. Steele's aunts married General (afterwards Governor) Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, and became the mother of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States. The intermarriages of the Pierces and McNeils also connected Mrs. Steele with another of the most illustrious families of the Granite State, one member of which



MRS. CATHERINE KENDALL STEELE.

was Gen. John McNeil, the redoubtable hero at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Steele is the oldest daughter of the Revolution now living in New Hampshire. Her father, though then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker Hill in General Stark's brigade and afterward became a captain in the Continental armies.

Previous to her marriage Catherine Kendall was a teacher, being connected with the schools in Concord, New Hampshire. In the thirties Miss Kendall married David Steele, a lawyer of Hillsborough Bridge.

Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated May 12th, 1901, at the home of her niece, Miss Sarah Kendall, of Nashua, New Hampshire, where she received her relatives, friends and the members of the Matthew Thornton Chapter. A large and notable gathering came to greet this noble, devoted Christian centenarian. It was impossible to believe from her looks or manner that she had reached her one hundredth milestone.—CLARA L. WASON, *Historian*.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT FOR NEW MEXICO.

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress: The Daughters of the American Revolution in New Mexico have added but few to their number during the past year; and many of their members are widely scattered, but they refuse to be transferred, and cling with a loving loyalty to their mother chapter.

The Sunshine Chapter, at Santa Fe, has made more history during the past year than ever before. Flag day, June 14th, was selected as a suitable occasion on which to dedicate its first monument, which was erected to the memory of Governor Perez, who was assassinated on the 9th of August, 1837. It is a large uncut piece of grey native marble, beautifully veined, with the following inscription engraved on an oblong highly polished panel:

"To the memory of Governor Albino Perez, who was assassinated on this spot August 9th, 1837.

Erected by Sunshine Chapter, D. A. R., 1901."

It has been enclosed by a handsome iron fence. At the unveiling the Hon. Demetrio Perez, a son of the martyred governor, made a most touching address, a granddaughter unveiled it, and a great-granddaughter placed a large and beautiful wreath of pink and white peonies on the stone. Although the stone is placed quite a mile and a half out of town, the procession which accompanied the members of Sunshine Chapter to do honor to the memory of Governor Perez, was

large and imposing. The Grand Army of the Republic, "Rough Riders," militia, infantry and cavalry, the firemen and many citizens, both on foot and in carriages, joined in the procession. Nearly everyone was presented with a bunch of red, white and blue sweet peas, and carried small flags. The carriages were decorated with the national colors, and the Mexican band played patriotic airs.

On the 9th of August Sunshine Chapter erected another monument. This time it was placed in the heart of the old Spanish town of Santa Fe, in the plaza, where, on that day fifty-five years before, General Kearny read the proclamation of annexation to the United States, and the Mexican officers, priests, alcaldes and others took the oath of allegiance. The following inscription is on the monument:

"In this plaza General Stephen W. Kearny, U. S. A., proclaimed the peaceable annexation of New Mexico, August 19th, 1846."

Then follows extracts from his proclamation, on the face of the stone:

"We come as friends to make you part of the republic of the United States."

"In our government all men are equal."

"Every man has a right to serve God according to his heart."

"Erected by Sunshine Chapter, D. A. R., 1901."

The monument, composed of a handsome piece of marble, resembling that brought from Tennessee, is placed on a substantial granite base. A platform was built near the stone and the dedicatory exercises took place there.

The Jacob Bennett Chapter, at Silver City, Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, regent, has grown rapidly, considering that it is not yet a year old. Its members are all intelligent, enthusiastic and charming Daughters.

The Stephen W. Kearny Chapter, at Las Vegas, has been formed with Mrs. Isaac H. Rapp as regent.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this land of sunshine are not very numerous, but they are intelligent and loyal women.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. PRINCE.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colorado).—There were many interesting features of the monthly meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but not the least of them was the presence of the members of the senior class of the high school, who had been asked as especial guests.

The program included several vocal numbers by Miss Annie Roberts, an address, "Alexander Hamilton," by Judge Charles D. Hayt, of Denver, and a short talk by Mr. Henry W. Randolph, of the high school.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter has offered suitable prizes to the high school student who makes the highest grades in American history during the spring term.

Henry Downs Chapter (Waco, Texas) was organized with only a small number of names enrolled. The charter was applied for and was received on December 5th.

The program committee met and arranged the year's work in January and on February 13th the initiatory meeting was held, with the regent, Mrs. John F. Marshall. The meeting was opened with the Lord's prayer, after which all joined in singing "America." At the conclusion of roll call Mrs. Marshall read an address of welcome in which she set forth the object and aims of the organization. Mrs. Marshall said: "The object of our society is to perpetuate the memory of those who achieved our freedom, to preserve harmony and unity of purpose in which they found their strength, and, united, stand an inspiration to coming generations."

Mrs. Roten then, in a few beautiful words, presented the chapter with a gavel made of the wood of the Reine Christina, the Spanish flagship at the battle of Manila. The gavel was sent as a present to the chapter by Lieutenant Frank Mar-

shall, son of our regent, and bears the inscription: "From the masthead of the Reina Christina, Manila, May 1st, 1898. Presented to Henry Downs Chapter, D. A. R., Waco, Texas, by J. F. Marshall, Jr., U. S. Navy, Flagship Olympia." It is particularly fitting that this gavel should have come from one whose forefathers fought for America's freedom, and who himself has fought for the maintenance of American honor and liberty, having participated in the memorable battle which did so much to influence the policy of our republic and elevate it to a more prominent place among the nations of the world.

Mrs. Bollinger, in behalf of the chapter, received the gavel, and expressed appreciation of the gift.

Mrs. Beaumont followed with an interesting paper upon "Pre-Columbian Discoveries and Northmen in America," at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned to enjoy a social hour with the hostess.—MRS. THOMAS MARION DILWORTH, *Secretary*.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Massachusetts).—The fifth annual meeting of the chapter was held January 11, 1902, the regent, Mrs. Emily Walker, presiding. Various reports were read after which it was voted to pay \$20 to regent and delegate each toward expenses as their representatives in Washington to the annual congress. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer; vice-regent, Mrs. Jennie Gould Hopkins; secretary, Mrs. Helen Sanford; treasurer, Mrs. Jeanne Perry Porter; registrar, Mrs. Janet Pearson; historian, Mrs. Daisy Jencks Watson.

"Fort Day" the chapter had a social and literary meeting. The program was of an historical nature, dealing with Fort Massachusetts and the contemporaneous forts, built in northern Berkshire and Franklin counties, for the protection of the frontier against the French and Indians about 1745. Mrs. Jennie Paul Goodrich read an instructive paper upon the building, destruction and rebuilding of Fort Massachusetts. This included a sketch of the life and death of Colonel Ephraim Williams, the commander of this chain of forts, and the

founding through his will of Williams College. Mrs. Bertha Peirce Carr gave a paper upon the sufferings during the siege and captivity of the inmates of the fort. This interesting article was based upon family tradition, as handed down from Mrs. Carr's ancestor, Captain Moses Scott, who was stationed at the fort at the time of its destruction. A quartet sang words appropriate to the day, written by Mrs. Mary B. Burbank, and Mrs. McMillan recited an original poem upon the siege of the fort. Mrs. Daisy Jencks Watson closed the program with a verbal description of the forts built by private individuals and the Massachusetts colony at Rowe, Heath, Pittsfield, Colrain and Charlemont. By request especial notice was given Fort Rice at Charlemont, whose founder, a direct ancestor of the speaker, was the owner of Charlemont. His was the only white settler's cabin between Fort Deerfield and Fort Massachusetts at the time of the devastation of the latter. Captain Rice's home was also destroyed, after which he built and maintained Fort Rice until his death there from scalping. The site of this fort has been marked by the historical society of Deerfield.—DAISY JENCKS WATSON.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—An open meeting was held in March in "Legion of Honor" hall which was appropriately decorated with Colonial and modern flags. Miss Brazier, the chapter founder and regent, presided and announced that she should relinquish the helm to able hands at the annual meeting in April. She made a brief statement which revealed the difficult task she had been called upon to perform while guiding the chapter into smooth waters. It was voted to invite Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson to be the chapter orator. Flag day the exercises for the afternoon consisted of the singing by Jeannette Lovell of Herbert Johnson's "New America" and "Alabama," sung in honor of Mrs. H. H. Clayton, an Alabama Daughter who was present. The song was dedicated to Annie Wheeler and composed by Miss Charlotte Hawes, of Boston. Mrs. Lulu S. Upham, of John Adams Chapter gave four scenes from "The Drama of the Revolution," by Col. Ethan Allen, and with marked dramatic

effect. The chapter's London member, Nellie Salome Thomas, returns to America in April and will be tendered a reception. Miss Thomas is known in the musical world as "Clayton Thomas." Miss Thomas is interested in the proposed memorial window to Jenny Lind and started a fund for Americans touring in England. Mrs. Charles F. Goodhue, of Old South Chapter, and an associate member, will be the hostess for the annual meeting.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—The February meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Walter B. Page February 22d. The large house has been in the family for several generations. Mrs. Heald, the regent, called the meeting to order. Mrs. Appleton, the registrar, announced that a great-granddaughter of Prudence Wright had been admitted as a member of the chapter. A social hour followed the usual business meeting. In one room was a display of Colonial relics—heirlooms—one of which was the old powder-horn belonging to Capt. Edmund Bancroft, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Page, and first owner of the land. This horn, which is decorated all over, bears the date of 1737 and initials E. B., was carried in the Revolution by Capt. Bancroft's eldest son, Lieutenant Edmund Bancroft. Among the specimens of home-made linen was a finely woven table cloth two yards wide made by Eunice (Wheeler), wife of Leonard Hoar, of Lincoln, a maternal great-grandmother. In the dining-room a cherry tree occupied the centre of the table; at its base were souvenir hatchets, with a quotation from Washington's sayings upon them, which each lady in turn read. Light refreshments were served, Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Page, in old-fashioned costume pouring coffee and tea. The next regular meeting will be April 19th, the annual meeting.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Genesee Chapter (Flint, Michigan).—The chapter, which always observes Washington's birthday, met with Mrs. Edwards for the February meeting. This year the committee—Mrs. Edwards, Miss Mabel Clarke and Dr Rundell—invited the ladies to attend prepared to represent in some way, a per-

son, book or event relative to the Colonial period. Some bright ideas and unique costumes were used for illustrations. Mrs. Mahon read an interesting paper on Colonial times, and Miss Ellis gave two recitations. "The First Settler's Story," was particularly suited to the occasion. Following the program, Mrs. Edwards served lunch in ancient blue dishes. Miss Mabel Clarke rounded out the afternoon by presenting each one a picture of some historic spot as a souvenir of the day.

Else Cilley Chapter (West Derry, New Hampshire).—September 14, 1901, the chapter and the descendants of Else Cilley dedicated a boulder to Capt. Joseph Cilley and his wife Else Rollins.

The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, relatives and friends assembled in the cemetery where Gen. Joseph Cilley of Revolutionary fame rests. It is a beautiful spot near his old home in Nottingham.

Miss Elizabeth Williams Cilley, regent, gave an address of welcome, during which little Miss Molly Ladd, of Epping, and Priscilla Bartlett, of Derry, unveiled the boulder. Theodore D. Lazell, grandson of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, responded in a few chosen words to the address of welcome. Miss Jenny Nealley Bartlett then read two short papers of traditionary history concerning Capt. Joseph and Else Cilley, one by Amanda Stevens, the other by Victoria Cilley Bartlett.

Dr. O. G. Cilley spoke of Benj. F. Butler, a descendant of Joseph and Else Cilley, of his patriotism and his ability.

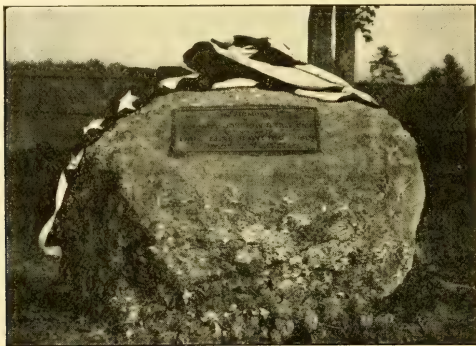
The regent then called on Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, ex-state regent, who heartily congratulated them on the perfect success of this occasion, the erecting of this stone. In her address of welcome Miss Cilley said:

This granite boulder seems a fitting memorial for a man and woman of such strong, stalwart character as were our ancestors. The man whose life this commemorates was a captain in the French and Indian war. Captain Cilley and his wife were fellow workers, fellow fighters, in that great struggle which secured liberty and freedom to the new world. As a class the noble patriots from the New Hampshire hills were simple, strong men. The great blessing of

human liberty which they, fighting with others, secured to the world is as real and lasting as the rugged hills which lie about us. So, we thought it wise and fitting that we should choose to commemorate these lives this strong, solid, everlasting, granite boulder taken from these our native hills. Here it will stand for ages to tell those who come this way of worthy lives and a great cause.

In his response, Mr. Lazell gave an account of the ancestry and descendants of Joseph Cilley, saying among other things:

Joseph Cilley was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, October 6, 1701, Old Style, the son of Thomas and Ann (Stanyan) Cilley.



BOULDER DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPT. AND MRS. JOSEPH CILLEY.

The birthplace of his father is unknown. There is no question, however, of his descent from John Cilley, a magistrate at the Isles of Shoals in 1646, when those islands, now so barren, were the center of an enormous and important fishing industry.

Joseph's mother, Ann Stanyan, was a native of Hampton, and granddaughter of Anthony Stanyan, who came from England in the ship *Planter* in 1635, whose son, John, married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Bradbury, the most prominent of the Salisbury settlers. Thus our ancestor was descended on both sides from families prominent in the early public life of the colonies.

The ceremonies of unveiling the boulder were followed by a reception and a social hour.

Much credit is due to the regent, the chapter, and all who helped make this day one to be remembered in the annals of old Nottingham.

The Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls, New York).—This chapter, during the latter part of the year 1901, compiled an attractive *Historic and Patriotic Year Book*, which contained for each day in the year a historic event accompanied by an appropriate patriotic quotation. This book was offered for sale at the holiday season, over two hundred copies were sold, making it a financial success, while the work of preparing it was of literary value to the members of the chapter.

The last meeting of the year was held at the residence of Mrs. Preston Paris, Sandy Hill. Interesting papers were read on "Our French Allies," by Mrs. Frank Sheldon, "Hesians of the Revolution," by Mrs. Frank Wait, and "Some Revolutionary Women," by Mrs. Levi Wing.

The first meeting of this year was held on January 27, Chapter day, at the home of the regent, Mrs. J. E. King, of Fort Edward. Officers were elected for another year. An entertaining paper was read by Mrs. R. O. Bascom on "The Indian, as Friend and Foe," and Mrs. J. H. Derby gave an interesting account of "Madam Riedesel."

On Washington's birthday a meeting was held with Mrs. Achenbach, Glens Falls. An able paper was read by Mrs. E. R. Sawyer on "The Family of Washington," and Miss Cheesman rendered a pleasing piano solo.

The chapter has issued its year book for 1902. The literary topics consist of studies of famous characters and battles of the Revolution and also of persons and incidents connected with the colonies previous to that period.—ELLA BAKER DEVINE, *Historian*.

General James Clinton Chapter (East Springfield, New York).—Although this chapter is small and the members live at some distance from each other, there is no lack of interest or hearty coöperation.

The chapter has endeavored to "foster true patriotism" by studying American history, writing papers on historical subjects, searching for and locating graves of Revolutionary soldiers, encouraging pupils in schools to familiarize themselves

with the Declaration of Independence and by doing a little toward aiding Galveston flood sufferers. In order to stimulate interest in local history, prizes have been offered to pupils of East Springfield academy for the best essay on "General James Clinton's march from the Mohawk to the Susquehanna."

At the last annual meeting the chapter was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Chas. Walradt. Miss Clara Rawdon, of Astenrogen Chapter, gave an interesting talk on chapter work.

May 30, 1901, a special meeting was held for the purpose of decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

In August, 1901, a reception was given to Mrs. Donald McLean. After refreshments were served and a short program, Mrs. McLean gave an eloquent address. In conclusion she said:

"As regent of the oldest chapter of the Empire State, I hold forth my hand in tender greeting and affection to this my younger sister in the chapters. Together linked we may stretch forth to others, to the descendants of the Puritan heroes of New England and to those of the daring cavaliers of the South, binding each to the other in close and lasting bonds, for our country's service."

Mrs. Geo. Clarke's home, where the reception was held, is not far from the spot where General James Clinton launched his two hundred and eight flat boats when on his way to join Sullivan's expedition against the western Indians.

In January a meeting and reception was held for the purpose of honoring the two "Real Sons," Mr. Daniel and Mr. Henry Franklin. Papers on local history were read. At the close of the entertainment Mr. Franklin gave a short talk on his father's experience as a Revolutionary soldier. He said his father, Moses Franklin, was born in 1763 and was not more than thirteen or fourteen years old when he was employed as a scout along the New York frontier.

The chapter has been presented with two articles of historic interest, a portrait of General James Clinton, given by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Janvrin Le Duc, and Clinton's autograph, given by Mrs. Lansing, of Little Falls.—A. LOXE MARKS, *Historian*.

Johnstown Chapter (Johnstown, New York).—On the 25th of last October the anniversary of the battle of Johnstown, the Johnstown Chapter held appropriate exercises in the old historic court house built by Sir William Johnson in 1772, being the oldest court house in the United States. An introductory address was made by the regent, followed by remarks by the president of the Sons of the American Revolution, the president of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the president of the Johnstown historical society, while the orator of the day, Mrs. Donald McLean, gave one of her brilliant, eloquent addresses. After the program indoors, carriages were filled by the Gloversville Chapter and guests of honor and the Johnstown Chapter and headed by the band, in a long wagon prettily trimmed with flags, all proceeded to the battlefield, where, after the recital of an original poem by the regent, the boulder and tablet to mark the battlefield was unveiled. As the large flag which veiled the boulder slowly rose to the top of the new white flag-staff, thirty feet high, the regent slowly repeated the inscription on the tablet:

“Thus we show to succeeding generations how we honor our heroic dead,”

while the band struck up the “Star-Spangled Banner.” The boulder, weighing about twenty tons, is of a beautiful shape, containing much quartz, which glistened brightly in the sunlight, while counter-sunk in the face of it is a large and beautiful bronze tablet with the raised figures of three Continental soldiers in different positions holding their guns. On top of the boulder is a cannon ball weighing five hundred pounds, from the battleship Hartford, the whole making a most impressive and appropriate monument. The poem recited follows:

This is the peaceful time of the year,
The calm, before the winter sleep;
In blaze of glory, and autumn cheer
A “Harvest Home” old year does keep.

The trees, their crimson leaves have shed,
Just as they did long years ago,
While over this field of our patriot dead,
Autumnal breezes have whispered low.

One hundred and twenty years ago,
On the very field where now we stand,
Patriots' crimson blood did flow,
To preserve the freedom of our land.

To-day the Daughters of those dead,
Complete at last a noble aim,
With thrilling hearts and reverent tread
We come to place in freedom's name

On massive boulder's rugged face,
This tablet, in its beauty fine,
To mark henceforth the sacred place,
Our tribute, in its every line.

Here will it stand for aye and aye
On "field of honor's" guardian stern,
When yearly comes this autumn day,
And autumn's glories blaze and burn.

Come to this field so hallowed now,
Here let your restless footsteps roam,
Before the God of patriots bow,
Pray Heaven is now their "Harvest Home."

—FRANCES FOWLER VAN VLIET, *Regent*.

The Swe-kat-si Chapter (Ogdensburg, New York) may well feel proud of the work it has accomplished during the past winter. A series of lectures were given beginning with an excellent paper on "The Dutch in America," by our regent, Miss Hasbrouck, followed by three others on "The North American Indians," given by members of the chapter, for which an admittance fee was asked, and quite a little sum was raised in that way for the purpose of buying historical books for the public library. The chapter also gave a series of four lectures to the residents of the fourth ward, but especially intended for the boys. The subjects were "Andre and Nathan Hale," "Ticonderoga and Ethan Allen," "John Paul Jones" and ended up with "The Story of the Flag," by our regent. The other lectures were delivered by the young men of the town, and all the lectures were enthusiastically received. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a recep-

tion given in the chapter room by our regent. A program was arranged consisting of music, readings and several eloquent addresses. The refreshments were unique, the chief feature being a cake made from a recipe of Martha Washington. Each member received a souvenir in the form of a heart-shaped cake, with a miniature pin of George Washington. The chapter has also donated money to help carry on a reading room and library for the poorer classes, and the members of the chapter are now arranging to give a reception, musical and play on the 8th of April, for the purpose of raising money for the public library.—MARION SANGER FRANK, *Historian*.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—

The Summer's long, sweet, happy dream is o'er,
And mellow Autumn paints the woodlands red,
And from our restfulness we wake refreshed,
Prepared to grasp anew life's mystic thread.

The first social meeting of the year of the Lagonda Chapter was held November, 1901, at the home of Mrs. J. S. Elliott. Mrs. A. L. Conger, of Akron, gave a charming talk on "The Philippines," speaking especially of the manners and customs of the natives, of the educational needs of the people and also of the great need in the islands for missionary work.

Miss Hollenbeck, a delegate from the Lagonda Chapter, who attended the Ohio state conference in Cincinnati, October 31st and November 1st, made a report of the matters considered at the meeting.

Mrs. H. H. Seys, the regent, gave a reading entitled "A Colonial Thanksgiving."

Historical pictures were shown as follows: "Colonial Dame," Miss Creigler; "John Alden and Priscilla," Douglas Robbins and Lida Elliott; "Grandmother's Secret," Mary Moores and Margaret Elliott; "Indian Boy," Asa Dimond; Nora Anderson recited "Grandmother's Minuet," Mrs. Addison Rodgers represented the "Belle of Washington's Ball," with Mr. Douglas Robbins as escort.

Forefathers' eve was celebrated at the home of Mrs. E. W.

Ross, the program being an interesting one. The guests included the husbands of the members of the Lagonda Chapter, also the Springfield Sons of the American Revolution and their wives. The guests were addressed by the Hon. A. S. Bushnell and Mr. Paul Martin, the subject of their remarks being "Pilgrims, Old and New." Several musical selections were rendered. Lagonda Chapter celebrated the wedding anniversary of George Washington at the home of Mrs. Oscar Martin January 17. An attractive number on the program was a mock marriage. Miss Mary Moores impersonated the great general and Miss Jane Martin was the bride. Miss Hollenbeck officiated as priest and Mrs. Ross played the wedding march. Mrs. Joseph Black gave a talk on "Women of the Revolution," and "Molly Pitcher" was the subject of an article read by Mrs. J. S. Elliott.

"Broad minded, high souled, there is but one"—Washington.

The Daughters of the Lagonda Chapter received the following invitation:

"Mistress Bushnell bids thee to an assembly on Saturday the two and twentieth day of February of this year of Grace at half after twelve of the clock."

Enclosed with the invitation was a card asking each person to wear something old-fashioned. Many beautiful old-time gowns, bonnets, shawls and jewelry were worn. A luncheon was served. The center-piece of the large table was a cherry tree, at the base of which lay a hatchet. At each guest's plate were miniature cherry trees in flower pots.

The following are the officers for 1902: Regent, Mrs. C. E. Thomas; vice-regent, Mrs. A. S. Bushnell; recording secretary, Mrs. J. S. Elliott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. C. Dimond; treasurer, Mrs. A. P. L. Cochran; registrar, Mrs. H. H. Moores; historian, Miss Mary Cassilly.—NORA WOOD ELLIOTT, *Recording Secretary*.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio).—The chapter is in a prosperous condition and its members can look back upon a satisfactory year's work.

Delegates were sent to the Pan-American exposition upon Daughters of the American Revolution day, to the state conference, and the national congress.

One member has resigned during the past year and the chapter lost by death Mrs. Emma Adams Scott, April 12, 1901.

Early in the year prizes were offered to the four high school students who should write the best essays on "The Revolution prior to July 3d, 1775."

In November a book-case was purchased and placed in the Morley public library. In this the chapter has placed the Lineage Books and some valuable works loaned by Mr. Harley Barnes, of this city, making in all about one hundred and fifty volumes.

The sum of twenty dollars was pledged for the Manila library and in January four large boxes of books were sent to the same destination.

A literary program was prepared for the year and has been well carried out. Meetings are held monthly, the business meetings alternating with those in which a literary program is followed. Early Colonial history was the topic for study.

The most difficult and perhaps the most important work of the year has been that of a special committee under the able direction of Mrs. Lloyd Wyman. This committee is locating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in Lake county and preparing a sketch of the life and Revolutionary record of each soldier. About sixty graves have now been located and plans are being made for the publication of the results of the committee's investigation. The work has been carefully and thoroughly done and the printed booklet will form a valuable reference work.

Plans are now being made for an entertainment to be given in April with the purpose of starting a fund toward the establishment of an emergency hospital in this place.—MARY HOVER COLLACOTT, *Historian*.

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.)—On the evening of February 11th, 1901, the Pittsburgh Chapter cele-

brated Washington's birthday. A reception was given at the residence of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., followed at a later hour by an address, "Women of the American Revolution," by Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson.

On April 19th, 1901, the regent, in the name of the chapter, laid a flag-draped wreath upon the grave of Captain Samuel Dawson, a soldier of the Revolution, buried in Trinity churchyard, Pittsburgh. The John Hart Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, at the same time placed a bronze marker beside the tombstone, addresses being made by representatives from all other patriotic societies of Allegheny county.

On April 30th, 1901, the anniversary of the first inauguration of President Washington, the Pittsburgh Chapter gave a reception and ball in honor of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, that honorable body then holding its annual congress and triennial conclave in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the chapter's guest of honor during that week and received the Sons, with the chapter.

On June 10th, 1901, the Pittsburgh Chapter marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the chapter by unveiling a bronze tablet, placed on the outside wall of Allegheny county court house, "itself a monument crowning a historic hill," bearing the inscription :

GRANT'S HILL.

On this hill the British, under Major James Grant, were defeated by the French and Indians from Fort Duquesne. September 14, 1758.

Erected by the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. June 10, 1901.

Several members of the Pittsburgh Chapter are descended from men who were either with Major Grant in the battle of September 14th, 1758, or under General Forbes with the main army when resting at Raystown (Bedford). Six of these members were present and withdrew the flag veiling the tablet. The chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, commenced the ceremonies with prayer. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon,

placed the tablet in the care of the commissioners of Allegheny county, the commissioners accepting the custodianship through their chairman, and the ceremonies closed with a patriotic address delivered by Major A. M. Brown, recorder of the city of Pittsburgh.

Later in the day the members of the chapter enjoyed a garden party at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Walker, there congratulating one another upon the happy, prosperous decade just passed.

There is preserved in the city of Pittsburgh, a small portion of Fort Pitt, the redoubt erected by Colonel Henry Boquet in 1764, a building familiarly known as the "Block House." The "Block House" was built outside of Fort Pitt and as an outpost and defense thereof and on soil previously covered by Fort Duquesne, and all these defenses were located on the "Point" or "Forks of the Ohio." This "Forks of the Ohio" was the strategic point for the possession of which the first blood was spilled in the great struggle between the Anglican and Latin races for the control of North America, and was the basic position for the defense of American colonists in the extension of American civilization westward, making possible the existence of Pittsburgh as it is to-day. Washington recommended a fort to be built there, in the winter of '53 and '54 in his report to Governor Dinwiddie. The French constructed Fort Duquesne there immediately after its capture by them in 1754. General Stanwix built Fort Pitt there immediately after the recapture of the place by the English by the order of the immortal Pitt, who saw and understood its importance.

"The Block House" stands in its original location and is the only relic of these momentous epochs in the history of our country.

The Pittsburgh Chapter, to whom this historic building and ground immediately surrounding it was deeded in 1894 by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, a member of the society, having learned that there is danger through pending negotiations that there will be constructed large seven-story warehouses and numerous railroad tracks completely surrounding the redoubt, and believing that this section of the first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the

Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, is peculiarly adapted and very appropriate for a park, have with the endorsement of citizens, petitioned the city of Pittsburgh to purchase the property surrounding the redoubt and property owned by them, for a public park worthy of its historic associations and importance.

The Pittsburgh Chapter (under its state charter, as the Allegheny County Society, Daughters of the American Revolution) has also instituted legal proceedings in the Allegheny county courts, regarding the legality of the petitions asking for the vacation of the street and alley bounding two sides of the Daughters of the American Revolution property, and also have asked for an injunction preventing the closing of these thoroughfares by the city.

The Pittsburgh Chapter acknowledges with gratitude the endorsements received from many patriotic and civic associations and individuals of its determination to preserve and keep intact this building and property of national importance, an action so thoroughly in accord with the aims and purposes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The delegates to the tenth continental congress elected as one of the twenty vice-presidents general of the National Society, Mrs. James Ross Mellon. The Pennsylvania delegation honored the Pittsburgh Chapter by an unanimous endorsement of Mrs. Mellon, a member of the chapter, as a candidate for this office from Pennsylvania.

The treasurer of the Pittsburgh Chapter reports February 1st, 1902, four hundred and eighteen active members.

From February 1st, 1901, to February 1st, 1902, there have been recorded one resignation, six deaths, and three transfers to other chapters. A total of ten members whose dues were paid to February 1st, 1902, thus making a paid up total membership February, 1902, of four hundred and twenty-eight. Four hundred and ninety-two members have been admitted since the chapter was organized June 10th, 1891.

Chapter meetings are held in the "Twentieth Century" club house on the first Friday of alternate months, commencing in October, the annual meeting and election being on the last Friday in April.—Respectfully submitted, EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON, *Regent*.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Ye who boast

In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

QUERIES.

157. (1) LYON.—Isaiah Lyon, of Woodstock, Ct., b. 1752-3, relative of Ephraim Lyon, the grandfather of Nathaniel Lyon. Who was father of Isaiah, and where was he born?

(2) MCPIKE—MOUNTAIN.—James McPike married Martha Mountain in N. J. or Md. He was recruiting officer near Baltimore. Was at the storming of Stony Point under Gen Wayne. When and where did he enlist? When and where married?—E. F. McP.

158. CHURCH—BARSTOW—PIPER.—Information desired of Richard Church, of Mass., who married Elizabeth Warren, 1636; also of Nathaniel Church, born about 1642 in Scituate, removed to Little Compton, R. I., married Sarah, daughter of William Barstow; also of William Barstow, and of Samuel Piper, who married Abigail Church, of Little Compton.—S. A. P.

159. COWLES—FIELD.—Wanted, the date of birth of Samuel Cowles, a revolutionary soldier. His son, Samuel, Jr., married Mary Field,

and died in N. Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., 1835 or 6. I think Samuel, Sr., came from Connecticut, near Danbury, or possibly Brewster's, near the state line.—R. R. B.

160. (1) FENTON.—My great-grandfather, John Fenton, was in the revolutionary war. How can I complete his record or learn the names of the sons of Elijah Fenton, of Willington, Conn., who was in the Colonial assembly prior to the revolutionary war, also major, died 1776?

(2) BENNETT.—Thaddeus Bennett was also my grandfather and in the revolutionary war. The Bennetts lived in the parish of Ripton, Fairfield Co., Conn. Can any one tell the names of the sons of Daniel and Benjamin Bennett, or to what family Thaddeus belonged?—E. K. V.

161. (1) VANCE.—Can I learn the ancestry of Capt. Samuel Colville Vance? He married, June, 1800, Mary Morris Lawrence, daughter of Elizabeth St. Clair, eldest daughter of Major General Arthur St. Clair. His father's name, I think, was David Vance. The "Virginia Genealogies" say he was probably descended from the Frederick Co. Vances.

(2) BAYARD.—Was Balthazar Bayard, of Mass., in the revolutionary war? He married Mary Bowdoin, daughter of James Bowdoin, and half sister of James Bowdoin, governor of Mass. Any information about him or his branch of the Bayard family will be gratefully appreciated.—A. B. R.

162. (1) GRAHAM.—John Graham, born in Exeter, N. H., 1722, son of the Rev. John Graham, graduated at Yale, 1740, lived in Suffield, Conn., is said to have been a chaplain in the revolutionary army. Can any one give the proof?

(2) WILLIAMS.—Also Jonathan Williams, said to have been a brother of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He ran away from home at the age of fourteen, went to the war, and afterward settled in North Carolina. Can any one help in settling this question?—A. W. M.

163. (1) WHIPPLE.—Information desired of Capt. Whipple, who commanded the expedition that captured the Gaspee, June 17, 1772. Esek Aldrich married Amy Whipple about 1797. Their ancestry desired.

(2) EVANS.—Also information of Col. George W. Evans, who removed from Baltimore, Md., to Georgia, in 1800.—S. R.

164. (1) DAVIS.—Wanted the ancestry of Phineas Davis, born February 15, 1774, in Conn., died September 7, 1844, married, September 7, 1798, Sally Smith. They left Hartford, Conn., 1799, for Mexico, N. Y. Phineas had brothers, Enoch, John, William, Asa, Peter, Joseph, and sisters, Clarissa, Mary, Betsey.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the reception room of Columbia University, on Thursday, February 13th, at 10 o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Paul, Miss Wise, Mrs. Baird, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The minutes of the January meeting, and of the special meetings, January 15th and 30th, were read, and with slight corrections, approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Fifty-two application papers were presented by the registrar, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election, which was accordingly done, and they were declared elected members.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Harrison, state director for Texas—Mrs. David McFall, as president of a society in Austin, Texas.

By Mrs. Hobart, state director for Ohio—Mrs. James R. Murdock, reappointed president of the Liberty Society, Urbana, Ohio.

Miss Anna Hyde Bird, as president of the Fort Washington Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By Mrs. McGregor, state director for New Jersey—Miss Mary S. Clark, as state promotor; all of whom were confirmed.

The resignation of Mrs. Ella Clifton Drein, president of the Blue Hen's Chickens Society, Wilmington, Delaware, was accepted.

Mrs. Bond, state director for Wyoming, announced the withdrawal of the name of Mrs. Anne Marshall Richards, as president of a society in Wyoming.

The national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, cordially invited the officers of the Board of Management to assist at the reception to be given by her to the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, on February 21st, at her residence, which gracious invitation was unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of the committee on program, presented the program for the exercises to be held on Washington's birthday, at the Columbia Theater, and after suggestions and discussions by the Board, Mrs. Hamlin moved, that the program be accepted. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Clark moved that the chairman of the program committee proceed to have the programs printed at as reasonable a price as could be obtained. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that a resolution of sympathy be prepared by Mrs. Heth and sent to Mrs. Janin, on behalf of the Board. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary read a letter from the quartermaster general's department, granting the request for flags to decorate the hall of Columbia University.

She also announced that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE had been sent to two societies in Maine, two societies in New Hampshire, and one society in Georgia, and that the president of the society in Georgia had written a very appreciative letter on receipt of the magazine.

At this point, the Board went into executive session, Mrs. Hamlin in the chair.

When the regular order of business was resumed, the recording secretary was instructed to reply, as directed by the Board, to a business communication which had been discussed in executive session.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of the credential committee, presented her report, and announced that she had sent out one hundred and sixty programs of the convention to state directors, presidents of societies, and delegates, and that she had received assurances from fifty-two officers that they would attend the annual convention on February 20th. It was moved, and seconded, that this report be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that an appropriation be made to cover the expenses of the flags and rosettes used by the children in the drill, to be given at the patriotic meeting on Washington's birthday. Seconded, and carried.

The name, "General Andrew Pickens," was accepted for a society in Texas.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL SOCIETY,
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
FEBRUARY, 1902.

The seventh annual convention of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, began at Columbia University on Thursday, February 20, 9.30 o'clock. An informal reception was held by the National Board of Management, all of whom extended a hearty welcome to the state directors, presidents of societies, and delegates.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Frederick Giger, president of Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harvey Weed, state director for Montana.

Mrs. A. Shill, president of Sunbury Society, Pa.

William H. Mosely, Ruth Phillips, delegates from the Amos Morris Society.

Miss Clara Morgan, delegate from Col. Ledyard Society, Groton, Conn.

Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, president John Hart Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Mansfield Ross, alternate.

Mrs. Charles Quarles, state director for Wisconsin.

Ethel Quarles, delegate from George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry, state director for North Dakota.

Dorothea Clendinin, delegate Sunshine Society, Fargo, North Dakota.

Miss Lloyd, president Trenton & Princeton Society, District of Columbia.

Miss Schermerhorn, president of Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Virginia Wilson, delegate.

Miss May Applegarth, delegate.

Mrs. A. B. Shepard, president Ruth Bennett Society, Lawrence, Mass.

Miss E. M. Hickey.

Mrs. David S. Stetson, president Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Stetson, delegate.

Mrs. Rose B. Hill, Bristol Parish Society, Petersburg, Va.

Miss Hill, delegate.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, McCarthy Ramsey Society, Alexandria, Va.

Miss Caroline Wise, state director for Virginia.

Miss Jean Given, Marshalltown Society.

Mrs. A. H. McGregor, state director for New Jersey.

Miss Dorothy McGregor, delegate, Molly Pitcher Society, Newark, N. J.

E. K. Chapman, of the Piram Ripley Society, District of Columbia.
Louise R. Boyd, Red, White, and Blue Society, District of Columbia.

Miss Martha J. Silver, state director, West Virginia.

Miss Kate Bradley, Capitol Society, District of Columbia.

India Bell Fleming, Capitol Society, District of Columbia.

Robert Fleming, Capitol Society, District of Columbia.

Mrs. J. H. Cottman, state director for Maryland.

Miss Annie Yeatman, president Capitol Society, District of Columbia.

Lucy Marsh, Piram Ripley Society, District of Columbia.

Helen Barnes, Lewis Barnes and Wallace Barnes, George Washington Society, District of Columbia, and many others.

At ten o'clock the convention was opened by the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, following which was a prayer by the chaplain.

A detachment of minute men of the District of Columbia escorted a beautiful flag to the platform, where it held the place of honor during the convention.

The national president then called for the order of the day, and Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of committee on program, presented her report, and it was moved and seconded that it be accepted.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on credentials, presented her report, in which she said that the convention of 1902 would be represented by 62 accredited delegates, and it was moved and seconded that the report be accepted.

The report of the national president was received with much enthusiasm. Among the many interesting things that she said was the expression of a strong hope that before another year our society might be represented in the Philippine Islands. The full text of this report was published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, registrar and treasurer, were read and accepted.

The reading of these reports showed that the membership of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution now includes 5,400 enrolled members.

During the past year 33 local presidents have been appointed by the state directors, and confirmed by the National Board.

The finances are in splendid condition, with a large surplus safely invested to the society's credit.

The national president announced a gift to the National Society of \$25 from Mrs. A. L. Barber, one of its vice-presidents, and it was moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Barber for her generous gift. Carried unanimously.

The national president then called for the reports of state directors. Those of California, New York, Utah, West Virginia, Missouri,

Texas, and Wyoming, were read by Mrs. Clark, the vice-president in charge of organization.

That of Virginia was read by Miss Caroline Wise, state director.

That of the District of Columbia was read by the director for the District of Columbia, Mrs. Baird.

Maryland by Mrs. Cattman, state director.

Massachusetts by Mrs. Shepard, state director.

New Jersey by Mrs. McGregor, state director.

Michigan by Mrs. Robert I. Fleming, vice-president National Society.

Rhode Island by Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, chaplain National Society.

It was moved and seconded that these reports be accepted. Carried.

The national president announced that the national emblem would be presented this year to New York, that state having the largest number of organized societies, 25, which announcement was received with applause.

Mrs. David Stetson, president of Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, Pa., said that although her state regretted that it would this year be obliged to yield the emblem to New York, yet she felt sure that at the convention of 1903 old Independence Hall would again be its home.

A young delegate from the state of Washington gave a most interesting summary of the work done by her society in Seattle, which was listened to with much interest.

The national president presented Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president, who spoke feelingly of the loss the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution had sustained the past year in the passing away of two of its honored vice-presidents, Mrs. Stephen J. Field and Mrs. Henry B. Brown, and the members of the convention were requested to rise and remain standing for a few moments as a tribute of respect to these two noble women.

The chaplain announced that there would be a patriotic service and sermon on Sunday, February 23, at four o'clock, at the Church of the Covenant, under the auspices of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The national president extended a cordial invitation to the members and delegates of the society to a reception at her residence Friday afternoon, from four until six o'clock.

The hour for closing having arrived the convention adjourned until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

Friday, February 21, 1902.

The convention was again called to order on Friday, February 21, at ten o'clock, by the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and after prayer by the chaplain, reports of state directors and local presidents were called for.

Report of the George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wis., was read by Ethel Quarles, delegate.

The reports of societies in Ohio, Kentucky, and Rhode Island were read by the vice-president in charge of organization, Mrs. A. Howard Clark.

Mrs. Hill, of Virginia, presented Mrs. McClelland, who said that she took much interest in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and would be glad to further its interests to the best of her ability.

Mrs. Johnson, president of the John Hart Society, of Pittsburgh, Pa., announced that her society had placed a wreath of violets on the tomb of the late President McKinley.

Miss Stetson, secretary of the Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, gave a verbal report of her society, telling of visits every month to historic spots in and around the city, and accounts of other interesting and patriotic pilgrimages taken by the society.

The reports of Colorado and Connecticut were read by Mrs. Clark, vice-president in charge of organization, the Connecticut report being full of good acts participated in by the fifteen Connecticut societies, one interesting item, among the many, being the raising of \$250 of the \$500 required by the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution for a monument at Groton Heights, erected by the Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that all reports be accepted—Connecticut with special commendation—by the National Board of Management. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Johnson moved that a note of sympathy be sent Mrs. Lester, president of Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, Conn., on account of her serious illness. Seconded and carried.

The national president announced that she regretted that the state director for New York could not be present on account of recent bereavement in her family, but a letter was read from her addressed to the younger members of the society, in which she expressed the hope that the nation will be purer and nobler when the Children of the American Revolution come to manhood and womanhood, for they had organized to live for God and Country, and these young patriots could best serve their beloved country by always doing what was right and good.

Mrs. Lothrop moved that a letter of sympathy be sent Miss Forsyth in her recent bereavement. Seconded and carried.

The national president called the attention of the convention to the fact that in future it would be desirable that funds contributed for patriotic purposes, outside of our own organization, should go through the national treasurer of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in order that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution should have full credit for money raised and expended by our own society.

Mrs. Lothrop expressed the regrets of Mrs. Weston, state director for Massachusetts, for her inability to attend the convention.

It was also announced that Mrs. Lawton, a valued former president of Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga, N. Y., was prevented from attending the convention by a sudden attack of illness.

Mrs. Giger, president of Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia, Pa., moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the National officers. Seconded and carried.

At four o'clock the national president, assisted by the ladies of the National Board of Management, entertained at a reception at her residence in honor of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, which was largely attended.

The annual patriotic celebration in honor of Washington's birthday was held on Saturday, February 22, at the Columbia Theatre, at ten o'clock, when the following program was presented:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music under the direction of Miss Yeatman.

Prelude,Columbia Theatre Orchestra

1. Prayer by the National Chaplain,Mrs. Teunis Hamlin

2. Address of Welcome,Mrs. George M. Sternberg,

National President

3. Response,Mrs. Benjamin Thompson,

State Director for Pennsylvania

4. Song—"Good Old Glory,"Mr. Walter Paschal

5. Presentation of the award from the State Director of Pennsylvania,

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson to the member contributing the largest amount to the "Prison Ships Martyrs Fund."

6. Song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,"

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson

During the singing of this song the "Minute Men" of the District of Columbia marched in and stood at attention.

7. Presentation of the National Emblem for 1902 to the New York Society.

8. Response,Miss Forsyth,

State Director for New York

9. Music,Columbia Theatre Orchestra

10. Minuet by members of the District Societies under direction of Miss Yeatman.

Louise Boyd, Sydney Allen Duffie, Alice J. Marston, Laura Brooks, Minnie Ward, Jane Stotsenberg, Ella Stevens, Minnie Whipple, Robert Boggis, Horace M. Fulton, Chester Clark, Richard Mann, Malcolm Southerland, Frank Schley Hemmick, Jack Bailey, William Lord.

11. Drill, "Little Patriots," by members of the District Societies under the direction of Miss Yeatman.

"Uncle Sam,"	Albion Noyes Von Vleck
"Goddess of Liberty,"	Miss Anita Collins
Attendants.	
Agnes Wirt Hall, Julia Williamson Hall, Hildreth Young, Elva Meredith Yeatman.	
Navy,	Sydney Walcott
Army,	
Kathryn Wright, Louise Allen, Lucy Ashby, Dorothy Donally, Marguerite Donally, Louise French, Laura Stotsenberg, Ada Gilbert, Francis Weeks, Helen Walcott, Mary Meredith, Ogle Singleton, Theodore Johnson, William Leslie Coombs, Percy Rich, Gavin Davis, Tench Marye, William Alexander, Bertram Ashby, Goulding Wight, Steven Walcott, David Moise.	

Sunday, February 23, at four o'clock, a church service, under the auspices of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the Church of the Covenant, through the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church, to which all of the patriotic societies in the District were cordially invited. The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who took as his theme Patriotism.

On Monday, February 24, the annual trip to Mount Vernon was taken, with appropriate exercises around the society tree.

This concluded the convention of 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the society was held on February 14, at the home of Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard, at which officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. E. A. Wadhams; vice-president, Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard; recording secretary, Helen Patton; treasurer, Carl B. Henning; registrar, Anne M. Shepard; corresponding secretary, Harry G. Nye. Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard in recognition of her effective services was made honorary vice-president and, in connection with Miss Ethel Quarles was elected delegate to the national convention.

Mrs. William W. Wright entertained the society on March 31 at which time an instructive program was presented. Miss Ethel Quarles gave a report of the national convention to which she was a delegate. Addresses, papers and music rounded out a delightful afternoon, after which refreshments were served.—CLARA B. SHEPARD, *Vice-President*.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LOUISA SKINNER, "Real Daughter," Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut, died March 6, 1902. She was born in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, October 25, 1813. She was a devoted temperance and church worker.

MRS. SUSAN DOW, "Real Daughter," Betsey Ross Chapter, died February, 1902. She was born May 1, 1819.

MRS. FLORA J. KILBOURNE CARTER, Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently. The chapter greatly mourns her loss and passed resolutions embodying their appreciation of her character and services.

MRS. CLARISSA HEFNER, "Real Daughter," Joseph Habersham Chapter, died February 9, 1902, in Atlanta, aged 92 years.

MRS. ANN MAY WHARTENBY ROBINSON, valued member Philadelphia Chapter, died February 8, 1902. She was the wife of Vincent Gilpin Robinson. She was an earnest Christian character, a member of many charitable organizations and patriotic societies.

The Chicago Chapter mourns the loss of some valued members since the year began. Those who have finished their work here and have passed to life eternal are given below:

MRS. SARAH JAMES WHEELER, died January 10, 1902.

MRS. ELLEN F. MOYER, died January 8, 1902.

MISS LYDIA FRANCES SCHAFFENBERG, died January 31, 1902.

MRS. SIMEON H. CRANE, died February 27, 1902.

MRS. THOMAS F. WITHEROW, died March 13, 1902.

MRS. JOHN C. DURGIN, died March 21, 1902.

MRS. MARY HALL JORDAN, a lineal descendant of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and widow of former secretary of the Commonwealth, Francis Jordan, entered into rest on the afternoon of April 8, 1902. She was first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania.

ANNA LUMPKIN FORCE, wife of Houston T. Force, of St. Louis, passed away on September 5, 1901. Mrs. Force was a charter member and the first vice-regent of the Jefferson Chapter, and her zeal for the cause of the Daughters had much influence in the chapter's growth. By unanimous vote of the chapter, at the first meeting held after Mrs. Force's death, the office of first vice-regent was kept vacant for the remainder of the year out of respect for her memory.

MRS. JOHN SEWARD, John Riley Chapter, Hamilton, died recently. The chapter passed appropriate resolutions on her death.

MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST, "Real Daughter," Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died February 2, 1902. She was the daughter of Benjamin Allen. Her husband Leonard West was a soldier of the War of 1812.

MRS. ELLEN E. GREENMAN, Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, died February, 1902.

BOOK NOTES

LIFE AND TIMES OF JONATHAN BRYAN, 1708-1788. *By Mrs. J. H. Redding, Waycross, Georgia.*

The Daughters of the American Revolution through the very circumstances which have caused their organization have learned to delve into early American records. Many valuable articles have thus been contributed to our history. The little book above mentioned tells not only of Jonathan Bryan, but of the scenes in which he lived and the men with whom he was associated. A vivid picture is given of Georgia from the days of Ogelthorpe to the end of the Revolutionary war.

YEAR BOOKS:

HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER, Cambridge, Massachusetts, contains a sketch of the life of their patron saint, and her picture from a painting by Copley.

JONATHAN DAYTON CHAPTER, Dayton, Ohio, contains the program of the year.

The fifth book of Early Connecticut Marriages has just been brought out by the Rev. Frederick Bailey. Connecticut sons and daughters are widely scattered, but wherever they are they will be thankful for this additional chance of proving their heirship to the nutmeg state.

It is to be regretted that the plan so hopefully spoken of in book four, for saving the old records of the state by definite action by the state authorities, seems further off than ever. Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have ever been interested in the preservation of these old records. Their cousins beyond the Alleghenies have reaped much benefit from their work in this direction.

It is to be hoped that the Rev. Mr. Bailey will continue to publish these marriages and that he may in time add the baptisms which are found in the early church records.

"I, Freedom, dwell with knowledge; I abide
With men whom dust of faction cannot blind
To the slow tracing of the Eternal Mind."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky, "The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street, New York.	MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna. 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.	MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O., Zanesville, Ohio.
MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.	MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C., 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Ill.	MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, Tacoma, Washington. 'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June.
MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.	MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C. 2021 I Street, Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
 Mrs. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
 Mrs. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
 Savannah, Georgia MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
 Mrs. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
 Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
 286 Juueau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

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 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.
 Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Street, Phoenix.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
 Springs.
 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
 ware.
 District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road,
Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bank, 3rd Street,
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port-
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

Utah,	Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

MONDAY, *February 24, 1902.*

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, February 24th, at the close of the Eleventh Continental Congress.

In the absence of the President-General, the meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m. by the Recording Secretary General, who read the following:

"My Dear Mrs. Howard:

Kindly announce to the members of the Board of Management that I cannot be with them until later in the afternoon, owing to a severe headache.

Most cordially,

(Signed)

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS."

Feb'y 24, 1902.

Upon motion, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, of New York, was elected to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll call was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General, Georgia; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. Moses M. Granger, Vice-President General, Ohio; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Vice-President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District Columbia; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Chas. C. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. John F. Swift, California; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Robert E. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Charles Deere, Illinois; Mrs. James M. Fowler, In-

diana; Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Kansas; Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Minnesota; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Miss Susan C. Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Chas. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Chas. S. Murkland, N. H.; Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, Montana; and of the State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Missouri, and Mrs. Chas. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the regular meeting of February 5th were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion of Mrs. Sternberg, were, with a few slight corrections, accepted by the Board.

The President General arrived and took the Chair.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That a committee be appointed to interview the owners of this building as to making some alterations in our headquarters, necessary for the comfort of the Board." Motion carried.

The President General appointed as this committee Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. Crosman moved the appointment of Mrs. George M. Sternberg as Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had filled the position with promptness and accuracy last year. Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg accepted this position.

The name of Mrs. Ellen H. Colton, Vice-President General of California, was presented by the President General as the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, who added that the members of that committee would be appointed later and notices sent them.

The name of Mrs. Crosman was presented as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, the other members to be appointed later.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher were appointed a committee to secure Chase's Theatre for the 12th Continental Congress, February, 1903, and accepted the appointments.

Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, presented the following:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The appointment of Mrs. Lillian Clarke Kirkland is presented for confirmation through the State Regent of Massachusetts, for Chapter Regent at Boston, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH, *I. P. G. O.*

Report accepted.

Mrs. Murphy moved that the bill for stenographer of the Congressional Committee on Monmouth difficulty be paid. Motion carried.

Also, moved that bill for cab hire of Mrs. R. H. Clarke, of Alabama, one of the tellers of the Congress (which bill was incurred in discharge of official duty as teller) be paid. Motion carried.

Mrs. Deere moved: "That the Treasurer General be instructed to return to Mrs. Porter, Treasurer Warren Chapter, the dues of members of said Chapter, paid under protest, as members at large; also to reinstate those members who have held back their dues pending the appeal to the Continental Congress; and also accept the money due to the National Society from them." Seconded by Mrs. Scott.

The Recording Secretary General said: "I protest against this action at this time. I believe it is common law that until a body has a report in printing, in its hands, no action can be taken. This question came up several times last year and we had legal advice. The Board could not take action on certain things ordered during the Congress until the proceedings were received by the Board as printed ready for publication. I think that is law. We cannot act until we have this matter in our hand. I wish to be recorded as protesting against this motion."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard this motion of the State Regent of Illinois. All in favor of this will signify it by saying aye. The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. It is so ordered."

Recording Secretary General: "We have no right to do this, and I protest against this until the proceedings of Congress are in the hands of the Board. I enter my protest against the order to pay this money to the members in Monmouth, Illinois. Until the proceedings of the Congress are turned over to the Board by the Congressional stenographer, and printed ready for publication, the National Board cannot act intelligently on the orders of the Congress. I wish my protest to be recorded in the magazine."

Mrs. Thompson, State Regent of Kansas, offered the following: "I move that the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution commend the project of the Committee of the Louisiana Purchase States to hold a trans-Mississippi conference, and will cooperate to make such a conference a success." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher presented to the Library a history of Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1752, through the efforts of Dr. Thomas Bond, of Philadelphia, the oldest hospital in Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary war both the American and British soldiers were cared for. No record has ever been found that the British made restitution for the loss sustained by the hospital by the admission of their sick and wounded soldiers.

Miss McBlair moved a vote of thanks, on the part of the Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Corresponding Secretary General for the interesting History of Pennsylvania Hospital, which she has kindly presented to the Library. Motion carried.

Mrs. Park moved: "That a majority consent of the Board be given to have Miss Mickley appear before the Board."

Miss Batcheller moved to amend by substitution, "that the Committee on Recommendations of National officers be, and hereby are, authorized to meet Miss Mickley and report to the Board as soon as possible." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, were appointed to confer with the former Registrar General.

Mrs. Murphy moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be empowered to reply to the letter as follows: That as the Constitution has nothing in it in reference to Chapters at large, that no such exist." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Miss Batcheller moved: "That we continue in session until two o'clock p. m. and then adjourn, at the call of the President General." Motion lost.

Mrs. Morgan moved "an expression of opinion of this Board adverse to the giving of our money to the employees of the building in which we meet in Congress." Seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. Scott moved to amend by striking out "pages." Carried as amended.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to secure for the coming year the same bondsmen as she had last year." Seconded by Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware. Motion carried.

Mrs. Scott moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to confer with Judge William L. Green, of Cairo, Illinois, owner of the site of old Fort Massac, and with Governor Yeats, of Illinois, General John C. Black, of Chicago, and Hon. Benj. D. Jones, of the city of Metropolis, in reference to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois becoming custodians, under the supervision of the State, of this historical monument, one of the oldest on the continent." Seconded by Mrs. Murphy. Motion carried.

At 12.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, *February 24, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the President General, explaining her absence.

Upon motion, Mrs. Sternberg was elected to the Chair.

Miss Batcheller announced that the committee appointed to confer with Miss Mickley was ready to report.

Mrs. Howard said: "It comes back to the same thing I mentioned this morning. These reports are still in the hands of the Con-

gressional stenographer. By contract they will be returned in fifteen days. Therefore, we really cannot act properly until then. I again must protest against this action at this time."

Mrs. Hepburn-Smith: "I support the protest of the Recording Secretary General in regard to not acting upon these matters until we get the report of the Congress."

Mrs. Lippitt: "I also endorse that protest; I did so this morning."

Mrs. Howard: "Ladies, we obtained legal advice last year and were told that we had no right to act on any ordering of Congress until the report was in our hands officially, that is, printed and ready for publication."

The following report was read:

Expenses last year, two thousand dollars and forty cents for eleven months.

Genealogist will accept for this year a salary of nine hundred dollars, and, with the concurrence of the Registrar General, employ two clerks, dividing the remainder of the appropriation, after her salary has been deducted, between them, according to the value of their services.

Getting Registrar General's report in shape in the Historian's room, \$24 as costs.

Mrs. Johnston's work on Lineage Books, \$80 per month; Miss Griggs, in Librarian General's rooms, \$60 per month.

"The facts as here presented were misunderstood by the Committee on Report of National Officers, and the Committee regrets that the salary of the Registrar General's office should be lower than in other offices, as it is one of the most important in the entire Society. This report and recommendation being based on a report for eleven months, *means* eleven months."

(Signed) FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, *State Regent, Vermont*.

MISS E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, *State Regent, New Jersey*.

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, *State Regent, Indiana*,

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, *State Regent, Ohio*.

Mrs. Park moved: "That the Board act on the recommendation of the committee as accepted by Congress, which is based on the report of the Treasurer General for the expense of Registrar's office for eleven months."

Mrs. Lippitt moved to amend by adding "at the April meeting."

Mrs. Howard was excused to see the attorney of the Society.

Mrs. Murphy moved that Mrs. Richards be appointed to act as Secretary in the absence of Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

The amendment of Mrs. Lippitt was voted on and lost.

The Chair: "The amendment now recurs to the original motion." The motion of the State Regent of Georgia was read again: "I move that the Board act on the recommendation of the committee, as accepted by the Congress, which is based on the report of the Treas-

urer General for the expense of Registrar's office for eleven months." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General returned and resumed her duties.

The following was read by Mrs. Morgan:

Madam President: Your committee to see the architect in regard to changes in Board room, desire to report that the architect will make the desired change for from fifty to sixty-five dollars, and will paint the room in any color that may be desired, free of charge. I move that this change be made in our Board room."

Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion lost.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mr. Hugh Washington, of Georgia, the son of Mrs. Mary Washington, sending a contribution to Continental Hall fund.

It was moved and carried that this be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

Mrs. W. A. Richards made a short report as Chairman of the House Committee at the 11th Continental Congress, recommending the payment of a bill presented by the manager of the theatre for the breakage of certain articles during the Congress.

Miss Batcheller moved that the report of Mrs. Richards, Chairman of the House Committee, be accepted with the recommendation. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan Smith moved: "That the numbers of the Misses King, of the General Sumter Chapter, of Birmingham, Alabama, be declared vacant, these ladies not desiring to remain on the rolls, owing to residence abroad." Seconded by Mrs. Main. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the dues paid by the member from Alabama for the two members whose names are stricken from the rolls, be returned." Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the proposed amendments to the Constitution be placed on the official program for the Congress of 1903 not later than Wednesday of the week of the meeting." Seconded by Mrs. W. A. Richards. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That no member at large be admitted into our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from any State, without the signature of the State Regent of her State to her application papers." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Swift. Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Estey: "It has always been customary (in fact, necessary), to elect at this Board meeting the Executive Committee of nine members, required by our Constitution. I, therefore move the following names for this committee: Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Hatcher."

Mrs. Tulloch begged to be excused from this committee and declined the nomination.

Mrs. Morgan nominated, in her place, Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent of Rhode Island, who accepted the nomination.

The Chair: "Ladies, you have heard the names proposed for the Executive Committee. All in favor of accepting these names will say 'aye.' It is so ordered." "Is there any further business before the house?"

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the report of the Committee on Recommendation of Officers, based on the Treasurer General's report of the clerical expenses for eleven months in the Registrar General's office, be adopted by this Board." Motion carried.

Mrs. Park moved: "That the February meeting of the 24th instant take the place of the March meeting, and that the Board meeting hereafter be the first Wednesday in each month, from October until May, inclusive." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Mrs. Murphy moved: "That the Board accept the acceptance of Miss Mickley for the place of genealogical clerk in the Registrar General's office, at a salary of \$900." Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the Recording Secretary General inform Mrs. McCartney that this position is to be filled by the recent Registrar General." Motion carried.

At 5.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

January 31—March 31, 1902.

CURRENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand at annual report,	\$12,595	10
Less cash transferred to Permanent Fund by 11th Congress,	5,000	00
		<hr/> \$7,595 10
Annual dues, Feb.-Mar. (\$19,023, less \$205 refunded),	\$18,818	00
Initiation fees (Feb.-Mar., \$731, less \$6 refunded),	7	25
<i>Directory Account.</i>		
Advertisements and sales	\$216	00
Less amount voted to compiler, \$175, and freight, \$1.62,	176	62
		<hr/> 39 38

Blanks (\$8.63, less 10 cents refunded),	8 53
Ribbon sales,	11 20
Rosette sales,	13 20
Statute Book sales,	2 50

Smithsonian Report Account.

Sales,	\$27 90
Less circulars and expressage,	2 75
	<hr/> 25 15

Actual income of Current Fund for the two months,.. 19,642 96

Total, \$27,238 06

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Messenger and files,	\$2 50
Postage,	12 00
Clerical service,	45 00
	<hr/> \$59 50

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Stenographer, 2 months	\$200 00
Extra clerical service,	21 50
Typewriter supplies, messenger, telegrams, &c., ..	9 89
1 roll parchment,	22 00
Postage,	1 50
	<hr/> 254 89

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Expressing 6 charters and 46 commissions,	\$10 15
Postage,	1 50
Clerical service, 2 months,	180 00
Messenger service,	1 15
	<hr/> 192 80

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerical service, 2 months,	\$20 00
Office supplies and telegrams,	1 79
Expressage,	25
	<hr/> 22 04

Office of Treasurer General.

Making cash book for 1902,	8 00
Making ledger headings and index,	15 00
Auditing account Oct. 31-Jan. 31,	30 00
5,000 remittance blanks,	32 50
Bonding Treasurer General,	50 00
Mimeographing and typewriting circulars, &c., ..	2 90
Making file case and repairs to old case,	13 75
Clerical service, 3 clerks, 2 months,	341 67

493 82

Office of Registrar General.

2,000 printed postal cards,	\$24 00
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00
2,000 circulars and sample applications,	11 60
Binding 5 volumes records,	15 00
14½ days extra clerical service,	14 50
Regular clerical service, 3 clerks, 2 months,	340 00
Office supplies,	2 00
Postage,	1 72

431 82

Office of Librarian General.

History Lehigh and Carbon counties, Pa.,	\$9 00
Binding 10 volumes,	8 85
1,000 index cards,	2 25
Salary of indexer, 2 months,	120 00

140 10

Office in General.

Rent of telephone Feb.-Mar.,	\$10 05
Office supplies,	7 60.
Patenting ancestral bars,	55 00
1 doz. typewriter ribbons,	7 00
Postage,	50
Salary of Curator, 2 months,	170 00

250 15

Lineage Book Account.

1,000 printed postal cards,	\$11 50
Postage and expressage on Lineage books,	30 00
1 group plate,	8 00
Telegrams, freight, expressage, paper,	6 09

Compiling, 2 months,	160 00	
Clerical service, 2 months,	100 00	
		<hr/>
	\$315 59	
Less receipts from sale,	76 20	
		<hr/>
Net expense for the two months,		239 39

Magazine Account.

2,000 circulars,	\$4 75	
Making 22 plates,	22 85	
Auditing accounts, Oct. 31, 1901-Jan. 31, 1902, ..	10 00	
Quarterly allowance Genealogical Department, ..	25 00	
Postage for editor,	5 00	
Publishing February and March number,	500 67	
Salary editor, 2 months,	166 66	
Office expenses, Feb.-March,	11 87	
Salary business manager,	150 00	
		<hr/>
Total expenses of Magazine for two months,	\$896 80	
Less receipts from sales, &c.,	475 30	
		<hr/>
		421 50

Certificate Account.

Engrossing 826 certificates,	\$82 60	
Expressage and postage on certificates,	34 78	
		<hr/>
Total expenses of certificates for the 2 months,	117 38	
Less receipts for renewed certificates,	3 00	
		<hr/>
Rent of office and store room, 2 months,		114 38
		<hr/>
		299 00

Eleventh Continental Congress Expenses.

2,000 railroad circulars,	\$14 75	
2,700 copies amendments, 1,000 ballots, 200 checks, ..	28 50	
House committee expenses,	50 00	
Credential committee incidentals, clerical service, messenger, &c.,	53 50	
Rent of opera house,	2,800 00	
Postage on invitations to reception,	3 00	
Rent of 86 arc lamps for reception,	172 00	
4,500 invitations, 4,500 cards, 2,300 envelopes for reception,	91 05	

Hauling coat racks for reception,	7 00
Music at reception,	65 00
Cancelling first contract for reception at Arlington,	50 00
Floral decorations at reception,	90 00
Attendants at reception,	48 00
Services of attendants in check room for reception,	24 00
Pins and check numbers for reception,	15 40
Official reader,	100 00
Parliamentarian,	150 00
Voted by Congress to Mrs. Darwin,	1,000 00
Precentor, accompanist, piano, &c.,	50 00
Extra pay for extra hours service of 18 employees voted by congress,	54 00
3,000 programs,	63 23
Stenographer for committee on Monmouth, Illin- ois difficulties,	15 00
1,000 copies report of Treasurer General,	35 00
1,000 copies parliamentary rules,	4 50
Rent of tables and chairs,	19 25
Decoration of theatre, bunting, flags, &c.,	35 00
Floral decoration of theatre,	27 00
Messenger service, repairs to ballot box, &c.,	9 00
Pads, bands, envelopes,	45 19
Reporting proceedings of congress,	410 00
Cab hire for tellers,	1 50

 5,530 87
Postage.

On application blanks,	\$20 00
For State Regent of Iowa,	5 00
" " " " Kansas,	7 00
" " " " New Jersey,	10 00
" " " " New York,	10 00
" " " " Washington,	5 00
" " " " West Virginia,	5 00

 62 00

 Total expenditures of Current Fund for the 2 months, \$8,512 25

 Balance of Current Fund March 31, 1902..... \$18,725 80
Fort Crailo Fund.

As previously reported, \$49 01

PERMANENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at annual report, January 31,	\$24,190 57
Cash transferred from current fund by 11th congress,	5,000 00

Charter Fees.

Moultrie Chapter, <i>South Carolina</i> ,	\$5 00
Waupun Chapter, <i>Wisconsin</i> ,	5 00
Dorothy Beaver Chapter (re-issue), <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	2 00
Capt. John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , ...	5 00
Col. Henshaw Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	5 00
Peggy Warne Chapter, <i>New Jersey</i> ,	5 00
Ralph Humphries Chapter, <i>Mississippi</i> ,	5 00
Jefferson Chapter, <i>Missouri</i> ,	5 00
Guilford Battle Chapter, <i>North Carolina</i> ,	5 00
General Miranda Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	5 00

47 00

Life Memberships.

Sumters Home Chapter, <i>South Carolina</i> , Mrs. Dora Levy	\$12 50
Colonel Haslet Chapter, <i>Delaware</i> , Mrs. Annie E. Massey,	12 50
Haddonfield Chapter, <i>New Jersey</i> , Miss Bertha Mae Stafford,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , Mrs. Gertrude Van R. Wickham,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , Mrs. Minnie M. Johnson,	12 50
Wyoming Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , Mrs. Sarah H. Fay,....	12 50
Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Miss Helen V. Donaldson,	12 50
Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Miss Harriet Fowler, ..	12 50
Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Mrs. Caroline Varney, ..	12 50
Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Mrs. Frances S. Smith, ..	12 50
Sequoia Chapter, <i>California</i> , Miss Theodosia C. Martin,	12 50
William Henshaw Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> , Mrs. Annie C. H. Baker,	12 50
William Henshaw Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> , Mrs. Louise H. Hendrickson,	12 50
Irondequoit Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Mrs. Marie A. Townson,	12 50
Miriam Danforth Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs. Lelie Dent St. Clair,	12 50

Pittsburgh Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Mrs. Anna R. Marsh,	12 50	
Pittsburgh Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Miss Lydia S. Hays,	12 50	
Mrs. John Paul Egbert, of <i>Illinois</i> , through Mrs. J. E. McWilliams,	25 00	
Mrs. Julia E. McClelland, of <i>Ohio</i> ,	25 00	
Cumberland County Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Miss Nancy Martin,	12 50	
Pawtucket Chapter, <i>Rhode Island</i> , Miss Florence J. Ellis,	12 50	
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , Miss Anita Wells,	12 50	
Washington Heights Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Mrs. Susan G. Vermidge,	12 50	
Dolly Madison Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin,	12 50	
New York City Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Miss Sarah Chase,	12 50	
	<hr/>	337 50

Commissions

On china sales,	\$2 66	
On Recognition Pin sales,	7 40	
	<hr/>	10 06
Interest on permanent investment,		557 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Alabama—

Frederick William Gray Chapter,	\$10 00	
General Sumter Chapter,	50 00	
Lewis Chapter,	20 00	
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter,	20 00	
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter,	5 00	
Mobile Chapter,	41 13	
Peter Forney Chapter,	20 00	
Tuscaloosa Chapter,	5 00	
	<hr/>	171 13

Arizona—

Maricopa Chapter,	\$10 00	
	<hr/>	10 00

California—

Mrs. Ellen M. Colton of Sequoia,	\$100 00	
	<hr/>	100 00

Colorado—

Zebulon Pike Chapter,	\$25 00	
	<hr/>	25 00

Connecticut—

Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood, of Abigail Phelps Chapter,	100 00
Hannah Woodruff Chapter,	15 00
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter,	13 00
Mrs. Julia L. Buel, of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter,	5 00

133 00

Delaware—

Caesar Rodney Chapter,	\$50 00
Colonel Haslet Chapter,	10 00
Elizabeth Cook Chapter,	15 00

75 00

District of Columbia—

Columbia Chapter,	\$25 00
Dolly Madison Chapter (for a site),	100 00
Lucy Holcombe Chapter,	10 00
Martha Washington Chapter, through Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome, Regent,	10 00
Mrs. E. Josselyn Giffin, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Mary T. N. Jackson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Emma R. Moses, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mr. A. F. Fox, through Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Mary Washington Chapter,	25 00
District of Columbia Chapters Continental Tea,	71 00

257 00

Florida—

Jacksonville Chapter,	\$4 00
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4 00

Georgia—

Mrs. E. W. Bellamy and Mr. Hugh V. Washington, of Macon,	\$5 00
Atlanta Chapter,	25 00
Augusta Chapter,	5 00
George Walton Chapter,	5 00
John Adam Treutlen Chapter,	10 00
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter,	5 00
Macon Chapter,	10 00
Nancy Hart Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. R. C. Park, State Regent,	5 00
Mrs. W. E. Jones,	5 00
Piedmont Continental Chapter,	10 00

90 00

Illinois—

Dorothy Quincy Chapter,	\$5 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,	50 00	
Rockford Chapter,	20 00	
Mrs. L. R. Doty, through Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, for Nathan Hale memorial window,	5 00	
Mrs. Lucy H. Vaughan, for Nathan Hale memorial window,	3 00	
Mrs. D. Vel. F. Polk, for Nathan Hale memorial window,	1 00	
Mrs. A. L. Lilienthal, for Nathan Hale memorial window,	1 00	
	<hr/>	10 00
Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, of Moline Chapter,	50 00	
Peoria Chapter,	25 00	
	<hr/>	160 00

Indiana—

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter,	\$5 00	
Huntington Chapter,	10 00	
General de Lafayette Chapter,	30 00	
General Van Rensselaer Chapter,	32 00	
Paul Revere Chapter,	5 00	
Member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, ..	25 00	
	<hr/>	107 00

Iowa—

Elizabeth Ross Chapter,	\$5 00	
Stars and Stripes,	10 00	
Frances Shaw Chapter,	25 00	
Council Bluffs Chapter,	10 00	
	<hr/>	50 00

Kansas—

Topeka Chapter,	\$5 00	
	<hr/>	5 00

Kentucky—

Bryan Station Chapter,	\$5 00	
Jemima Johnson Chapter,	20 00	
	<hr/>	25 00

Maine—

Mrs. Marian Lonsfellow O'Donoghue, of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter,	\$5 00	
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter,	150 00	
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter,	5 00	
Rebecca Emery Chapter,	10 00	
Ruth Ames,	2 50	
	<hr/>	172 50

Maryland—

Baltimore Chapter,	\$100 00	
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter,	10 00	
		<hr/>
		110 00

Massachusetts—

Old Concord Chapter,	\$5 00	
Hannah Winthrop Chapter,	55 00	
Mrs. Geo. W. Danielson, of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Capter,	5 00	
Boston Tea Party Chapter,	50 00	
Lydia Darrah Chapter,	5 00	
Quequechan Chapter,	5 00	
Warren and Prescott Chapter,	25 00	
Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter,	5 00	
		<hr/>
		155 00

Michigan—

General Richardson Chapter,	\$5 00	
Otsiketa Chapter,	5 00	
		<hr/>
		10 00

Minnesota—

St. Paul Chapter,	\$25 00	
Nathan Hale Chapter,	20 00	
		<hr/>
		45 00

Missouri—

St. Louis Chapter,	\$25 00	
		<hr/>
		25 00

Montana—

Silver Bow Chapter,	20 00	
		<hr/>
		20 00

Nebraska—

Omaha Chapter,	\$25 00	
Mrs. Adelia M. H. Everett, for her grand- daughter, one year old,	5 00	
		<hr/>
		30 00

New Hampshire—

Samuel Ashley Chapter,	\$10 00	
		<hr/>
		10 00

New Jersey—

Mrs. A. R. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, ..	\$25 00	
Camp Middlebrook Chapter,	27 10	
Eagle Rock Chapter,	65 00	
General David Forman Chapter,	10 00	
Jersey Blue Chapter,	30 00	
Nova Caesarea Chapter,	25 00	
Tempe Wicke Chapter,	10 00	
		<hr/>
		192 10

New York—

Miss B. Miller and Miss A. Sheffield, of Oneida Chapter,	\$4 00	
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter,	\$5 00	
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter,	25 00	
Manhattan Chapter,	24 00	
Sagoyewatha Chapter,	10 00	
Otsego Chapter,	25 00	
West Point Chapter, by Mrs. Wm. Tod Hel- muth,	50 00	
Astenrogan Chapter,	10 00	
Knickerbocker Chapter,	10 00	
Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, of Buffalo Chapter, ..	25 00	
Buffalo Chapter,	700 00	
Benjamin Prescott Chapter,	10 00	
Mr. Chas. Avèry, for Buffalo Chapter,	10 00	
Camden Chapter,	25 00	
Cherry Valley Chapter,	10 00	
Fort Greene Chapter,	100 00	
Jamestown Chapter,	100 00	
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,	100 00	
Melzingah Chapter,	25 00	
Catherine S. Hunter, of New York City Chapter,	5 00	
Ondawa Chapter,	35 00	
Onondaga Chapter,	50 00	
Mrs. George W. Patterson, of Patterson Chapter,	10 00	
Wiltwyck Chapter,	78 70	
Women of '76 Chapter,	41 00	
A gentleman through Fort Greene Chapter, ..	10 00	
Mrs. Frances M. Terry, Regent of Fort Greene Chapter,	10 00	
		<hr/> 1,507 70

North Carolina—

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter,	\$25 00	
		<hr/> 25 00

North Dakota—

William Mason Chapter,	\$5 00	
		<hr/> 5 00

Ohio—

Cincinnati Chapter,	\$6 00
Columbus Chapter,	25 00
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter,	13 00
George Clinton Chapter,	8 50
John Reily Chapter,	7 25

Joseph Spencer Chapter,	16 50
Lagonda Chapter,	17 00
Mrs. J. O. Moss for Martha Pitkin Chapter, ..	30 00
Mahoning Chapter,	100 00
Miami Chapter,	5 00
New Connecticut Chapter,	19 00
Old Northwest Chapter,	5 00
Piqua Chapter,	9 00
Urbana Chapter,	9 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter,	45 00
Wah-wil-a-way Chapter,	10 00
Washington Court House Chapter,	20 00
Western Reserve Chapter,	100 00
Wyoming Chapter,	12 00
Mrs. John Murphy, State Regent,	10 00
Mrs. Charles Darlington,	5 00

 472 25

Oregon—

Multnomah Chapter,	\$50 00
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 50 00

Pennsylvania—

George Clymer Chapter,	\$25 00
Brookville Chapter,	27 00
Germantown Chapter,	5 00
Independence Hall Chapter,	60 00
Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Independence Hall Chapter,	5 00
Miss E. H. Ashbridge, " " "	5 00
The Misses Ashbridge, " " "	10 00
Mrs. Henry Beates, Jr., " " "	10 00
Mrs. Henry F. Chorley, " " "	10 00
Miss Etta T. Clark, " " "	30 75
Mrs. George H. Cliff, " " "	25 00
Mrs. Chas. D. Colladay, " " "	10 00
Mrs. Geo. F. Craig, " " "	10 00
Miss Marie L. Dawson, " " "	3 00
Mrs. Anne M. Evans, " " "	5 00
Miss E. A. Feinour, " " "	5 00
Mrs. David Fleming, " " "	75 00
Miss Louise H. Haynes, " " "	5 00
Misses L. S. and C. C. Hensel, " " "	20 50
Mrs. G. S. Hensel, " " "	10 00
Mrs. J. G. Hovey, " " "	10 00
Miss E. M. Leete, " " "	2 00
Mrs. Jas. G. Leiper, " " "	27 25
Mrs. F. M. McKinney, " " "	35 00

Mrs. D. S. Paul, of Independence Hall Chapter,	2 50	
Miss Sarah D. Mickley, " " "	2 00	
Mrs. T. S. Watson, " " "	10 00	
Mrs. Charles W. Merrill, " " "	16 00	
Miss Agnes N. Mitchell, " " "	30 00	
Miss M. Gertrude Mitchell, " " "	5 00	
Mrs. Chas. T. Molony, " " "	2 00	
Mrs. Jas. Parvin, " " "	1 00	
Mrs. Geo. H. Perkins, " " "	5 00	
Mrs. Walter Strong, " " "	5 00	
Mrs. George Warner, " " "	5 00	
Mrs. Chas. J. Webb, " " "	10 00	
Miss Pauline G. Webb, " " "	20 00	
Miss Clare S. Young, " " "	20 00	
Social meeting, " " "	8 00	
Colonel Wm. Montgomery Chapter,	7 00	
Wyoming Valley Chapter,	405 00	
Bellefonte Chapter,	25 00	
Chester County Chapter,	25 00	
Donegal Chapter,	125 00	
Liberty Bell Chapter,	55 00	
Philadelphia Chapter,	273 00	
Rachel H. Mellon, of Pittsburgh Chapter,	21 00	
Rachel McM. Miller, of Pittsburgh Chapter, ..	25 00	
Members of Pittsburgh Chapter,	54 00	
Presque Isle Chapter,	10 00	
Quaker City Chapter,	200 00	
Tioga Chapter,	17 50	
Venango Chapter,	10 00	
Cash,	50	
Mrs. C. A. Griscom, of Philadelphia Chapter,	50 00	
	<hr/>	1,875 00
Rhode Island—		
Member of Gaspee Chapter,	\$5 00	
Phebe Greene Ward Chapter,	25 00	
	<hr/>	30 00
South Dakota—		
Through Mrs. A. J. Kellar, State Regent,	\$8 00	
	<hr/>	8 00
Tennessee—		
Bonny Kate Chapter,	\$104 00	
Campbell Chapter,	10 00	
	<hr/>	114 00

Texas—

George Washington Chapter,	\$50 00
Jane Douglas Chapter,	25 00
Dr. S. W. Walsh, in memory of his wife Elizabeth McDowell Walsh, of Jane Douglas Chapter,	10 00
Lady Washington Chapter,	5 00

90 00

Vermont—

Bellevue Chapter,	\$6 25
Brattleboro Chapter,	22 00
Ottawaquechee Chapter,	3 00
Ann Storey Chapter,	100 00
Hands Cove Chapter,	5 00

136 25

Virginia—

Hampton Chapter,	\$25 00
Albemarle Chapter,	25 00
Mount Vernon Chapter,	25 00
Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, of Mount Vernon Chapter,	1 00

76 00

Washington—

Ranier Chapter,	\$35 00
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35 00

Wisconsin—

Milwaukee Chapter,	\$26 00
Waukesha Continental Chapter,	16 00
Waubun Chapter,	10 00

52 00

Wyoming—

Cheyenne Chapter,	\$10 00
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10 00

C. A. R.

Samuel Ward Society, <i>Rhode Island</i> ,	\$10 00
Capt. Meriwether Lewis Society, of Butte, <i>Montana</i> ,	5 00
Little Men and Women of '76 Society, <i>New York</i> , ..	10 00
Bemis Heights Society of <i>Saratoga, New York</i> , ..	50 00
Gen. Muhlenberg Society, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00
Simona Branch, A. C. A. R. from <i>New York</i> , ...	10 00
Dorothy and Ogden Nevin of Philadelphia Society, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00

Independence Hall Society, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,.....	25 00
Hamilton Disston, of Independence Hall Society, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00
Lucy Disston, " " "	5 00
Effie Disston, " " "	5 00
Marie S. Disston, " " "	5 00
Dorothy Disston, " " "	5 00
Jacob S. Disston, " " "	5 00
John Dawson Paul, " " "	2 50
Clara Stetson, " " "	2 50
	<hr/> 155 00

Total uninvested cash of permanent fund, March 31, \$36,765 56

Total income for the two months was,..... 12,574 99

PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

Registered 5% bonds, previously reported, face value,	\$6,000 00
Registered 4% bonds, previously reported, face value,	27,000 00
Registered 3% bonds, previously reported, face value,	11,000 00
Registered 2% bonds, previously reported, face value,	14,000 00
Total,	<hr/> \$58,000 00

Transferred from Current Investment by Eleventh Congress.

U. S. Registered 4% bonds, face value,.....	\$2,000 00
" " 2% " " "	8,000 00
	<hr/> 10,000 00

Total permanent investment, face value, March 31, \$68,000 00

Cost price of bonds is \$74,031.39.

PERMANENT ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above,	\$36,765 56
Bonds of investment, as above,	68,000 00

Total permanent assets, March 31,\$104,765 56

If bonds are counted at face value, the total would be \$110,796.95

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

April 2, 1902.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ELEVENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D, C.
February 17th to 22d, 1902.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Eleventh Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Grand Opera House, corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Monday, February 17th, 1902.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

At 10.10 a. m. the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. The hour for convening the congress has arrived and I declare the Eleventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be in session for the transaction of business. The congress will join the chaplain general in invoking divine blessing upon our proceedings.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers and mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won. And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us

our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. Every one please join in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Accordingly the congress rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is my most valued pleasure to welcome you to the capital of your country, to the national home of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to your great annual council.

I bid you welcome to our homes and the best therein, and I would that time and circumstance would permit you each to join us at our firesides where we might listen to the story of your growth and vicissitudes as chapters, of your labors already performed for the attainment of the significant objects of your organization—the plans you have made to preserve the spirit of liberty which animated the men and women of the Revolution and to foster patriotism. I welcome you to these halls where, for a brief portion of time, you will consider questions relating to the usefulness, the welfare and honor of your great society.

Your devotion to your national organization is appreciated by all, and did it need proof, it is shown by your strength of purpose, your indifference to fatigue in traversing the distance separating you from this meeting place of your congress. Your large and enthusiastic numbers show the harmony of sentiment, and the strength of tie which binds your separate chapters in one great body—a union which is a mighty force for good.

It is most gratifying to look upon this great and attractive assemblage and to know its members are brought hither as by a magnetic power, by their understanding of duty as American women, as Daughters of the American Revolution. You are moved by the same holy zeal which animated the fathers and mothers of 1776 and in the momentous days of the War of Independence, when, though suffering keenest deprivations, these patriots with unyielding determination and dauntless courage builded a nation. It is indeed a high and sacred mission which has called you. Unhesitatingly and generously you have responded, leaving the cares and comforts of your homes, your many and varied duties, to confer here upon methods by which the Daughters of the American Revolution may add to the effective working of their national organization, by which they

may best express their devotion to country, their vital interest in its preservation and progress, where they may formulate plans for the betterment of humanity, the broadening of the zone of freedom. [Applause.]

One of the most apparent of the many responsibilities devolving upon a congress, and one I feel assured that the Eleventh Continental Congress regards as a most important one, is the fact that their great constituency, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is anxiously awaiting intelligence of their work—the measures they shall enact. This work and the high standard of excellence that it may attain, will be the keynote of the society's action during the ensuing year.

It is the prerogative of our national patriotic society to promote loyal allegiance to the institutions of the great Republic and to inculcate principles of good citizenship.

It therefore follows that it is the duty of every Daughter to cultivate in the highest degree reverence for the laws, devotion for the flag, untiring interest in the advancement of the organization and her native land, remembering always there is no more fatal sign of decay, for a society or a nation, than a want of zeal in the inhabitants for the good of their country. [Applause.]

It has often been asked by the uninformed, perchance skeptical, "Why do the Daughters of the American Revolution have this yearly congress?"

It is known to all that the Daughters of the American Revolution come here in order to exchange their views on their own government, to formulate laws, which shall bring nearer to perfection its working powers in all chapters making up its grand union; to receive reports from all parts of America, advices of what is being accomplished by every chapter and every member. This is done in order to increase the power of the organization, inasmuch as union of thought and concentration of action give certainty of success. [Applause.]

There has grown up a strong belief, that is, that this is the highest authority, this Continental Congress, and it is to act as a court in which any Daughter in the society may seek redress; in fact it may be considered to all intents the present court of appeal of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Another object of the Continental Congress is to deepen the interest and exalt the power of the society which it represents. These purposes may be aided by listening to the reading of the reports from the different states, of the work they have already accomplished, that which they are doing now, that which they may hope to do in the future. Even the stories of their failures may be of some value, may serve as a guard or incentive.

Some of our Daughters, unable to have the inspiring influence of

personal attendance upon the congress, will have their enthusiasm revived when they read these messages of the work wrought by other Daughters, whether beneath the shade of the orange or olive groves of the Pacific Slope, or in the hurry and bustle of the great commercial cities of both east and west, or in the hospitable homes of the sunny south, far up by Puget Sound, out in Honolulu, wherever these reports are read, the influence therefrom will unite the interests and purposes of all Daughters of the American Revolution.

Other objects of the congress are to aid, as a great patriotic body should, in guarding our land against the ravages of ignorance and sedition.

Of the many important questions to be discussed by the Eleventh Continental Congress, none is of more paramount significance and none has awakened more widespread interest than the amendment relating to the reduction of representation. [Prolonged applause.]

Upon one side is presented the old and oft-debated declaration that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Upon the other hand, the friends of this measure claim that there is no intention that there should be taxation without representation because whatever measure is adopted it will surely be one which has in view a full representation of the National Society in the Continental Congress. [Applause.] It is also stated that the rapidly increasing growth of our society is such that perhaps by another year or two, at the present rate of representation there could not be found an audience room adequately to accommodate our delegates. It is claimed that should there be erected an auditorium vast enough in size to seat thousands of delegates who would later come to the Continental Congress (for there is no reason to doubt that by two decades more the society may number one hundred thousand members.) [Applause.] Therefore in a congress, at the present rate of representation, it is feared there would be difficulty in the voice of any one speaker being heard. It is also contended that great numbers interfere with the transaction of business; so it seems, while there is upon one side a misapprehension of this great statement which always challenges the admiration of every American, "taxation without representation is tyranny," there is upon the other side a consideration of space, of strength of voice, of facility in the transaction of business and the fact that the representation will still be ample, and far more forcible, because concentrated. It remains with you, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here in congress, carefully to deliberate and wisely to decide this great question so deeply affecting the practical working of our society.

It gives me sincere pleasure to commend to your attention the work of your secretaries, librarian, historians, chaplain, your registrar, your vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, and your treasurer general. Where all are so worthy of praise

it seems invidious to particularize, but the greatly increased work of the last three named officials, owing to the increased numbers of our society, has been most unwearingly and loyally performed.

I wish to felicitate the congress and the society in general upon the prosperity and usefulness of our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which is owing greatly to the efficiency of the direction and interest of your editor and business manager. [Applause.]

I deem worthy of special note the faithfulness and diligence of the young ladies employed on the clerical force of our headquarters. Their courtesy and attention to members of the society called there by official or other duties has been unvarying. [Applause.]

It has been a matter of sincere regret that for several months, through her ill health, the Board has been deprived of the counsel, the genial presence and the zealous work of your corresponding secretary general.

Your vice-presidents general have been most faithful in their attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Management, some of whom have traveled hundreds of miles to attend, not only these meetings, but those of special committees and sub-committees as well.

Your state regents, members of the National Board of Management by virtue of their office, have been most encouraging in their attendance, many of these splendid women likewise coming from different states to participate in these deliberations. The greatest courtesy, even when widely diverse opinions are expressed, has been observed and the harmony and working of the National Board have been undisturbed. The routine, as well as unusual work, has been transacted with care and dispatch. No matters concerning the National Society have been treated with indifference or neglect, but every one has been regarded with attention and discussed with care.

The Board and society, in the death of Mrs. Person C. Cheney, vice-president general of New Hampshire, and of Mrs. Louis Hall, state regent of Pennsylvania, note with sorrow the loss of the faithful devotion of most able, interested and zealous members.

In 1891 the National Society received its first chapter; in 1902 we have approximately six hundred chapters. The past year has been a prosperous one in the society. There have been added to it thirty-four new chapters, and the certificates attesting the right to membership in our great society of three thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight more Daughters have been signed and sealed, making a grand total of thirty-eight thousand and six, one of the greatest patriotic bodies in the world. [Applause.]

The energetic work which has been done by every state and by the individual chapters in historic and patriotic commemoration is most inspiring, most deserving of praise. As it is impossible to mention each chapter, all who have done work will kindly note the general recognition.

Some of the small but resolute chapters of the western states have sought to aid in diffusing knowledge by giving prizes to students preparing essays upon patriotic and state subjects. Some have aided in founding a library in Manila for the interest and pleasure of the brave soldier boys who are there seeking to uphold the national ideas, far from the advantages and tender regard of home. [Applause.] Others have aided to their utmost the enlarging of the Continental Hall fund; in fact, it may be said that this has been the case almost universally. In other states, several chapters have joined in renovating historical buildings. Some of the states have erected markers or monuments in order to keep fresh the memory that in Revolutionary days kingly force upon this continent encountered stumbling blocks. And other Daughters have had pride and pleasure in the past year in marking fields whereon unskilled military strength, but fighting for home and country, left strong impress upon the world's history. In one of the southern states there has been restored to its original state, as a colonial home, the modest house where dwelt one of that immortal band who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the preservation of freedom, in signing the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.]

Two of our largest chapters, one in the east and the other in the west, have devoted themselves to the teaching of foreign people within their great cities, so that they may appreciate and be fitted for the exercise of the duties of citizenship in this free but law-abiding country. One of these is the pioneer chapter of the organization, which is still holding the palm in the point of numbers. The other, noted for its hospitality, extended to the whole society an invitation to participate in its memorable observance of the last Flag day. [Applause.]

Through the generosity of a woman, a Daughter of the American Revolution, the site upon which Colonel Zebulon Pike with a band of one hundred and twenty brave Americans conquered an opposing force of one thousand strong and hauled down the Spanish flag in order to make place for the Stars and Stripes, was presented to the state. This gallant action was celebrated by the Daughters on September 30, 1901. [Applause.]

In another state the patriotic Daughters had the pleasure to mark, with impressive ceremonies, the fight at Cooch's Creek, where was first unfurled in battle our national flag.

In another state the Daughters have greatly aided historical research and stimulated enthusiasm in presenting the history of the noted women of Revolutionary times, for whom their chapters have been named. These "Patron Saints" are interesting to read and beautiful to see.

In states, both east and west, the sacred duty of suitably marking the graves of brave soldiers of the Revolution is carefully observed.

Could we follow in detail and by name the work of every state, the work of every chapter in the past year, giving to each the generous congratulations deserved, it would be most instructive and enjoyable, but since time and space forbid the recapitulation of these transactions, it is a pleasure to know that they are fully preserved in the pages of the official organ of the National Society, and that the whole organization has accomplished much work on the broad lines laid down by the founders.

Of all the great work done by the society in the past year, we have been able to give but a brief summary, but enough to show that there still exists the pristine zeal which has characterized it throughout its existence.

The question before us now is, what work will be done by the society? The splendid women who organized, the early members thereof, have marked for us a path upon which stand many finger-boards directing us upon our way. Such is the grateful duty which the Daughters of the American Revolution owe to those who build so wisely and so well, who laid so firmly the rugged foundation for this great government, cemented, as it were, with resolves for justice, love of liberty, sufferings, tears and blood. This priceless heritage bequeathed us by our fathers and mothers of the Revolution, it is our inestimable privilege, our supremest duty to pass on to those who follow us, uncontaminated and unchanged in glory. [Applause.]

There remains work for the National Society to do so long as there remains one hero, one heroine of the Revolution to commemorate; so long as there remains one woman eligible to membership in our organization who is not a member, and not thus living up to her privileges as a Daughter of the Republic; so long as there remains one spot to mark because sacred from labor done by brain or hand for love of independence; one site on which patriots contended for human right, human liberty; while there remains within the limits of our country one man, one woman, or one child who has not heard the good news of that great fact in the gospel of peace and brotherhood, that every one, no matter how humble, stands with the greatest in equality before the tribunal of justice; while there remains one to be taught of the equal system of reward for those who keep and the equal punishment for those who break the law, there will ever remain work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] Let us so impress the story of liberty, which is sublimely illustrated with examples of loyal endurance, courage and humanity, that never again there may be found upon the soil of free America a woman wicked enough to teach, a man foul enough to execute assassination upon a great and fondly loved chief magistrate. [Applause.]

Ever study the great questions affecting your organization, affecting your country. It is better even to allow your zeal to promote

differences of opinion, to allow your chapters to differ on minor points, than to fall to a dead level of monotonous acquiescence. [Applause.] I know you will observe in all discussions those most attractive amenities, the art of submitting gracefully to the will of the majority, preserving good will in all cases of differences of judgment. [Applause.] A great patriotic society must move on in a stately majestic course, devoted to good and lofty ideals.

You have erected all over the land monuments; you have inscribed tablets; you have marked sites, all of which evince the honor in which you hold valor, statesmanship, lofty teachings and work for liberty, whether done by pen, sword or needle. There still remains another to be erected to the great rank and file of the War of Independence, the soldiers of the army and that great reserve force, the women of the Revolution. [Great applause.]

The building of the Memorial Continental Hall is at present one of the most important considerations of our society. [Applause.] It is not only a necessary building for the official headquarters of the national organization, but it is a debt of gratitude which the Daughters of this Republic owe to those who planned the wonderful Revolution, managed its eventful campaigns, conquered their enemies, founded the greatest nation upon earth and drafted the rules for its government. [Applause.] The stories of their sufferings, of their devotion, not for their day alone, but for time extending far into the future, demand the grateful recognition of those who are proud to call themselves the Daughters of the American Revolution; therefore let the memorial which we erect correspond in detail and completion to the political structure which they have bequeathed to us. We are to-day enjoying the fruits of their self-sacrificing efforts, their matchless foresight, their wonderful ability in founding on principles of justice. It is becoming, therefore, that a great patriotic society, representing their struggles, representing their lineage, should deem it a most grateful duty, a most sublime privilege to join in erecting this memorial. It has been thought well to design one that should include the features of a national home for the Daughters of the American Revolution, a repository for its invaluable records, a sanctuary which shall be adorned with statuary, which shall reproduce, in grandeur of conception the story of that most eventful conflict. Let there be found in this Palace Beautiful the sacred relics of a sacred time. Here shall be that ample and stately auditorium where the congresses of the society for their great deliberations shall be held. Here shall be the national home whither shall come its Daughters from the east, the west, the north, the south, from the islands of the sea where all shall find a greeting and a welcome home. I would that this building might be as beautiful as art and fancy could

dictate. It will need to be so, if it is a fitting memorial of those eternal principles of patriotism which it symbolizes. Let us have every modern convenience and appliance in order to facilitate the ever increasing work of our great organization. [Applause.]

Many of the Daughters living in the states distant from the Atlantic seaboard fear that since they have no work to do in marking historical places, raising monuments to our Revolutionary dead, no external objects by which to sustain their enthusiasm, it may pine and fade away. It is said of the poor Swiss emigrants, with an ocean between them and their old homes, which they never again may cross, and though they may not hope to see again the snowy peaks of the Alpine ranges, the blue lakes and smiling valleys of Switzerland, that these people are ever loyal to family, country and government, though time and distance have severed their national ties they still labor to support their kindred left behind, they cherish none the less with the most ardent affection their country and its institutions. Shall the Daughters of the American Revolution be less devoted to their country than these poor Swiss emigrants? No, not while there exists the lofty work of teaching the true estimate of the benefits and privileges of our broad and humane system of government to the American youth, as well as to that "stranger within our gates" who comes from less favored lands seeking citizenship in our Republic. [Applause.] The greatest work which may be done by every chapter and every Daughter is to observe with fidelity the anniversaries of your country, in accordance with directions laid down in your constitution; you will thus attract first the curious attention, then the reverential interest of the thoughtful youth, native and foreign born alike, to a society which delights to honor its patriots and founders by inaugurating the systems of educational work which shall carry to splendid perfection their ideal of free government and free citizenship. Thus you warm your hearts, renew your interests by engaging in an ardent service of your country.

The vestal virgins held that the extinction of the sacred fire in their temples was emblematic of the extinction of the state, so they diligently and sedulously fed the flame that it might not be extinguished.

Daughters of another clime, Daughters of a far different and grander civilization, *Daughters of the American Revolution*, you may find in this ancient practice an exalted example, so let it be your sacred duty to hold eternal vigil, that the lamp of liberty may forever shine from a modern temple where are taught the lessons of enlightened freedom, a temple dedicated to the service of our cherished native land, to love and fraternity among its people. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is my pleasing duty to present to you Mrs. Swift, of California, who will respond upon the part of the society to the address of welcome. [Applause.]

MRS. SWIFT.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: Before beginning my response, I come to you with a greeting from one of the chapters of California, La Puerto del Oro, of which I have the honor to be a member. La Puerto del Oro Chapter sends greeting to you through the state regent of California. She congratulates you upon the glowing record to which you are about to listen, the steady growth in numbers and the ever-widening influence of our beloved organization, and the long roll of brilliant achievements, through which the patriotic impulses of our Daughters have found expression.

While our chapter rejoices with you in this encouraging past, through the beneficent influence of this congress, the deepening sense of kinship that binds us in chapter work, above all through the strengthening and ennobling of our own aims, she looks forward hopefully and confidently with you to the future.

The great national changes during the past three years have widened the opportunities and deepened the responsibilities of California. In a moment, this young state was confronted with changed conditions, new duties, fresh problems, undreamed of possibilities, and a sudden access of population.

That dear "Gateway of Gold" through which we have been accustomed to look, merely for the gorgeous sunsets with their rose and apricot flushes or, more appealing still to the imagination, the passing through of stately ships with all their snowy sails outspread, has suddenly become vastly more—even the highway of all nations.

In this new and deeply interesting period of our young state's history, the Daughters of the American Revolution have a large opportunity and a leading part to play.

Though far removed from the great sources of patriotic inspiration, the historic relics, battlefields and monuments, and from notable gatherings like the present one, yet we are indeed the Daughters of the men and women who, "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence," and whose sole and sufficient inspiration was the divinely implanted love of liberty and "freedom to worship God."

When next you plan to cross our mountain barriers and visit this dear state of ours, upon some portion of which the sun is always shining on a never-ending season of flowers, the mention of whose great trees and broad fields and vineyards, of splendid schools and peaceful vessels has reached you, let also the thought of the Cali-

fornia chapters, of Sequoia, Eschscholtzia, El Toyon, La Puerta del Oro also beckon you.

Bring to us some lessons in chapter work drawn from your own chapter experience; tell us of the thrilling tales of your heroic dead; share with us the inspirations which have quickened your own loyalty, and be assured that "where'er you walk," the cordial greeting and affectionate welcome of the sister chapters of California awaits you.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

SUSANNE R. PATCH,

Historian, La Puerta del Oro Chapter.

[Applause.]

RESPONSE BY MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: I thank you in behalf of the delegates here present, and of the large number of chapters they represent, for the cordial words of welcome you have spoken.

I felt deeply sensible of the honor conferred, through me, upon my state, when I received your gracious invitation to make this response, but I am the more grateful for this privilege accorded me as I stand in the presence of this large body of representative women, gathered from all parts of our great commonwealth, and thank you in their behalf for the beautiful greeting to which we have just listened.

We cordially reciprocate your expressions of affection for and confidence in the chapters we represent, and with you, we look forward to the glorious future of our beloved country and pledge her the faithful labor of our loving hearts and willing hands.

It would be difficult to conceive of a band of women to whom great deeds, which are the expression of the loftiest virtues, should be so possible as to these Daughters, in each of whom courses the blood of a heroic parentage.

Each one of us cherishes some dear tale of their virtues and sacrifices which are inseparably interwoven with the associations of our happy childhood, and which gain each year a more precious authority over us.

Next to our efforts to extend a knowledge of the aims and purposes of this organization, and our work for the Red Cross Society and the Manila library, the western chapters are most warmly interested in the building of Continental Hall and the founding of the National University. [Applause.] They are in sympathy with the plan of the Continental Hall, and have contributed to it to the extent of their ability.

Right here I would like to say that the California chapters have given a small library with a perpetual endowment, as a memorial

from the state of California. [Applause.] You see we have nothing else to do out there on the Pacific Coast, and we have no historical Revolutionary places over which to erect monuments, no relics to gather up or anything of that sort; but we can give books to the soldiers, and we have done so. [Applause.]

It is well understood among us here that women have not the control of their purses, and they labor under serious disadvantage of collecting money, which includes also the necessity of making the object an attractive one to a reluctant giver. [Laughter.]

Men have not been over-eager to assist in this patriotic enterprise for the reason that they are in the habit of watching the proceedings of congresses and conventions, and heretofore have not had reason to admire the way in which we have, sometimes, conducted ours. [Laughter.]

But, Madam President, we pledge you our sacred honor that the second congress of the twentieth century shall be conducted in a spirit of justice and fairness. [Applause.] And we shall endeavor to make a reputation for ourselves as an orderly body of dignified women. [Applause.] My sister delegates, I have pledged your honor to this.

In my own work as state regent, I have found it absolutely necessary to meet the chapters in state conference, in order to discuss the special needs of our work, to promote a spirit of good fellowship among the members, and to unite our energies in some one undertaking which might prove too difficult for the chapters separately.

It is an arduous work to build up a strong organization in a young state so remote from the centers of Daughters of the American Revolution influence, and where the chapters are so remote from each other. Sometimes we have to travel five hundred miles to reach a chapter. Until recently, California has been occupied in developing her resources, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and that with her own people. Now, with the sudden expansion of our national domain, California has become the great distributing depot for the Orient, and is trying to assimilate new people, with the unfamiliar customs, while she carries on the work of her own development.

Under these difficult circumstances, the Daughters of the American Revolution are making the history of their state. It is of the first importance that they build up a strong organization, and that they foster any agency that makes for the benefit of our work on the Pacific Coast.

Every delegate here will admit that it is impossible for so large and unwieldy a body as this is to carry on the required work of the society.

I have given this matter much serious reflection in the years that I have been a delegate to this congress, and respectfully offer the following conclusions. Of course this will not meet with the approval

of many delegates, but they very likely will be willing to hear them. [Laughter.]

1. In building up a strong organization on the Pacific Coast we certainly add to the efficiency of the national body.

2. After hearing discussed, and having myself examined a number of propositions for the reduction of our representation, I return to the earliest suggestion as most practical—that of two delegates from each state, which is the basis of representation that obtains in the United States senate. [Applause.] Some one seems to like that, anyway. [Laughter.] Surely, if it has been found possible to govern seventy millions of people by a representation of two senators from each state, we may hope to govern thirty-eight thousand women in the same simple fashion. [Laughter and applause.] I am reminded that I must add six to that thirty eight thousand. In 1904 the new apportionment only increases the representation in the house of representatives thirty members, making three hundred and eighty-six out of seventy millions, which is, to my thinking, an additional reason why our Continental Congress should be regulated by the same ratio. The house of representatives, representing the whole country, is a very much smaller house than we are, representing only thirty-eight thousand women.

3. I would suggest that this body be relieved of alternates (that will not please the alternates), who make confusion and obstruct the work of the congress. The alternate, it is true, should be elected, but if the delegate herself comes, surely there is no need of the alternate also. [Applause.]

With an equal distribution of power among the organized states there would be no danger of an undue influence from the stronger ones, for the honor of the congress would be committed to the protection of the weak states. And as women we are pledged to the protection of those who are unable to protect themselves. [Laughter and applause.]

Let us look at this important matter from another point of view. Instead of adopting the congressional form of representation, have the entire Pacific Coast represented by a specified number of delegates. This form of representation would greatly serve to solidify the interests of our coast, and would stimulate the growth of chapters. Such a delegation should have a district regent, who would be elected by a vote of the chapters of the entire district.

I would affectionately urge the delegates, when they visit California, to send their addresses and chapter cards to the state regent, who will call upon them and invite them to the chapters there. If they come as pilgrims, my Daughters will be glad to extend to them the courtesies of our chapters; and if, as we hope, to remain, they will be cordially welcomed and made at home among us.

In conclusion, I renew my thanks and those of the state I represent,

for the pleasant opportunity to address this large body of patriotic women.

I pledge their faith, and that of the loyal Daughters of California to all legislation for the benefit of the organization.

To you, dear Madam President, I renew the assurance of our staunch and affectionate support, remembering that the position of president general is not a sinecure and that you need all the assistance that we can give you.

And for this congress, and the labors to which we are about to address ourselves, I crave the blessing and guidance of Almighty God. And don't forget, my friends, that "taxation without representation is tyranny." [Laughter and applause.]

I desire to say a few words in connection with what the president general said relative to the duties of the Daughters of the American Revolution to do something for the soldiers in Manila. This last summer an entire company, a hundred men of the Ninth Infantry, were surprised while eating their breakfast, by some means of treachery, and were cut down. This company of men had been allowed to use a church, and a lot of Filipinos came in under the pretense of attending a funeral, and after they had entered, they opened the coffin and took out their weapons and surprised our soldiers at breakfast and not only cut them down, but mutilated them horribly. On leaving in a small boat to go down the river one of the enlisted men—I think he was a sergeant—saw the colors still floating, and he again risked his life through that seething mass of bolomen, and rescued the colors. [Great applause.] There is an instance where I think this body of women might recognize that man's heroism and bravery. I think he might have a medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution. My brother, who was there as a major in the army, and who has been in the army all his life, wrote me these facts, and said that man is deserving of epaulettes, that he should have a commission. Of course he will not get that, but we might give him a medal. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, before we take our recess I desire to present to you our former president general, Mrs. John W. Forster. [Great applause.] The time mentioned upon the program for taking a recess having arrived, the congress will now take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Recess taken at 11.30 a. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

At 2.15 p. m. the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour for assembling has arrived and the delegates will please take their seats. The house will please come to order.

Notices read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There being no further notices to be read, we will now listen to the report of the credential committee.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The credential committee has the honor to report that there has been a careful verification of the reports of chapter regents and an earnest effort made that each chapter should have full and just representation.

In accordance with the laws governing this body, there are: One president general, twenty vice-presidents general, and nine active officers, forty-seven state regents, six hundred chapter regents, and two hundred and forty delegates entitled to vote in the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, making a total of nine hundred and seventeen votes, an increase of fifty-seven over last year.

Many of the chapters bear the honored names of those noble men and women who, by their patriotic devotion and self sacrifice through those seven long years of the American Revolution, made this congress possible. It seems most fitting that the roll call should be called by chapters, thus commemorating not only those sacred names, but emphasizing the record of historical places.

By the recommendation of the Board, the official reader will call the roll in this manner: State regents responding for states, and chapter regents for chapters, subject to the approval of congress.

The credential work includes this year one hundred and seventeen letters received, and one hundred and eighty-one letters written.

Respectfully submitted.

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
MARTHA L. STERNBERG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the credential committee, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

Mrs. KINNEY. I move the adoption of the report.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to adopt the report.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. I simply wanted to ask if this method that is suggested by the credential committee is not the same one that was presented last year by Mrs. McLean of New York and voted upon last year—according to chapters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect. This is now presented by the chairman of the credential committee. Is that all you wish to inquire?

Mrs. DRAPER. I could not hear the chairman of the credential committee and I simply asked for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. Did you all understand the report of the credential committee?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will kindly re-read the report of the credential committee, if the chairman of the committee will hand it to her. It will only be necessary to re-read that portion of the report about which Mrs. Draper inquires.

READER. "By the recommendation of the board, the official reader will call the roll in this manner: State regents responding for states, and chapter regents for chapters, subject to the approval of the congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has that been fully heard and understood?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of accepting this report will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause) the "ayes" have it, and the report is accepted.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I express my gratification that the

chapters are, at the hands of the Board and the congress, receiving the recognition which is their due. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Madam. The official reader will now proceed to the roll call.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The state regents will answer for their states, and the chapter regents for their chapters.

(After the roll call had been commenced, and during the reading of the California chapters, the following debate took place:)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I think it has been usual, as a matter of courtesy to the National Board, to read their names first.

READER. I have read the list just as it was handed to me by the credential committee.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I beg pardon, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs that the names of the members of the National Board be called before the further roll call of the states.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1901.

President General,

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,

Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch,

Vice-Presidents General

Mrs. William Parker Jewett,	Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle,
Mrs. John A. T. Hull,	Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,
Mrs. Washington A. Roebling,	Mrs. James D. Wynkoop,
Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss,	Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan,
Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.	Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,
Mrs. William Lindsay,	Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon,
Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg,	Mrs. Moses Moorhead Granger,
Mrs. Clark Waring,	Mrs. Frank Wheaton,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	Mrs. Addison G. Foster,
Mrs. A. A. Kendall,	Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Chaplain General,

Mrs. William A. Smoot.

*Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General, Corresponding Secretary General,*

Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard. Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Registrar General,

Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley.

Treasurer General,

Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin.

Historian General,

Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel.

Assistant Historian General,

Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe.

Librarian General,

Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair.

The roll call of the states then proceeded as follows:

CREDENTIAL LIST—ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

*Delegates.**Alternates.*

State Regent—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

Vice-State Regent—

Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega.

Regent, Miss Mittie McElderry.

Mrs. J. N. Johnson, 1st,
Mrs. Nellie L. Storey.

Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston.

Regent, Mrs. John S. Mooring.

Mrs. Eugene L. Turner.

General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham.

Regent, Mrs. L. G. Woodson,

Mrs. W. F. Northington,

Mrs. J. Fred Robertson.

Mrs. R. H. Carter.

John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan.

Mrs. Annie B. Sanders.

Lewis Chapter, Eufaula.

Regent, Mrs. Leonard Yancey Dean.

Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn.

Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Mell.

Miss Ethel Heard.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika.

Regent, Mrs. John L. Cowan.

Mobile Chapter, Mobile.

Regent, Mrs. R. H. Clark.

Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery.
 Regent, Mrs. Katharine A. F. Wylly. Mrs. F. G. Glass.
 Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa.
 Regent, Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce. Mrs. Alice Cochrane.

ARIZONA.

State Regent—Mrs. Hugh H. Price.
 Vice-State Regent—
 Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix.
 Regent, Mrs. Walter Talbot. Mrs. Sarah Allen Kendrick,
 Mrs. Harriet Adams Hine,
 Mrs. Miriam Talbot Martin.

ARKANSAS.

State Regent—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.
 Vice-State Regent—
 Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock.
 Regent, Mrs. William W. Dickenson.
 Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren.
 Regent, Miss Clara B. Eno. Mrs. Fannie I. Scott.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent—Mrs. John F. Swift.
 Vice-State Regent—
 California Chapter, San Francisco.
 Regent, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Mrs. J. Malcolm Henry.
 Mrs. Adele Brooks.
 El Toyon Chapter, Stockton.
 Regent, Mrs. J. D. Peters. Miss Genevieve Peters.
 Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.
 Regent, Mrs. Gertrude B. Eastman.
 La Puerto del Oro Chapter, San Francisco.
 Regent, Mrs. W. H. Mills, Mrs. Austin Sperry,
 Mrs. S. W. Harper. Mrs. F. J. Huse.
 Oakland Chapter, Oakland.
 Regent, Miss Maria R. Babson.
 Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose.
 Regent, Mrs. Lida G. C. Lieb. Mrs. Chauncey Rea Burr
 Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.
 Regent, Mrs. Irving F. Moulton, Mrs. D. D. Colton.
 Mrs. MacLean Martin.

COLORADO.

State Regent—Mrs. William F. Slocum.
 Vice-State Regent—

Denver Chapter, Denver.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Campbell, Mrs. Alice Polk Hill,
Mrs. Marilla Barney. Miss Josephine Anderson.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Ella Hildreth Frost, Mrs. Josephine R. Gile.
Mrs. Sara Coolidge Brooks. Mrs. Rebecca J. Humphrey.

Arkansas Valley Chapter, Pueblo.

Regent, Mrs. Chapman Noble.

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

Vice-State Regent—Mrs. Lucy B. Warren.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury.

Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Mrs. George C. Eno,
Mrs. James K. Crofut. Mrs. Aaron L. Eno.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.

Regent, Mrs. Lucien B. Loomis. Mrs. Arthur P. Wilson,
Miss Ella Kinney.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. M. Josephine Blakeslee.

Miss Edith Sutcliffe.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington.

Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocumb.

Miss Clara LeBaron Morgan,

Mrs. Orson Rogers.

Miss Cassie Holman.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.

Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. A. Partridge.

Mrs. Ida Browning Ladd,

Mrs. Albert G. Brewster,

Miss Eliza W. Tiffany.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.

Regent, Mrs. Martha A. Chaffee, Mrs. Isabel M. Chappell,

Mrs. Alice J. Bugbee. Mrs. Lizzie F. Litchfield.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield.

Regent, Mrs. Luther S. Eaton. Mrs. William W. Adams,

Miss Ella Gallup.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.

Regent, Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman Mrs. Edward Guilbert,

Mrs. John H. Perry,

Miss Grace E. Banks.

Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood. Mrs. Royal W. Sherwood,

Mrs. W. B. Dayton.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia.

Regent, Mrs. Isabel H. Bartholomew.

Mrs. W. A. Fellows,

Mrs. Emma J. Powe.

Mrs. Chester Tolles.

- Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Nichols, Mrs. Helen M. Kent,
 Mrs. Ellen Shaw. Mrs. Blanche Vaughan.
- Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.
 Regent, Mrs. George H. Sage. Miss Sara N. Norton,
 Mrs. Sidney M. Cowle.
- Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles J. Parker, Miss Alice C. Stanley,
 Mrs. Jas. S. North,
 Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore.
- Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.
 Regent, Mrs. William B. Glover. Miss Loretta Perry.
- Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.
 Regent, Mrs. Frank A. Roath, Miss Ellen Geer,
 Mrs. F. W. Robinson. Mrs. George A. Haskell.
- Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic.
 Regent, Mrs. Phebe E. Grinnell, Mrs. Sarah J. Buckley,
 Miss Mary Burrows. Mrs. E. A. M. Denison.
- Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals, Miss Sara E. O'Connor,
 Mrs. G. Franklin Smith,
 Mrs. Warren A. Conover. Mrs. Noah Norris,
 Mrs. Charlotte Nettleton.
- Green Woods Chapter, West Winstead.
 Regent, Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp, Mrs. Alice D. Vaill,
 Mrs. Laura B. Woodford. Miss Mary B. Dudley.
- Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.
 Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Alexander. Mrs. R. H. Neide.
- Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.
 Regent, Mrs. Jane C. T. Pultz, Mrs. Layette Newell Todd,
 Mrs. Kate M. S. Nichols,
 Mrs. Stella Drake Frost. Miss Edna L. Woodruff,
 Mrs. Cora B. Curtiss.
- Judea Chapter, Washington.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Carter. Mrs. Martha Gold.
- Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.
 Regent, Mrs. Wilbur F. Brainard. Mrs. Sara C. Goodwin,
 Mrs. Harry W. Barnes. Mrs. Edward D. Rockwell.
- Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.
 Regent, Miss Alice Chew, Mrs. Alfred Coit,
 Miss Fanny J. Heeley,
 Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall. Mrs. Horace Coit,
 Mrs. Ernest E. Rogers.
- Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford.
 Regent, Miss Anna M. Olmsted. Dr. Mary S. Tudor.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Moseley,

Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
Mrs. G. F. Newcomb,
Mrs. W. L. Phillips, Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge.
Mrs. C. W. Pickett,
Mrs. C. Berry Peets. Mrs. Benjamin R. English,
Mrs. F. B. Street.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel.

Miss Minerva D. Buel.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport.

Regent, Mrs. William E. Seeley,

Mrs. Tracey Warren,

Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley.

Miss Jessie Sherwood,

Mrs. John Rusling,

Mrs. Sadie Routh.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury.

Regent, Mrs. Henrietta H. Pearce,

Mrs. Julia A. Brush.

Mrs. Sue P. Tweedy,

Mrs. Mary J. Peck.

Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury.

Regent, Mrs. Otis S. Northrop,

Miss Florentine Hayden.

Mrs. R. R. Stannard.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam.

Regent, Miss Marian E. Gross.

Mrs. Florence G. Hatstat.

Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel R. Weed,

Mrs. Jabez Backus.

Mrs. Jessie B. Gerard,

Mrs. L. T. Waterbury.

Orford Parish Chapter, South Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. C. D. Talcott.

Miss Mary Cheney,

Mrs. Charles Benton,

Mrs. S. A. Talcott,

Mrs. F. R. Whiten,

Mrs. Grace House.

Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. H. H. Adams.

Mrs. Howard Morton.

Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford.

Regent, Mrs. Nancy Faxon Mygatt.

Miss Helen M. Boardman,

Miss Kate T. Boardman.

Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden.

Regent, Mrs. Benjamin C. Kennard,

Mrs. James A. Curtis,

Mrs. Hiram Yale,

Mrs. C. L. Upham.

Miss Kate Risley, Mrs. Wm. H. Catlin.

Mrs. Mary M. Grannis.

Mrs. John Ives.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

Regent, Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe,

Miss Fannie M. Olmsted,

Mrs. J. Gilbert Calhoun.

Miss Mary Francis,
Mrs. Henry Ferguson,
Mrs. George W. Smith,
Miss Charlotte E. Huntington,
Mrs. Robert H. Chapman,
Mrs. Jacob Knous.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville.

Regent, Mrs. Alvah Norton Belding.

Mrs. A. P. Hammond,
Mrs. C. A. Thompson,
Miss Lenore Henry,
Miss Fannie E. Thompson.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour.

Regent, Mrs. H. Maria Barber,

Mrs. Julia C. Culver.

Mrs. Frances C. Dunham,
Mrs. Lulu J. Ward.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby.

Regent, Mrs. James R. Mason,

Mrs. Charles H. Pinney.

Mrs. Watson J. Miller,
Mrs. Sanford E. Chaffee,
Mrs. Daniel S. Brimsmade.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly.

Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Russell.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield.

Regent, Mrs. Frances Montgomery.

Miss Helen M. King.

Miss Margaret L. Pendleton,
Miss Ella M. Hyde.

Stamford Chapter, Stamford.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Hart,

Mrs. Anna Parish Betts,
Dr. Stella Root.

Mrs. Elisabeth P. Anderson.

Mrs. Helen G. Davenport,
Miss Mary E. Harwood.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden.

Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,

Miss Hannah S. Holbrook,

Mrs. Henry Wallace,
Mrs. S. J. Hall,
Miss Fanny L. Twiss,
Miss Emma A. Blakeslee,
Miss F. A. Mayne,
Miss H. K. Hamlin.

Torrington Chapter, Torrington.

Regent, Mrs. Anna S. Calhoun.

Mrs. Alice A. Brooks,
Miss Margaret M. Travis.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.

Regent, Mrs. William W. Wilcox,

Mrs. W. V. Pearne.

Mrs. J. W. Bailey,
Mrs. K. T. Elmer,
Mrs. E. B. Roser.

Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Miss Mary Desha.

Mrs. M. C. Bradford,

Mrs. L. Ames Crandell,

Mrs. F. I. Matthews.

Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. J. N. Holcombe.

Miss Elizabeth P. Holcombe.

Manor House Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Francis M. Ballinger.

Mrs. Mary T. Merwin,

Miss Virginia Dade,

Mrs. I. J. Bankhead.

Martha Washington Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Oscar Roome.

Mrs. Clara O. Bland,

Mrs. Wm. H. Babcock.

Mary Washington Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee,

Miss Virginia Miller,

Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston,

Mrs. J. E. Gadsby,

Miss Cornelia Clay.

Miss Janet H. Richards,

Miss Marie L. Wadsworth.

Miriam Danforth Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper,

Mrs. C. C. Bryan.

FLORIDA.

State Regent—Mrs. Dennis Eagan.

Vice-State Regent—

Dorothea Walton Chapter, Pensacola.

Regent, Mrs. Harriett N. Saunders.

(Not entitled to alternate.)

Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville.

Regent, Mrs. Frances E. B. Taylor.

Mrs. Elizabeth V. Long,

Mrs. D. G. Ambler.

Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine.

Regent, Mrs. Annie P. Leggett.

Mrs. Annie S. Woodruff,

Miss Ellen Perry Sampson.

GEORGIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Robert E. Park.

Vice-State Regent—Mrs. S. R. Miller.

Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta.

Regent, Mrs. Ira Yale Sage.

Mrs. George M. Brown,

Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan.

Mrs. T. J. Simmons.

Augusta Chapter, Augusta.

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Cumming.

Mrs. C. H. Phinizy.

Mrs. H. G. Jefferies.

Mrs. Robert C. Neely.

Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Miss Margaret Annie Camak.

Mrs. Billings Phinizy.

Francis Marion Chapter, Thomasville.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Merrill.

(Not entitled to representation.)

George Walton Chapter, Columbus.

Regent, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes. Miss Mary Lewis Redd.

John Adam Treutlen Chapter, Waynesboro.

Regent, Mrs. Inez Wilkins Jones.

Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Waycross.

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Redding.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request a cessation of the roll call for one moment while she reads a telegram which is of general interest:"

"ALBANY, NEW YORK, February 17, 1902.

TO MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

President General, Chase's Opera House,

Washington, District of Columbia:

Heartfelt greetings to my Daughters and yours. With best wishes for a successful congress."

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,

Honorary President General.

[Great applause.]

Proceed with the roll call, Madam Reader.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel,

Miss Helen M. Prescott.

Mrs. A. B. Steele,

Mrs. A. D. Candler,

Mrs. George J. Dexter,

Mrs. F. E. Dancy.

Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. T. M. Green.

Mrs. Walter Virgin,

Mrs. John Montgomery.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah.

Regent, Mrs. Savannah C. Bryan.

Mrs. William A. Bisbee.

Macon Chapter, Macon.

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Cobb.

Mrs. Mary R. Banks.

Mrs. J. Marshall Hatcher.

Nancy Hart Chapter, Milledgeville.

Regent, Mrs. J. Harris Chappell.

Miss Rosa S. Whitaker.

Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus.

Regent, Miss Anna Caroline Bennett.

Mrs. A. P. Bennett.

Mrs. E. Bennett.

Mrs. A. P. Bennett.

Mrs. Ellen French.

Mrs. Anna Bennett.

Phoenix Chapter, Chicago.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Yeandle. Miss Estelle Wheeler.

Mrs. C. J. Wheeler.

Mrs. Edwin A. Hardin.

Miss Ruby Ray.

Mrs. John Kewell.

Pinebluff Chapter, Pinebluff.

Regent, Mrs. Emma J. Rindley.

Mrs. W. J. Kewell.

Mrs. Emma Kewell.

Savannah Chapter, Savannah.

Regent, Mrs. Edward Kewell.

Mrs. J. A. Wood.

Mrs. John Aspinwall.

Sergeant Newton Chapter, Covington.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline H. Goffrey.

Mrs. E. F. Goffrey.

Seymour Head Chapter, Ethena.

Regent, Mrs. Alexander C. Barker.

Mrs. Emma Barker.

Mrs. W. C. Barker.

Mrs. Emma Barker.

Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. W. Mervyn Merrill.

Mrs. Harriet Merrill.

Mrs. Emma Merrill.

Mrs. Ruby Scruggs.

Thornapple Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Mrs. L. E. Welch.

This chapter is represented.

Xavier Chapter, Rome.

Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Wood.

Mrs. Marion Wood.

Mrs. A. W. Merrill.

MEMBERS

State Regent—Mrs. Robert Hall White.

Vice-State Regent—

Anne Perdue Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Helen A. Haskell.

Mrs. Walter Haskell.

Chicago Chapter, Chicago.

Regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman.

Mrs. F. L. Goffrey.

Mrs. C. F. Willoughby.

Mrs. W. M. Allen.

Mrs. B. A. Fennenden.

Mrs. Mary C. Fennenden.

Mrs. F. W. Lee.

Mrs. O. J. Dickinson.

Mrs. C. H. Cooney.

Mrs. S. M. Taylor.

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| Mrs. E. J. Preston, | Mrs. H. D. Osgood, |
| Mrs. F. L. Fake, | Mrs. E. B. Toleman, |
| Mrs. L. L. Barbour, | Mrs. F. W. Walker. |
- Decatur Chapter, Decatur.
 Regent, Mrs. S. C. E. Clokey.
- Dixon Chapter, Dixon.
 Regent, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law.
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| Mrs. Anna Eusted Shaw, |
| Mrs. Nellie Downs Tillson, |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Hill Hughes. |
- Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances E. Woodruff.
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| Miss Julia Sibley, |
| Mrs. Adelaide H. Woodall. |
- Elder William Brewster Chapter, Freeport.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
- Elgin Chapter, Elgin.
 Regent, Mrs. Lois A. Wilcox.
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| Mrs. Bertha W. Stone. |
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- Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Carter.
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| Mrs. Elmer W. Hurst, |
| Mrs. James R. Kimball, |
| Mrs. Frank Mixter, |
| Mrs. Phil. Mitchell. |
- Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances B. G. Spining,
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mrs. Herbert I. Keen. | Mrs. William Hudson Harper. |
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- Geneseo Chapter, Geneseo.
 Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor.
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| Mrs. W. H. Foster. |
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- George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Hutchinson,
- | |
|-------------------------------|
| Mrs. Frances A. Lacky, |
| Mrs. Winifred L. Worthington. |
| Mrs. Minnie J. Owen. |
- Illini Chapter, Ottawa.
 Regent, Mrs. M. N. Armstrong,
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Mrs. A. B. Trumbo, | |
| Mrs. Milton Pope. | Mrs. Ewing Porter. |
| | Miss Fannie Eichelberger. |
- Kewanee-Illinois Chapter, Kewanee.
 Regent, Mrs. Lettie H. Nicholson.
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| Mrs. Amy Blish. |
|-----------------|
- Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington.
 Regent, Mrs. John T. Lillard,
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mrs. Sain Welty, | |
| Mrs. C. F. Kimball. | Mrs. H. D. DeMotte. |
- Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln.
 Regent, Mrs. Lizzie L. Morrison.
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| Mrs. Caroline Lutz. |
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- Moline Chapter, Moline.
 Regent (Resigned),
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| Mrs. Katherine D. Butterworth, |
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- Mrs. Nannie S. Stephens. Mrs. Lucy D. Evans,
 Mrs. Stella D. Ainsworth.
 Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn,
 Miss Florence L. Gould,
 Mrs. Minnie S. Allen.
- Nelly Custis Chapter, Bunker Hill.
 Regent, Mrs. William P. Dickie.
- North Shore Chapter, Highland Park.
 Regent, Miss Henrietta Flint. Mrs. Fannie H. Bubb,
 Mrs. Erminia Gridley Kirk,
 Mrs. Ellie Ferry Patton.
- Peoria Chapter, Peoria.
 Regent, Mrs. Louise D. Elder, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng,
 Miss Eliza Mansfield. Mrs. Isabella F. Mansfield,
 Mrs. W. C. Hanna,
 Mrs. S. A. Grier,
 Mrs. George T. Page.
- Princeton-Illinois Chapter, Princeton.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles N. Keith. Mrs. Charles A. Browne.
- Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Colville.
- Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville.
 Regent, Mrs. Gates Strawn. Mrs. Frank Waddell.
 Mrs. Charles Dickson.
- Rochelle Chapter, Rochelle.
 Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Barker.
 Mrs. Margaret C. Landon.
- Rockford Chapter, Rockford.
 Regent, Mrs. C. S. Brett. Mrs. Wait Talcott.
 Mrs. Ralph Emerson. Mrs. N. F. Thompson.
- Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage.
 Regent, Mrs. Laura J. Miller Noyes.
 Mrs. Julia E. Ferris. Mrs. Amanda E. Schultz,
 Mrs. Anna Berry.
- Springfield Chapter, Springfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles Ridgely. Mrs. James A. Creighton,
 Mrs. Charles V. Hickox. Mrs. P. W. Harts,
 Mrs. Harry Hickox,
 Mrs. Edwin Dana.
 Mrs. G. Clinton Smith.
- Warren Chapter, Monmouth.
 Regent, Mrs. James C. Burns. Miss Sarah Bond Hanley,
 Mrs. Cordelia Straat,
 Mrs. Marian Sexton,
 Mrs. Anna Bond

Mrs. DEMOTTE. A protest has already been given to the chairman of the credential committee, and we wish to enter a formal protest against the seating of the delegate of Warren Chapter. In order that organization may not be impeded, or business interrupted, we will do nothing further at this time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your protest in writing. Proceed with the roll call.

READER:

INDIANA.

State Regent, Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Vice-State Regent--

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville.

Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. P. Sparks. Mrs. Bettie Heaton Hartwell.
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.

Regent, Mrs. John Newman Carey, Mrs. Frank A. Morrison,
Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins. Mrs. Robert Geddes.

Dorothy Q. Chapter, Crawfordsville.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Johnston Campbell.

Mrs. Rose Campbell Anderson.

General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine L. Andrew,

Mrs. L. S. Parker.

Mrs. G. A. Stormount,

Mrs. Blanche V. Stahl.

General Miranda Chapter, Peru.

Regent, Mrs. George W. Kenny. Mrs. J. J. Skinner.

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. McCoy.

Huntington Chapter, Huntington.

Regent, Mrs. Frank Felter.

Mrs. David Hawley.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne.

Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Robertson.

Mrs. Minnie Thompson White.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.

Regent, Mrs. Ella Edwards Durham.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.

Regent, Miss Theodosia M. Hedden.

Miss Anna Fitch Bragdon,

Miss Clara K. Bragdon.

Spencer Chapter, Spencer.

Regent, Mrs. Lovina H. Fowler.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.

Regent, Dr. Frances A. Cantrall.

IOWA.

- State Regent, Mrs. Julian Richards.
 Vice-State Regent—
 Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines.
 Regent, Mrs. C. H. Gaylord, Miss H. Fanny Baily,
 Mrs. Edith H. Thummel. Mrs. Belle Dewey Carey.
 Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls.
 Regent, Mrs. Georgia S. Nims. Mrs. Cornelia L. Bryant.
 Cedar Rapids Chapter, Cedar Rapids.
 Regent, Mrs. Adeline L. W. Preston.
 Clinton Chapter, Clinton.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary P. Ware, Mrs. M. A. Given,
 Mrs. Valeria M. Ankenny. Mrs. M. F. Thayer.
 Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs.
 Regent, Mrs. Sophie H. Bushnell. Miss Mary O. C. Key,
 Miss Mary M. Search,
 Miss Caroline L. Dodge.
 De Shon Chapter, Boone.
 Regent, Mrs. G. E. Knowlton.
 Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque.
 Regent, Mrs. Sarah Curtis Glover,
 Miss Rebecca McKnight. Mrs. John A. McFadden,
 Mrs. Horace Poole.
 Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa.
 Regent, Mrs. Harrison Devin, Mrs. Martha F. Thrall,
 Mrs. Idah M. Loomis. Mrs. Nettie B. Jordan.
 Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa.
 Regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw, Mrs. Laura Millard,
 Mrs. Frances Dutton. Mrs. C. A. Millard.
 Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport.
 Regent, Mrs. C. M. Waterman. Mrs. M. P. Peck,
 Mrs. J. S. Wylie.
 Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison.
 Regent, Mrs. George B. Stewart. Miss Genevieve Morrison.
 Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk.
 Regent, Mrs. H. Scott Howell.
 Martha Jefferson Chapter, Manchester.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
 Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City.
 Regent, Mrs. Augusta R. Dean.
 Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak.
 Regent, Mrs. H. C. Houghton.
 Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton.
 Regent, Mrs. Lillian G. Howard.
 Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City.
 Regent, Mrs. Fanny O. Startsmann.

Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown.

Regent, Mrs. G. F. Kirby.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Mrs. Florence Burt.

Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo.

Regent, Mrs. Julia A. B. Richards.

Mrs. Flora E. Girtton

KANSAS.

State Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston.

Vice-State Regent—

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence.

Regent, Mrs. Edna Bradford Fuller.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita.

Regent, Mrs. Emma L. Stanley. Mrs. Emma L. Reed.

General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa.

Regent, Mrs. M. L. Ward.

Topeka Chapter, Topeka.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny G. Thompson,

Mrs. Florence B. Gilmore.

Mrs. Nettie H. Ware.

Mrs. Florence S. Smith,

Mrs. Orpha Kellam.

KENTUCKY

State Regent, Mrs. William Lee Lyons.

Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Louisiana Gibson Maxfield.

Boonesborough Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Mrs. Sallie G. H. Chenault.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Miss Helen Lyle.

Miss Mary Cloud,

Mrs. T. D. Mitchell.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington.

Regent, Mrs. W. S. Giltner.

Mrs. J. S. Cassidy.

General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. T. Wandling.

Miss Clara Hawes Tyler,

Mrs. Josephine M. Henry.

General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson.

Regent, Mrs. Stanley McAllister.

Mrs. Fannie A. Green,

Miss Mary S. Bunch,

Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham.

Henry Claggett Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Katie Kinkead.

Mrs. Ella Pepper.

Isaac Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Mary V. T. Guthrie.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris.

Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott. Miss Margaret P. Butler,
Mrs. Florence K. Lockhart,
Miss Lucy B. Simms.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.

Regent, Mrs. John T. Bate, Jr., Mrs. Clarence Martin,
Miss Betty Grant.

Mrs. William R. Hughes. Mrs. Austin Speed,
Mrs. Y. C. Worthington,
Mrs. Charles Roberts

Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana.

Regent, Miss Susan T. Patterson. Miss Margaret Lyon.

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel C. Bailey.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Eva C. Stevenson, Mrs. W. L. Threlkeld,
Mrs. J. P. Reese,
Mrs. W. J. Longbridge. Mrs. M. J. Durham,
Mrs. William T. Maxfield.

Madison County Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Paducah Chapter, Paducah.

Regent, Mrs. M. B. Nash.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Miss Cornelia Payne. Miss Marguerite Lyne.

St. Asaph Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Mrs. John J. Hogsett.

Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, Versailles.

Regent, Mrs. R. T. Hart.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.

Regent, Mrs. George W. Blatterman.

(Not entitled to representation.)

LOUISIANA.

State Regent, Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault

Vice-State Regent—

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.

Regent, Mrs. Robert C. Shortridge.

MAINE.

State Regent, Mrs. W. E. Youland.

Vice-State Regent—

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland.

Regent, Mrs. Frank W. York,	Mrs. John E. Palmer,
	Mrs. Herbert York,
	Mrs. N. Bishop,
	Mrs. J. H. Barnes,
Mrs. Fred Hooper.	Mrs. Henry H. Davis,
	Mrs. J. Spaulding,
	Mrs. J. H. Horne.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan.

Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn.	Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith.
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Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie D. White.	Miss Isabella G. Eaton.
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General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah W. Washburn.	Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas.
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Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias.

Regent, Miss Lucy Talbot Ames.

Koússinoc Chapter, Augusta.

Regent, Mrs. Emma Huntington	Nason.
	Mrs. Alice Faulkner Adams.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie T. White.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston.

Regent, Mrs. F. H. Packard.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.

Regent, Miss Sophie Tarbox.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.

Regent, Miss Della Hortense Collins.	Mrs. Lizzie Clason,
	Mrs. Nora Grant Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. F. Arnold.	Mrs. Clara E. Bessey,
	Mrs. Abbie F. Johnson.

MARYLAND.

State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

Vice-State Regent—

Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore.

Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott.	Mrs. Chas. G. Nicholson,
Mrs. John T. Mason.	Mrs. Eric Bergland.

Frederick Chapter, Frederick.

Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Eichelberger.	Miss Emily Nelson Maulsby,
	Mrs. William F. Sicard.

Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore.

Regent, Miss Lilian Griffen.	Miss May Barroll,
	Mrs. Matthew Gault,
	Mrs. Frederick Savage.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis.

Regent, Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway.

Miss Agnes McK. Walton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent, Miss Helen M. Winslow.

Vice-State Regent, Miss Marie Ware Laughton.

Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket.

Regent, Miss Gertrude M. King. Mrs. Sarah C. Raymond.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Gertrude M. Graves. Miss Alice D. Colburn.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.

Regent, Miss Helen E. M. Heald. Miss Adaline L. Sanborn.

Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro.

Regent, Mrs. Marion Pierce Carter.

Miss Gertrude Horton. Mrs. Evangeline Merritt,

Mrs. Harriet Bushee.

Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence.

Regent, Mrs. Abbie Bennett Shepard.

Mrs. Julia H. Barker.

Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.

Regent, Miss Mary M. Walker.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles. Mrs. Abbie F. Rossi,

Miss Mary Holland. Miss Abbie Chamberlin,

Miss Sarah J. Colburn.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Ella Worth Pendergast,

Miss Marie Ware Laughton,

Miss Sarah E. Laughton. Mrs. John H. Gibbs,

Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles.

Captain John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Leominster.

Regent, Mrs. Martha D. J. England.

Mrs. Annie H. Chase.

Captain Samuel Sprague Chapter, Chelsea.

Regent, Mrs. Electa A. Brown.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Leicester.

Regent, Miss Adeline May. Mrs. Wilfred Lewis.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.

Regent, Miss Ella Bates. Miss Alice Arthur,

Mrs. Charles W. Gammons,

Mrs. L. S. Brigham. Mrs. Walter B. Ellis,

Miss Abbie A. Bates.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

Regent, Mrs. Daniel Kent,	Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge,
	Mrs. William Forbes,
	Mrs. Hosmer Gage,
	Mrs. F. A. Leland,
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates.	Mrs. Charles C. Baldwin,
	Mrs. A. E. Smith,
	Mrs. M. S. Harrington,
	Miss Frances C. Morse,
	Mrs. James B. Stone.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.

Regent, Mrs. L. B. Hatch,	Mrs. Mary E. Page,
Mrs. Clare L. Atwood.	Mrs. Rebecca C. Boomer.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.

Regent, Mrs. Adaline A. Blandin.	Mrs. Ida A. George.
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Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Greenfield.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet I. Cutler.	Mrs. Frank E. Lowe.
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Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet E. Page,	Mrs. Anna J. Adams.
Mrs. Nancy W. Carson.	

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing.	Miss Mary Jaquith,
	Miss Sarah J. Wyman,
	Mrs. J. A. Tufts.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer,	Mrs. Jennie G. Goodrich,
Miss Anna M. Pugsley.	Mrs. Clara S. Robinson.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.

Regent, Mrs. Nettie L. Howe,	Mrs. Sarah E. White,
	Mrs. Anna J. Cutler,
	Mrs. Annie E. Reed,
Mrs. Mary E. Marshall.	Mrs. Nettie Rice Fiske,
	Mrs. Carrie E. Fisk,
	Miss Marcella Davis,
	Mrs. Adaline Entwistle.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes.	Mrs. Myrtie A. Hodge.
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General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.

Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury.	Mrs. Isabel B. Stimpson,
	Mrs. Ellen A. Morgan.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.

Regent, Mrs. Hattie M. Manning.	Mrs. Abbie Jeffs Beebe,
	Mrs. Cornelia F. Robinson,
	Mrs. Emily B. Howe.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Miss Bertha Langmaid,	Miss Louise Howe,
Miss Harriet A. Howe.	Miss H. Alma Cunningham.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Mrs. Annie L. Wentworth,

Miss Laura B. Chamberlain,

Mrs. Louise M. Swan.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Mrs. Frederic H. Perkins. Mrs. George H. Francis.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Floretta Vining, Mrs. Walter Torrey,

Mrs. Harriet Simpson. Miss C. E. Simpson.

John Hancock Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Washington G. Benedict.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph Van Ness. Miss R. R. Joslin.

(Will not be represented.)

Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. G. S. Hale.

Mrs. Chas. M. Greene.

Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton.

Regent, Miss Fanny B. Allen, Mrs. Ellen M. Story,

Mrs. Arthur C. Walworth.

Mrs. Edward T. Benedict,

Mrs. S. Homer Woodbridge.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.

Regent, Miss Marietta M. Wonson,

Mrs. Parker H. Burnham,

Miss Alice Perkins.

Mrs. Harvey C. Smith.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.

Regent, Mrs. Emily F. Hack,

Mrs. Isadore L. Montgomery,

Mrs. Flora Shumway.

Mrs. Fannie S. Presbrey.

Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell.

Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Neale.

Mrs. Katherine E. Humphrey.

Margaret Corbin Chapter, Chelsea.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Fay.

Mrs. Annie C. Pratt,

Mrs. M. Ella Campbell.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren. Miss Carolyn J. Nevin,

Miss Harriet M. Pease. Mrs. Emma R. Winpenny.

Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet A. Joslin, Mrs. Mary C. Shatswell,

Mrs. Lizzie S. Irving,

Mrs. Rebekah J. Wilder. Mrs. Clara E. Luscombe,

Mrs. Mary C. Davis.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd.

Miss Katharine Hinsdale.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller, Mrs. D. F. Folsom,

Mrs. J. L. Brooks,

Mrs. Waldo B. Pricketts,

Mrs. Mary J. Seymour.

Mrs. Wm. H. McContee.

Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.

Regent, Miss Mary Ida Howe, Mrs. Esther J. Hylan,
Mrs. Marion C. G. Barton.

Mrs. Harriet F. Brock,
Mrs. Anna M. F. Irish.

Old Bay State Chapter, Lowell.

Regent, Miss Rosalie A. Williams. Miss Bernice B. Jewett,
Miss Bernice D. Ranlett.

Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins,
Mrs. H. A. Miles.

Old Concord Chapter, Concord.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet A. Osgood, Mrs. Susan A. Conant,
Mrs. Emma B. Leland. Mrs. Sarah J. Brown.

Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport.

Regent, Mrs. J. E. Moody, Mrs. H. B. Little,
Mrs. J. H. Maynard. Miss Mary A. Toppan,
Miss Edith Wills.

Old North Church Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. E. E. C. Dinsmore.

Old South Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler,
Mrs. Louise Turner Hodgdon,
Mrs. Sarah A. Tuttle,
Mrs. Martha Stratton Ensign.
Mrs. Eliza M. Chick,
Mrs. Caroline S. Ross,
Mrs. Vesta H. Richardson.

Paul Jones Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier. Miss Florence Goodhue,
Mrs. Anna Pevey,
Miss Anna C. Pevey.

Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, Mrs. Henry B. Jackson,
Mrs. Charles H. Bond. Mrs. Willis R. Russ,
Mrs. E. M. Taylor.

Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.

Regent, Mrs. James B. Crane,
Mrs. H. Neil Wilson. Mrs. J. H. Hinsdale.

Polly Daggett Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Newell, Miss Grace E. Loomis.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.

Regent, Mrs. S. Elizabeth B. Heald,
Mrs. Nancy E. Merrill.
Miss Annette S. Merrill. Mrs. Grace P. Greenhalgh.

Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.

Regent, Mrs. Mary P. Hartley,	Mrs. Marion H. T. Read,
	Mrs. Bradford D. Duval,
Mrs. Read.	Mrs. Lucy A. Allen,
	Mrs. Chas. Coburn.

Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen.

Regent, Mrs. Lewis Edgar Barnes,	Mrs. Helen R. Gabeler,
Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball.	Mrs. Mary Gage Marston.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.

Regent, Miss Helen T. Wild,	Mrs. Annie M. Page,
Mrs. Harriet E. Green.	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Chaney.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven.

Regent, Mrs. Grafton L. Daggett,	Mrs. M. S. Hough,
Mrs. N. M. Berry.	Mrs. M. B. Whittemore.

Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.

Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Johnson,	Miss Lucy S. Smith.
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Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.

Regent, Mrs. A. G. Bowditch.	Miss Lillian Moore.
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Uxbridge Chapter, Uxbridge.

Regent, Miss Katherine M. Capron.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot.	Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell,
	Mrs. David Hull Rice,
Miss Helen Tinkham,	Mrs. J. Howard Nichols.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. Annie E. Davenport.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent—Mrs. William Chittenden.

Vice-State Regent—Mrs. E. S. Brayton.

Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens.

Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Skinner.	Miss Genevra Weeks.
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Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Miss Stella L. Winchester.	Mrs. W. A. Preston,
	Mrs. N. A. Hamilton.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.

Regent, Mrs. Geo. H. Pond,	Mrs. Clara Slauson,
	Miss Mary L. Hutchins (for Regt.),
Mrs. Ellen S. Carhart,	Mrs. Ella Babcock.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City.

Regent, Miss Louise Whitney.	Mrs. M. C. H. Wells.
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General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.

Regent, Mrs. A. B. Avery.

Genesee Chapter, Flint.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.

Lansing Chapter, Lansing.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie M. Turner. Mrs. Alice G. Jenison.

Mrs. Emma S. Brayton. Miss Mary E. Mott.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, Mrs. John S. Newberry,

Miss Clara Avery, Miss Lillian Reynolds,

Mrs. Henry B. Joy. Miss Blanche Wetmore.

Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter, Big Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Mattie L. Griswold. Mrs. Stella Bennett Roben,

Mrs. Henrietta Nilsen,

Mrs. A. Lauretta J. Clark.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.

Regent, Miss Susan M. Wood. Miss Fannie T. Erwin.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, St. Clair.

Regent, Mrs. B. F. Crampton.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister,

Miss Annie H. Read.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.

Regent, Mrs. Eunice R. W. Watling.

Mrs. Emma M. L. Hatch,

Miss Emilie Comstock,

Mrs. Lydia DeCamp Goodrich.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. D. A. Monford.

Vice-State Regent—

Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato.

Regent, Miss Carrie A. Brewster. Miss Nettie Severance.

Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.

Regent, Mrs. E. H. Loyhed.

Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.

Regent, Mrs. C. T. Thompson,

Mrs. T. S. Gray,

Mrs. J. K. Wetherby.

Mrs. E. J. Edwards.

Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.

Regent, Mrs. E. W. Markell.

Mrs. Page Morris.

Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.

Regent, Mrs. J. W. Bishop,

Mrs. A. H. Warren,

Miss Helen Castle.

Miss Margaret Castle.

Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Emma Clement Shonts.

Mrs. I. McMahon.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah S. McGonagle.

Mrs. Julia M. Barnes,

Mrs. N. F. Hugo.

Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.

Regent, Mrs. Robert Stratton, Mrs. A. K. Powers,
Mrs. Annie M. Torrence. Mrs. Thurza Bruchholz.

Monument Chapter, Minneapolis.

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Wyman. Mrs. T. K. Gray.

Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.

Regent, Mrs. John Knuppe,
Mrs. Hascal R. Brill.

St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.

Regent, Mrs. Edward R. Sanford, Mrs. Marie McKenny,
Mrs. W. M. Liggett. Mrs. J. E. Schadle.

Wenonah Chapter, Winona.

Regent, Mrs. S. R. Van Sant, Mrs. O. B. Morrison.
Mrs. F. A. Rising. Mrs. Agnes Marfield.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent—Miss Alice Quitman.

Vice-State Regent—

David Reese Chapter, Oxford.

Regent, Miss Ella F. Pegues.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.

Regent, Mrs. T. C. West. Miss M. J. Warren.

Ralph Humphries Chapter, Jackson.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe.

Mrs. Chalmers Williamson,
Miss C. H. Hinsdale.

MISSOURI.

State Regent—Mrs. George H. Shields.

Vice-State Regent—Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.

Regent, Mrs. John R. Walker, Miss Caray May Carroll,
Mrs. Justin Bowersock. Mrs. F. K. Bristol.

General John Lacey Chapter, Kirkwood.

Regent, Mrs. Campbell Shaw.

(Not entitled to representation).

Hannah Arnett Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Miss Agnes H. Delafield. Miss Josephine Cobb.

Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth Harrison.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.

Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Towles.

Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. C. G. Chappell.

Mrs. Walter Tipton Adair.

Leclede Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Edwin A. Wolf.

Miss Jane Beal Glover.

Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau.

Regent, Mrs. H. F. Hauck.

Mrs. Mary H. Pierce.

Osage Chapter, Sedalia.

Regent, Mrs. Thompson P. McCluney.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. J. I. McDonald.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth,

Mrs. Oliver Filley,

Mrs. W. M. Van Slyke,

Mrs. Anderson Gratz,

Mrs. T. D. Kimball,

Mrs. D. K. Powell,

Mrs. Western Bascome. Mrs. R. P. Hanenkamp.

MONTANA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter Tallant.

Vice-State Regent—

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.

Regent, Mrs. Emil H. Renisch. Mrs. Walter H. Weed.

NEBRASKA.

State Regent—Mrs. Laura B. Pound.

Vice-State Regent—

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.

Regent, Mrs. Adelia M. Everett, Mrs. John G. Morrison,

Mrs. W. C. Phillips.

Miss Cora F. Smith.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. McN. Barkalow,

Mrs. Anna Morse Hoel,

Miss Anna S. Bishop.

Mrs. Amy Wells Carpenter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland.

Vice-State Regent—

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Eastman.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.

Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, Mrs. Alfred T. Batchelder,
 Miss Mary A. Tuttle,
 Mrs. William H. Prentiss,
 Mrs. Frank H. Stearns. Mrs. Oscar J. Howard,
 Miss Annie M. Hubbard,
 Miss Ella F. Gee.

Buntin Chapter, Suncook.

Regent, Miss Annette L. Dowst. Miss Sallie Head.

Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.

Regent, Miss Jennie Neally Bartlett.
 Miss Jennie Cilley Burley,
 Miss Elizabeth W. Cilley.

Epping Chapter, Epping.

Regent, Miss Ella Frances Pike.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Holman. Mrs. Sarah A. Grimes,
 Miss Emma W. Mitchell.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter.

Regent, Miss Sarah C. Clark. Mrs. Dora B. Wetherell,
 Miss Ellen L. Wentworth,
 Mrs. Betsey H. Quimby.

Liberty Chapter, Tilton.

Regent, Mrs. Dora D. Davis. Mrs. Georgia L. Young,
 Mrs. Frances S. Spencer,
 Mrs. Ida M. Foss,
 Miss Bessie B. Sargent.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.

Regent, Mrs. Frank French.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.

Regent, Miss Katharine M. Thayer,
 Mrs. George A. Wason,
 Miss Stella F. Ripley. Mrs. Urania E. Bowers.

Milford Chapter, Milford.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine S. French. Miss Isadore Richardson,
 Mrs. Evangeline Harrison.

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.

Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Stevens, Miss Isabelle H. Fitz,
 Miss Sarah P. Webster. Mrs. Mary L. Chase.

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Frank Preston, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke,
 Mrs. J. W. Johnston. Mrs. George S. Eastman,
 Mrs. Henry E. Burnham,
 Mrs. I. W. Smith,
 Miss Rebecca C. Hall.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Bostwick. Miss Georgie C. Wilcox.

Rumford Chapter, Concord.

Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Hill.

Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie A. L. Leete.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller.

Vice-State Regent—

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam. Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson.

(Not represented.)

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. James B. Breese. Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson.

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Miss Helen G. Green.

(Not represented.)

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.

Regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor.

Miss E. M. S. Herbert,

Mrs. John Olendorf.

Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant. Mrs. Hughes Oliphant.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington.

Regent, Mrs. Hiram E. Deats. Mrs. Charles D. Foster.

Continental Chapter, Plainfield.

Regent, Mrs. C. W. McCutcheon.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.

Regent, Mrs. Michel LeBrun,

Mrs. George Lane Benedict,

Mrs. Henning Taube.

Miss Caroline Hobart,

Mrs. Allan Nichols.

Essex Chapter, The Oranges.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley. Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth.

General David Foreman Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. John Moses.

Miss Julia Blackfan.

Miss Agnes Blackfan.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Hardwicke.

Mrs. Hugh B. Reed,

Mrs. Wm. H. Hoppock,

Mrs. Spencer Weart.

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.

Regent, Miss Sara N. Doughty,

Mrs. H. C. James,

Mrs. L. B. Corson.

Mrs. J. J. Gardner.

General Mercer Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Howell C. Stull.

Mrs. Julia B. Winans.

Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.

Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Moore.

Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.

Regent, Miss Kate Deshler.

Mrs. Henry G. Cooke,

Mrs. Edward Barbour.

Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank.

Regent, Mrs. Annie Hull White.

Morristown Chapter, Morristown.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah Perry Merrell.

(Not represented.)

Nassau Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Ayer Godfrey. Miss Mary McKeen.

Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Jenkinson,

Mrs. William Scheerer,

Mrs. Elias Ward.

Mrs. Cyrus Lawrence.

Oak Tree Chapter, Salem.

Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum.

Mrs. Ellen B. Smith (M. D.),

Mrs. Robert N. Vannaman,

Mrs. Wm. L. Clayton.

Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City.

Regent, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Mrs. Solon Palmer,

Mrs. Oliver R. Blanchard. Mrs. James Robottom.

Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie Glen Schultz. Miss Florence Shimer.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann.

Tempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt.

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Oglesby.

Mrs. Frank Durand.

(Not represented.)

Trent Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson.

Mrs. David Perry.

NEW MEXICO.

State Regent—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

Vice-State Regent—

Sunshine Chapter, Santa Fe.

Regent, Mrs. Ella C. Wentmer.

NEW YORK.

State Regent—Mrs. Samuel Verplanck.

Vice-State Regent—

Adirondack Chapter, Malone.

Regent, Mrs. Daphne Taylor Fay, Miss Alice L. Hyde.

Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. McEwen. Mrs. John K. Stewart.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Francis A. Lamb.

Mrs. Adra Ives Douglass.

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley. Mrs. Lydia Robie Jackson,
Mrs. Reuben E. Robin.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.

Regent, Mrs. Martha Jane Prescott,
Miss Belle White,
Mrs. Rose Waterhouse. Miss Mary Hall.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.

Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman. Miss S. M. Stone.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.

Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Esther C. Davenport,
Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, Mrs. William I. Master,
Mrs. Joseph T. Cook, Mrs. Franklin J. Sawyer,
Mrs. Francis N. Trevor, Mrs. Charles Rohlf's,
Mrs. Richard W. Goode. Mrs. E. C. Hawks.

Camden Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Ella M. Conant. Mrs. W. Stevens,
Mrs. E. H. Conant. Mrs. W. J. Frisbie,
Miss Bessie Dorrance.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Mrs. Joseph F. Rice,
Mrs. A. B. Hall,
Miss Sophie Reynolds, Mrs. Frank S. Smith,
Mrs. E. B. Vreeland.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. R. Williams.
Mrs. Isabella C. Dean,
Mrs. Annie Cooper Baker.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira.

Regent, Mrs. Julia Diven, Mrs. J. D. Fletcher Slee,
Mrs. E. S. Wychoff. Mrs. Norman J. Thompson,
Mrs. Edw. A. Ryon.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.

Regent, Miss Lucy S. Smith. Mrs. Mary Stacey Leaning,
Mrs. Joseph C. Gibbons.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nickelson,
Mrs. Nellie C. Warriner,
Mrs. Mary Hawes Waite, Mrs. Francis Hunt Waite.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.

Regent, Mrs. Henry F. Tarbox, Mrs. C. H. Dolbeer,
Mrs. J. H. Blake,
Mrs. G. A. Page, Mrs. J. H. Bradish,
Mrs. F. I. Judd,
Mrs. A. E. Rice.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry,	Mrs. Isaiah Hanna,
Mrs. S. V. White,	Miss Minnie Tilden,
Mrs. Frank Lupton.	Mrs. John Titcomb.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.

Regent, Miss Anna Maria Whitwell.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.

Regent, Mrs. James H. Searles,	Mrs. John Haselton.
Mrs. Herbert Van Wagenen.	

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson,	Mrs. P. R. Dederick,
	Mrs. F. C. Custis.

General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Miss Louise W. Gilchrist. Mrs. T. Hyde Clarke.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.

Regent, Mrs. Henry G. Munger,	Mrs. J. D. Henderson,
Mrs. A. B. Steele.	Mrs. C. L. Earl.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Churchill.

Gouverneur Chapter, Gouverneur.

Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Neary.	Mrs. Arthur Orvis.
	Mrs. George E. Pike,
	Mrs. Nettie S. Whitney.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier,	Mrs. H. Lyle Smith,
Mrs. Isaac N. Collier.	Mrs. Herman V. Esselstyne.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.

Regent, Mrs. William S. Little,	Mrs. H. C. Brewster,
	Miss Marian Wright,
Mrs. F. F. Church,	Mrs. C. Strobridge,
	Mrs. M. W. Cooke,
Mrs. A. J. Townson.	Mrs. M. H. McMath,
	Mrs. Vander Beek.

Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy M. Bishop Henry.	
	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Woodard.

James Madison Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Rosalie R. Barker. Mrs. Lois B. Langworthy.

Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.

Regent, Miss Stella F. Broadhead,	Mrs. Jennie W. Cadwell,
Mrs. Imogene P. Cameron,	
	Miss Mertie M. Broadhead,
	Mrs. Lucy Mason Hall.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edwards.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine M. King.	Miss Anne Batcheller,
	Mrs. R. O. Bascom.

Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. B. VanVliet, Mrs. Levi Yanney.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet McConnell. Mrs. Ella S. Hammond.

Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.

Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Crandall, Mrs. Henry Howison,

Miss Katharine Prime. Mrs. Wm. Beer.

Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck,

Miss Helen M. Fisher,

Mrs. Charles E. Taft.

Mrs. Simon Baruch.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. F. C. Peterson,

Mrs. Willard Augsbury,

Mrs. J. D. Ellis.

Mrs. William Conger.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Myra Avery,

Mrs. Winslow M. Bell,

Mrs. Sanford D. Stockton,

Mrs. John Thompson.

Mrs. C. M. Nelson,

Miss Elizabeth P. Nelson.

Manhattan Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed.

Mrs. Wm. Cumming Story.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.

Regent, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel,

Mrs. Milford Batchford,

Mrs. V. P. Humason.

Mrs. Julius Seymour.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.

Regent, Mrs. E. F. Bassett.

Mrs. A. B. Haulenbeck,

Mrs. J. H. Eells.

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.

Regent, Miss Emily deW. Seaman,

Mrs. Frank Van Houten,

Miss Margaret Roosa.

Miss Edith Van Wyck.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel B. Ward,

Miss Margaret H. Freeman,

Mrs. Montgomery H. Throop,

Mrs. James Bailey.

Miss Pauline H. Wilson.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.

Regent, Mrs. O. B. Rudd,

Mrs. Charles Harter,

Miss Cora Capron,

Miss Marion Carpenter.

Mrs. Marion E. Brand,

Miss Flora Remington.

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.

Regent, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron.

Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins,

Mrs. William E. Barlow.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport.

Regent, Mrs. William B. Sylvester, Miss Electa Minot,

Mrs. W. H. Coleman,

Miss Mary Minot.

Mrs. George Reichel,

Mrs. T. H. Dobson.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Alice Woodhull Clark.

Mrs. Nellie L. Sherman,
 Mrs. Susie E. Potter,
 Mrs. Ida F. G. Lane.

New York City Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean,

Miss Mary E. Springer,

Mrs. Janvier LeDuc,

Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,

Miss E. G. Lathrop.

Mrs. Edward Hall,
 Mrs. Frank B. Jordan,
 Mrs. Wilbur McBride,
 Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney,
 Mrs. Zachary Taylor Jones,
 Mrs. Xavier Donoghue,
 Mrs. James W. Randell,
 Mrs. Ronald E. Bonar.

Olean Chapter, Olean.

Regent, Mrs. Anna McI. Strong,

Mrs. Minnie Troy,

Mrs. Florence Eaton,
 Mrs. Louise Ballard,
 Mrs. Kate Higgins,
 Mrs. Minnie Fisher,
 Mrs. Marcia Bradner,
 Mrs. Charles Green.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Mrs. Maria Louise Rider,

Miss Libbie Bosworth.

Mrs. A. G. Taylor,
 Mrs. M. D. Hubbard.

Oneida Chapter, Utica.

Regent, Miss Blandina D. Miller,

Miss Charlotte D. Coventry,

Mrs. W. Jerome Green.

Mrs. Henry Gilbert Hart, Mrs. Robert Burch.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.

Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Brown.

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.

Regent, Mrs. Louise VanL. Lynch,

Mrs. Wm. Kasson Pierce,

Mrs. Charles L. Stone. Mrs. James M. Belden.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie Curtis Smedley.

Mrs. Adelaide B. Baldwin.

Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.

Regent, Mrs. Isabelle Scott Ernst, Mrs. J. C. Randolph.

Mrs. F. E. McLaughlin.

Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.

Regent, Mrs. Ella K. Walrath.

Owasco Chapter, Auburn.

Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Lee.

(Will not be represented.)

Patterson Chapter, Westfield.

Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Patterson.

Miss Laura A. Skinner,
Miss Lizzie F. Simmons.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.

Regent, Mrs. Russell B. Benson, Mrs. J. W. Rider.
Mrs. Wm. F. Gurley.

Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.

Regent, Miss Adelaide Skeel, Mrs. Wm. V. Randall,
Mrs. J. H. Ray. Miss Anna Betts.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Addison.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, Mrs. C. V. Grismer,
Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard. Mrs. F. F. Hathaway.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Louise Hill Mingay, Miss E. W. Brown,
Miss Anna M. Jones. Mrs. George P. Lawton.

Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties.

Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Spaulding.
Mrs. G. E. French.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva.

Regent, Mrs. Dwight B. Backenstose.
Mrs. Hugh Rose.

Swekatsi Chapter, Ogdensburg.

Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck,
Mrs. W. L. Proctor,
Mrs. Annie C. Peters. Miss Mary P. Hall.

Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland.

Regent, Mrs. S. W. Sherwood. Mrs. Alden M. Jewett,
Mrs. N. H. Gillette.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.

Regent, Mrs. Anna C. Gregg, Mrs. Mary L. Oast,
Mrs. George Bayless. Miss Anna I. Noyes.

Vassar College Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Bostwick.
Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer.

West Point Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth. Mrs. Isaac S. Platt.

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Miss Mary L. McMaster. Mrs. J. G. Sherman,
Miss Anna Newbury.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Mrs. Anna V. V. Kenyon, Miss Elizabeth Deyo,
Mrs. Augustus Schoonmaker.

Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth,

Mrs. Hewitt Boice,

Mrs. Augustus H. VanBuren.

Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Miss Kate Carleton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Miss Mary Love Stringfield.

Vice-State Regent—

Arden Chapter, Arden.

Regent, Mrs. Maria P. T. Beale, Miss Bertha F. Beale,
Mrs. Mabell S. C. Pelton,
Miss Esther King Martin.

Dorcas Bell Love, Waynesville.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth F. Briscoe, Miss Annie E. Gudger,
Miss Amelia P. Butler.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Salisbury.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie P. Quinn.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro.

Regent, Mrs. Addie VanNoppen. (Not entitled to alternate.)

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.

Regent, Mrs. John Van Landingham,

Mrs. J. C. Burrows,

Mrs. W. G. Durant,

Miss Fannie A. Burwell, Miss V. L. Smith,

Miss Julia Alexander,

Mrs. E. D. Latta.

Whitnel Blount Chapter, Henderson.

Regent, Mrs. W. O. Shannon, Mrs. E. G. Davis,
Mrs. Henry Perry,
Mrs. F. R. Harris.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry.

Vice-State Regent—

William Mason Chapter, Fargo.

Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Pinney.

(Not entitled to representation.)

OHIO.

State Regent—Mrs. John A. Murphy.

Vice-State Regent—Mrs. William Brooks Maccracken.

- Catherine Greene Chapter, Xenia.
 Regent, Mrs. William M. Wilson. Miss Sarah C. Bontecou,
 Mrs. Charles Darlington.
- Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.
 Regent, Mrs. Thomas Kite, Mrs. Margaret C. Morehead,
 Miss Anna P. Burkam,
 Mrs. H. R. Probasco. Miss Nellie Bechtel.
- Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Freemont.
 Regent, Miss Julia M. Haynes. Miss Estelle A. Sharpe.
- Columbus Chapter, Columbus.
 Regent, Mrs. James Kilbourne, Mrs. Alfred Kelley,
 Mrs. James Anderson,
 Mrs. Edward Orton. Mrs. George W. Gill,
 Mrs. Charles Burr.
- Cayahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron.
 Regent, Mrs. Ella S. Allen, Mrs. Sarah Seymour Parsons,
 Mrs. Jesse Wolf Otis,
 Mrs. Minnie W. Hayne. Miss Sarah C. Hart.
- Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.
 Regent, Mrs. William Harmon.
- Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster.
 Regent, Miss Mary F. Mumaugh. Mrs. W. B. Maccracken,
 Miss Cora Rigoy.
- Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.
 Regent, Miss Marian Stephenson. Mrs. Alice Anderson Bish.
- George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.
 Regent, Mrs. J. W. Miller. Mrs. Susan Telfair Daugherty,
 Mrs. Katherine S. Foos.
- Hetuck Chapter, Newark.
 Regent, Mrs. Sylvia W. Woodbridge.
 Mrs. Evelyn M. Graham,
 Mrs. Clinton A. Metz.
- John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.
 Regent, Mrs. Lou J. Beauchamp. Mrs. Lee Danser,
 Mrs. John Heiser.
- Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary Ellen Gebhart. Miss Rebekah Strickle.
- Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Mrs. Alice K. Hutchins, Mrs. William Elliot Lowes,
 Mrs. Jennie Corson,
 Mrs. E. Tracy Lowes.
- Lagonda Chapter, Springfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Seys.
- Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
 Regent, Mrs. J. L. Botsford, Mrs. Howard B. Hills,
 Mrs. W. J. Hitchcock. Mrs. W. D. Fuwer.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. C. Sloane, Mrs. C. C. Warren.

Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.

Regent, Mrs. Cora Eichelberger. Mrs. Howard B. Hills.

Miami Chapter, Troy.

Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Freshour. Mrs. Eleanor D. Coleman.

Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.

Regent, Miss Mary F. Linn. Mrs. Henry E. Alexander.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.

Regent, Miss Eliza Irwin Vanmeter.

Mrs. Lloyd Loundes, Jr.

New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.

Regent, Mrs. Mary G. McAbee. Mrs. Mary E. T. Wyman.

Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna.

Regent, Mrs. Ellisif R. Beebe.

Piqua Chapter, Piqua.

Regent, Mrs. Frances E. E. Nelson.

Urbana Chapter, Urbana.

Regent, Mrs. Laura L. McDonald. Mrs. Clifford Warnock.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. R. Welch, Mrs. Alice F. Doyle,

Mrs. Alice E. Bowman. Mrs. Mary W. Tolerton.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro.

Regent, Mrs. Emily L. Crossland, Mrs. Mary P. Steele.

Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.

Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Hickox.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington C. H.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Stimson Stutson,

Miss Florence Ogle,

Mrs. May McL. Howat, Mrs. Carrie S. Fullerton.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Regent, Mrs. O. J. Hodge,

Mrs. Charles H. Smith,

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins,

Mrs. Wm. G. Rose,

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery,

Mrs. Merrick E. Johnson,

Mrs. Clara H. Hower,

Mrs. Mars E. Wagar,

Mrs. P. H. Babcock,

Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder.

Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.

Regent, Mrs. Reuben Tyler.

Miss Mary E. Laurence.

OREGON.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.

Vice-State Regent—

Multnomah Chapter, Portland.

Regent, Mrs. Katharine S. McCamant.

Mrs. F. P. Sherman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Regent—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.

Vice-State Regent—

Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.

Regent, Mrs. Deborah D. Mitchell, Mrs. E. G. Reeder,
Mrs. Jennie R. Hastings.

Berks County Chapter, Reading.

Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. Wm. R. McIlvain,

Mrs. Wm. deB. Brusstar.

Brookville Chapter, Brookville.

Regent, Mrs. Lora Haines Cook. Mrs. Alice H. Van Tassel.

Canadahta Chapter, Titusville.

Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman.

Chester County Chapter, West Chester.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Rothrock, Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker,

Mrs. Abner Hoopes. Miss Genevieve Zane.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.

Regent, Mrs. Emma A. S. Merwin.

Mrs. S. Josephine Bates.

Colonel Hugh White, Lockhavea.

Regent, Mrs. Charles Corss. Mrs. W. C. Kress.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Miss Amanda H. Gearhart.

Miss Mazie Bryan,

Mrs. Annie R. Hain.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove.

Regent, Mrs. Laura E. R. Schoch.

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.

Regent, Mrs. Edmund Paulding. Mrs. Walter Beall.

Delaware County Chapter, Media.

Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters. Miss Lucy B. Price,

Mrs. Walter M. Sharples. Mrs. L. B. Luckie.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.

Regent, Mrs. Elvira A. Fear. Mrs. Katherine Wilcox.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.

Regent, Miss M. Louise Rohrer, Miss Mary Goodell.

Miss Laura Slaymaker. Mrs. John Baumgardner.

Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois.

Regent, Mrs. L. M. Truxal. Mrs. Carlisle M. Smith.

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.

Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur. Mrs. John Rahm.

Mrs. Stanley M. Little.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen D. Hapgood. Mrs. Annie Young.

- Germantown Chapter, Germantown.
 Regent, Mrs. Herman Burgin. Mrs. Charles Hodge,
 Mrs. Charles W. Stone.
- Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, Miss Cora Lee Snyder,
 Miss Helen C. Clark. Mrs. Levi Brandt.
- Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.
 Regent, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Mrs. James G. Leiper,
 Mrs. D. S. Stetson. Miss L. H. Haynes.
- Lawrence Chapter, New Castle.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Royer. Miss Susan Gageby.
- Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.
 Regent, Mrs. Horace Brock.
- Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.
 Regent, Mrs. Alfred G. Seager. Mrs. Joseph P. Mickley,
 Mrs. Robert Tridell,
 Mrs. Robert Berger.
- Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary White Emery, Mrs. Anne Perley,
 Mrs. Rebecca Y. Robinson.
 Miss L. H. Deemer.
- Merion Chapter, Bala.
 Regent, Miss Margaret B. Harvey. Mrs. J. G. Walker.
, Philadelphia.
 Regent, Mrs. Marie Louise Gage. Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey,
 Miss Katharine G. Cook,
 Mrs. Francis Labadie,
 Miss Harriet G. Cook.
- Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.
 Regent, Mrs. Edward Ogden, Mrs. Frank H. Getchell,
 Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine, Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver,
 Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrove,
 Mrs. Henry C. McCook,
 Mrs. Samuel S. Stryker. Miss Mary E. Converse.
- Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Jeffreys Taylor.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
- Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh.
 Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Frank B. Nimick.
 Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Mrs. William D. Hamilton,
 Mrs. William S. Foster.
 Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Mrs. Albert A. Horne,
 Mrs. Frank H. Murdoch,
 Mrs. Charles T. Neale, Mrs. Willis F. McCook,
 Mrs. William S. Huston,
 Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh. Mrs. L. Halsey Williams,
 Mrs. Howard Morton.

Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.

Regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison. Miss Nina Moore.

Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr.,

Miss Emma Crowell, Mrs. H. H. Fisher,
Mrs. Lewis T. Ford,
Mrs. James Dunn,
Miss Katherine Bruce. Miss E. E. Massey,
Mrs. Parke Shock.

Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Heim. Mrs. Charles A. Godcharles,
Mrs. Rebecca Nesbit.

Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.

Regent, Mrs. Frances M. F. Donnel.

Miss Elizabeth Donnel Clay.

Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.

Regent, Mrs. D. L. Krebs. Mrs. Cyrus Gordon.

Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute.

Regent, Mrs. Charlotte S. Cumings,
Miss Nellie Turner.

Tioga Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Mrs. C. S. Maurice. Mrs. Howard Elmer.

Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock.

Regent, Mrs. Frances O. Piatt, Miss Eulalie Mae Piatt,
Mrs. Sara Overfield Rinebold,
Mrs. Elmer W. Wells.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret Hunsicker. Mrs. Rebecca McInnes.
Mrs. Mary P. Beaver.

Venango Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Mrs. James D. Hancock. Miss Ella C. Hancock.

Washington County Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie R. Borchers. Mrs. Mary L. E. Norn.
Mrs. Gertrude Miller,
Miss Helen Hazlett.

Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta.

Regent, Mrs. Jane S. Lineaweaver. Miss Lillian S. Evans,
Miss Martha Mifflin.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney,
Mrs. Henry H. Harvey,
Miss Martha Sharpe,
Miss Elizabeth Sharpe. Mrs. Levi Waller,
Mrs. Thomas Worden,
Miss Mary Harvey.

Yorktown Chapter, York.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Spangler. Miss Louise Fulton.
Mrs. John H. Small.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

Vice-State Regent—

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Annie E. McDougall, Miss Carrie Persis Church,
Mrs. B. O. Wilbour. Miss Isabel E. Bosworth.

Flint-lock and Powder-horn Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Susan J. S. Fisk. Miss Josephine Field.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent, Mrs. John F. Huntsman, Mrs. William S. Granger,
Mrs. William Ames, Mrs. John R. Hess,
Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Mrs. W. L. Chapman.
Mrs. J. A. Nealey.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Louis R. Potter. Miss Anna F. Holden.

Narragansett Chapter, South Kingston.

Regent, Mrs. John H. Washburn. Mrs. Martha A. Gardner.

Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Ida E. Beede, Mrs. Jennie W. Gooding,
Mrs. C. E. Longley, Miss Delia Allen,
Mrs. Hattie S. Voelker.

Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.

Regent, Mrs. George N. Burdick. Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport and Jamestown.

Regent, Mrs. Isabella Higbee Sanborn,
Mrs. Sarah E. Perry Landers,
Mrs. Kate F. Burlingham. Miss Susan P. Swinburne,
Mrs. J. Henrietta Titus.

Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.

Regent, Mrs. Fendora S. S. Clarke,
Mrs. Etienne C. Delabarre,
Mrs. Adin B. Capron. Mrs. George P. Warfield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Mrs. H. W. Richardson.

Vice-State Regent—

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Seneca.

Regent, Mrs. Ludie M. Coleman. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.

Regent, Mrs. H. B. Buist. Miss Aline Mobley,
Miss Annie Lewis Cole,
Miss Emma Watson Roach.

Cateechee Chapter, Anderson.

Regent, Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley. Mrs. J. L. McGee.

Columbia Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Annie I. Robertson. Miss Mary E. Lyles,
Mrs. Susan P. Henning.

Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie L. Nicholls. Mrs. Lucy Ligon,
Mrs. Walter S. Montgomery.

Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.

Regent, Mrs. D. S. Henderson.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel F. Simpson. Miss Dot Dean,
Miss Mary Owen Dean.

King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.

Regent, Mrs. Be Neely Moore. Mrs. S. E. White,
Miss Jennie Adele Hart.

Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.

Regent, Mrs. Mary I. H. Stringfellow.
Mrs. Mary L. Darwin.

Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.

Regent, Mrs. Albert C. Ligon. Mrs. Mary H. D. Watson,
Mrs. John Elliot Bull,
Mrs. Robert Jennings.

Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.

Regent, Mrs. Flora P. Dill, Mrs. Fannie McDavid,
Mrs. M. J. S. Putnam.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.

Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones, Miss Alice Taylor,
Mrs. Francis S. Nash. Mrs. Edward Willis.

Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter.

Regent, Miss Edith M. DeLorme.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar.

Vice-State Regent—

TENNESSEE.

State Regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain

Vice-State Regent—

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.

Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple, Mrs. Margaret Hooper,
Miss Helen Turner,
Mrs. Jonathan Tipton,
Mrs. M. L. Patterson,
Mrs. John Frazee,
Miss Pauline Woodruff.

Mrs Hugh Lynd.

Campbell Chapter, Nashville.

Regent, Mrs. James M. Head,

Mrs. John C. Brown.

Mrs. William Clare,

Mrs. W. K. Phillips.

Mrs. John C. Burch,

Mrs. E. W. Foster.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.

Regent, Mrs. Katharine D. Rathburn,

Mrs. Alice B. W. Hill.

Mrs. Helen M. Boynton,

Mrs. Genevieve A. Montague.

Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,

Mrs S. C. Toof.

Mrs. C. C. Huntington,

Miss Lelia Sheperd,

Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth Atchison,

Mrs Charles H. Eastman.

Mrs. J. H. Fall,

Mrs. E. S. Gardner,

Mrs. W. A. Buntin,

Mrs. W. G. Spencer.

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. T. J. Latham.

Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson.

Regent, Mrs Harriet Holland.

Miss Annie Murray,

Mrs. E. B. Gilmore,

Mrs. Sarah Dancy.

Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. William Porter Morgan.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.

Regent, Mrs. Susan S. Tarver.

Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Miss Susie Gentry.

Mrs. Henry Horton.

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.

Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Wilhoit.

Mrs. Nellie L. Long,

Miss Lizzie Ryall.

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Dabney Scales,

Mrs. Josiah Wm. Campbell,

Mrs. Thomas Day,

Mrs. Nicholas Williams.

TEXAS.

State Regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry.

Vice-State Regent—

George Washington Chapter, Galveston.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Groce. Mrs. W. V. Judson,
Miss Julia Settle.

Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.

Regent, Mrs. John F. Marshall. Mrs. D. C. Bolinger.

Jane Douglass Chapter, Dallas.

Regent, Mrs. J. M. Wendelken, Mrs. John O. McReynolds,
Miss Julia McR. Scarborough.
Mrs. R. L. Goodman.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston.

Regent, Mrs. Ella Hutchins Sydnor.
Mrs. William C. Crane,
Miss Caroline E. Cargill.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell. Mrs. W. B. Harrison.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin.

Regent, Mrs. Ira H. Evans. Mrs. James B. Clark.

UTAH.

State Regent, Mrs. Inez G. H. Wallace.

Vice-State Regent—

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.

Regent, Mrs. Corinne M. Allen.

VERMONT.

State Regent, Mrs. Julius J. Estey.

Vice-State Regent—

Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

Regent, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. C. R. Moor,
Mrs. H. H. Dyer,
Mrs. M. J. Francisco. Mrs. A. G. Coolidge.

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.

Regent, Mrs. H. E. J. Davis. Miss Louise Spencer.

Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.

Regent, Mrs. E. A. Chittenden. Mrs. F. S. Stranahan,
Mrs. E. C. Smith.

Bennington Chapter, Bennington.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny G. Pratt, Mrs. H. G. Root,
Mrs. L. A. Graves,
Mrs. C. H. Darling. Miss Eliza S. Abbott.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.

Regent, Mrs. Edwin H. Putnam, Miss Maria Stedman,
Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne,
Mrs. Annie G. Cobb. Miss Genevieve Slate,
Miss Lucy J. C. Daniels,
Mrs. E. A. Starkey.

Brownson Chapter, Arlington.

Regent, Mrs. Adelbert Stone. Mrs. James Dalgleish.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.

Regent, Mrs. Frances Westfall Wales.

Mrs. E. H. Thorp,

Miss Susan D. Parker.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Mrs. Nelson W. Fisk. Mrs. Joseph Auld,

Mrs. Frederick Pease,

Mrs. E. Henry Powell.

Hand's Cove Chapter, Shoreham.

Regent, Mrs. Clayton Nelson North.

Mrs. William N. Platt,

Mrs. Emeline B. Clark,

Mrs. Ellen G. Bascom,

Mrs. Ada Smith Smith,

Mrs. Charles W. Howard,

Miss Nellie Ray Platt.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.

Regent, Mrs. Elmira Vail Ross. Mrs. Clara B. Platt.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.

Regent, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.

Mrs. J. G. Barber,

Mrs. Aaron Vail,

Miss Julia A. C. Jackson.

McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs.

Regent, Mrs. John Emory Buxton.

Mrs. Leonidus Gray.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.

Regent, Mrs. Emelia F. Briggs, Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb,

Mrs. Calista R. Jones.

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Mary U. Robbins. Mrs. Albert A. Botsford,

Mrs. Warren R. Dunton.

Ottawaquechee Chapter, Woodstock.

Regent, Miss Alice Lovell Eaton. Miss Ellen A. Fairbanks,

Miss Grace G. Marble.

Oxbow Chapter, Newbury.

Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler.

St John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen.

VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.

Vice-State Regent—

Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.

Regent, Miss Mildred Page.

Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons.

Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg.

Regent, Mrs. John T. Goolrick. Mrs. Virginia S. Doggett.

Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.

Regent, Mrs. Franklin M. Hanger.

Mrs. G. G. Gooch.

Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.

Regent, Mrs. Lena Hannah Lewis.

Mrs. Mary M. D. Halsey,

Mrs. Evelyn Quinn.

Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Mrs. Warner Moore. (Not entitled to alternates.)

(Not represented.)

Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn,

Miss Edmonia Slaughter,

Mrs. Claude Swanson.

Mrs. John Swanson,

Mrs. E. P. Sangston.

Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.

Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash.

Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg.

Regent, Mrs. Alice M. Finch.

Mrs. Mary B. Cameron.

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.

Regent, Mrs. James Riddle,

Mrs. Thomas J. Randolph,

Mrs. Walter H. Doyle.

Mrs. Robert B. Cooke.

Hampton Chapter, Hampton.

Regent, Dr. Frances Weidner.

Mrs. Mary Morris Sayre.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison. Mrs. Mary W. Bogg.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy L. B. Heneberger.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Montpelier Chapter, Orange.

Regent, Mrs. Anne W. Harper.

Mrs. Fenton Somerville.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza S. Washington Hunter,

Mrs. Mary Z. Herndon,

Mrs. H. C. Ansley,

Mrs. Rebecca Ramsey Reese,

Mrs. Frances Snow Monroe.

Mrs. Bettie F. Miller,

Mrs. Frances V. J. Robinson,

Miss Dora Chinn.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Mrs. John A. Coke.

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.

Regent, Mrs. Susie Stuart Campbell.

WASHINGTON.

- State Regent, Mrs. George W. Bacon.
 Vice-State Regent—
 Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane.
 Regent, Mrs. Augusta Plummer Foster.
 Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps.
 Mrs. Eugenie Moore.
 Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.
 Regent, Mrs. J. Q. Mason, Mrs. Thomas Sammons,
 Mrs. Francis Cushman. Mrs. Adna Anderson.
 Ranier Chapter, Seattle.
 Regent, Mrs. Julia Hardenbergh, Mrs. Lillie A. Greene,
 Mrs. Martha W. Fulton. Mrs. Susan C. Smith.
 Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.
 Regent, Mrs. John A. Parker. Mrs. D. G. Foster.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- State Regent, Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw.
 Vice-State Regent—
 Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant.
 Regent, Mrs. Livia S. Poffenberger.
 William Henshaw Chapter, Hedgesville.
 Regent, Miss Martha Jane Silver. Mrs. J. D. Hendrickson.

WISCONSIN.

- State Regent, Mrs. James Sidney Peck.
 Vice-State Regent—
 Beloit Chapter, Beloit.
 Regent, Mrs. Henrietta H. Paley, Mrs. W. M. Brittan,
 Mrs. P. B. Yates. Mrs. L. D. Forbes.
 Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Ralph P. Perry.
 Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna G. Sweet.
 Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson.
 Regent, Mrs. Edward Rankin. Mrs. A. R. Hoard.
 Janesville Chapter, Janesville.
 Regent, Mrs. O. H. Fethers, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy,
 Mrs. M. G. Jeffris. Mrs. C. S. Jackman.
 John Bell Chapter, Madison.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Atwood. Mrs. Lucius Fairchild,
 Mrs. E. M. Fuller,
 Miss Amelia E. F. Stevens.

Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Thomas Grant.

Miss Anna Kimball,
Mrs. Ezra Simmons,
Miss Edna Farr.

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.

Regent, Mrs. C. B. Shouse,
Mrs. Angus Cameron.

Mrs. Ellis B. Usher,
Miss Marjorie Sill.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Regent, Mrs. Anna L. Wall,
Mrs. Charles Quarles,
Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.

Mrs. Walter Kempster,
Mrs. Theodore Yates,
Mrs. J. V. Quarles,
Mrs. F. H. Shepard.

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline M. Burnell.

Mrs. Mary E. J. Sawyer,
Mrs. Jessie J. Hooper.

Mrs. Emma J. Gould.

Racine Chapter, Racine.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny B. Stone.

Stevens Point Chapter, Stevens Point.

Regent, Mrs. Alice S. McDill.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Tyrannena Chapter, Lake Mills.

Regent, Mrs. Carrie B. Douglass.

Wau Bun Chapter, Portage.

Regent, Mrs. Susan J. B. Holden. Mrs. Lydia Flanders.

Waukesha Continental Chapter, Waukesha.

Regent, Mrs. Clara Noble Bacon.

Waupun Chapter, Waupun.

(Will not be represented.)

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hinkley.

WYOMING.

State Regent, Mrs. Harriet Richards.

Vice-State Regent—

Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne.

Regent, Mrs. H. B. Patten.

Mrs. Willis Van Devanter,
Miss Alice Richards.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie.

Regent, Miss Grace Raymond Hebard.

Mrs. Ida Harris Mondell.

HAWAII ISLANDS.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General, there are many delegates who are so far back in the rear of the house that they cannot hear; may they not come forward and occupy the vacant seats in front this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees no objection to their occupying those seats for the present; they may have to give them up when the proper delegates come.

Mrs. BRYAN. Of course we will vacate when the delegates who are entitled to the seats arrive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to say that you may occupy the vacant seats reserved for delegates who have not yet arrived.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, may I rise to a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege, madam.

Mrs. McLEAN. It relates to the death of the late President McKinley.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, madam; the Chair will immediately grant that request if there is no objection. The Chair hears no objection and the request is granted. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. Whereas, this meeting of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the first convened since the death of the late President McKinley; and whereas, this society represents the pure American spirit of the women of the nation, that nation which gives liberty but not license to its citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Continental Congress, in meeting assembled, does, as its first business record its detestation of the crime which removed from life the late President McKinley, and its abiding sympathy with Mrs. McKinley; and further, that such expression of sympathy from this body be conveyed to her whose loss is unutterable. Signed, Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey, is recognized.

Miss BATCHELLER. The state of New Jersey desires to most cordially and emphatically second the resolution of the regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress, upon its first meeting since the sad death of President McKinley, record its horror at the sad calamity to the country and send its sympathy to Mrs. McKinley. All in favor of this resolution will please say "aye."

Mrs. ROOME. I move that this be made a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This resolution is unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The credential committee wishes an announcement made. Please give your attention.

READER. Any further corrections to the roll will please be sent in writing to Mrs. Tulloch, chairman of the credential committee, each chapter stating the number of votes to which it is entitled.

"So many are uncertain as to this evening's reception, whether it will be, as usual, evening dress, and whether it will be at the Arlington or the National Museum, that I will ask you to announce from the platform, if it is not too great trouble."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The facts in regard to the reception will be recapitulated to you by the chairman of the reception committee. Please come forward, madam.

Mrs. BURROWS. I had intended to rise to a question of privilege to make an explanation to the congress in regard to that matter, but the chairman of the program committee tells me that she is going to cover the point in announcing her program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the reception committee, Mrs. Burrows, states that she had intended to come forward and request as a question of privilege that she be allowed to make known the change in the place of holding the reception, but that the chairman of the program committee will announce that when she brings forward her report. Is that satisfactory to you? If it is, it shall be so ordered.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can we get to the report of the program committee in time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is a very pertinent one, and the Chair will take the liberty of forestalling the chairman of the program committee by stating that our reception will be held at the National Museum, the authorities of that institution having given to the Daughters of the American Revolution this opportunity to view their historical collections. The president general and the members of the National Board will be present to receive you. Inquiries have been made as to whether evening dress shall be worn. Follow your own pleasure. There will be some to keep you company either way you dress. [Laughter and applause.] The chairman of the house committee desires to make an announcement to you.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I would like to say for the information of the delegates and alternates that the house will seat on the lower floor only 763 persons and there are 917 delegates; so you see I have to approximate the seats. The gallery seats only 520 and there are supposed to be 900 alternates. You will therefore understand the difficulty of seating all the members satisfactorily and be as patient as possible. You will all have your seats to-morrow, and we would like to close this theatre at five o'clock this afternoon, as there is an entertainment to be given here to-night.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Is a motion in order? I wish to present a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order, inasmuch as the chairman of the credential committee has reported. Kindly be as brief as possible, madam, because we wish to hear the report of the program committee.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. We, the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the members of Warren Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois.

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this

congress, not national officers nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its finding for final action.

Signed, Carolina M. Murphy, state regent, Ohio; E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, New Jersey; Helen M. Boynton, Chicamaugua, Tennessee; Mrs. Martha W. Foster, vice-president general; Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, vice-president general; Minnie F. Mickley, registrar general; Mary Desha, founder and honorary vice-president general; Mary S. Lockwood, state regent, District of Columbia; Fanny Griswold Moss, vice-president general; Mary Sawyer (Foote) Thomas; Mrs. Walter Reeves; Florence May Estey, state regent, Vermont; Mrs. Donald McLean.

Madam President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mrs. SCOTT. I second that motion.

Mrs. LEE. I wish to know whether—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait one moment until the question is stated by the Chair.

Mrs. SCOTT. I have seconded that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Mrs. DeMotte, of Illinois, to kindly send up her motion in writing to the desk, and hereafter every motion must be sent up to the desk in writing before it can be announced. The official reader will read the motion.

READER. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this congress, not national officers nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter of Monmouth Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its findings for final action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, you have heard this motion. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. SCOTT. The motion has been seconded.

Mrs. LEE. My question is whether the Monmouth Chapter has ever received any investigation appertaining to its troubles?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent of Ohio.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

Mrs. LEE. A question of privilege, Madam President. I have received no reply from the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is really not competent to answer your question.

Mrs. LEE. Will you kindly ask if there is some one here who can answer the question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I propose to answer that question, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall have the floor to discuss the question in good time. The state regent of Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. I propose in a very few words to answer that question according to my light. I was present in 1900 when the congressional committee was called on the challenge of Miss Desha of the sitting delegate from the Burns faction of the Warren Chapter, Illinois, and the congressional committee was ordered to investigate the said trouble on its merits. That committee was appointed and went out to deliberate, and later in the week brought in a report; this report distinctly said, and it is recorded and stated in the minutes of the congress of 1900, that that committee refused to go into the merits of the question, and further said as there was nothing new in the matter, the committee would simply act on the report of the credential committee. Now to-day, ladies, the credential committee has passed upon the matter; the delegate is seated, including the Burns faction, Warren Chapter delegate; the house is organized; business is proposed; and a congressional committee is called on now to do what that committee in 1900 failed to do—its duty. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that you refrain from applause so that the progress of business will be facilitated.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I continue?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, madam.

Mrs. MURPHY. That committee having failed to do its duty, this chapter keeps coming here yearly for justice, saying it is unjustly treated, and keeps knocking at the doors for admission to every congress, and asking for a committee at every congress to investigate this question. Ladies, there are two or three reasons, and very potent reasons, why this should be done. One is that every American citizen—which term, by the way, includes every Daughter of the American Revolution—should have a chance to be heard, if he complains of an injustice. A second reason is that it is crying shame that a body of women who profess to teach patriotism to the rising generation, and good citizenship, so to outrage all ideas of good citizenship as to deny a hearing on its merits to any case brought before it. [Applause.] That is the second reason. [Applause.] The third, and last reason, ladies, is if it were for nothing but our own ease and comfort, let us give them this investigation. [Applause and laughter.] We are tired of Warren Chapter. We would like to stop their mouths and send them home and quiet them forever. Let us give them a committee that will investigate them from the inside out, from the beginning to the end, and from the top to the bottom, on their merits, and close their mouths forever. [Great applause and laughter.]

Mrs. WYNKOOP. I take exception to the statement that has just been made by the state regent of Ohio. The committee appointed by order of the congress of 1900, which was appointed by the president general, was not appointed to investigate all the affairs of the Warren Chapter. I have here the motions which led up to the appointment of that committee, and with the permission of the Chair I will read these motions; they are simply—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. These are simply the motions which led up to the appointment of the committee in 1900. May I state them, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is exceedingly willing that every light shall be thrown upon this subject. The Chair

declares, however, that this is not the time for that discussion at present, unless you can confine yourself closely to the resolution which has been offered.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. This is the very point. A statement has been made here that the committee failed to do its duty in investigating this matter. The committee was not appointed to investigate, except so far as seating the delegate in question was concerned. The motions I have here are simply the motions under which the committee worked in 1900. May I read them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read them, if they are brief.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. "Inasmuch as a delegate from Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, has now arrived and is the only delegate from that chapter who is accredited by the credential committee and the state regent of Illinois, I move that she be now accredited as a member of the Ninth Continental Congress." That motion is signed by Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois. "I move that this matter be referred to a committee. Signed, Anita Newcomb McGee." "I move that this committee consist of five members and be appointed by the president general. Alice Bradford Wiles, Illinois." "Amendment, that such committee report to this Continental Congress. Mrs. Donald McLean." Those are the motions under which the committee of 1900 worked. There is no word in any of those motions or amendments calling for an investigation. It was simply a question of seating of the delegate present. Her credentials were the same as those of any other regent upon the floor; the chapter was in good standing, its dues were paid, and that regent had the same right upon the floor of the congress as any other regent present. I wish to state this in defense of the committee which served for two whole days at that time, and did its duty conscientiously. I do not say this in objection to any investigation of this matter. I have no objection whatever, but I simply make these statements in defense of the women who served faithfully and conscientiously on that committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before any further remarks are permitted, the Chair must state that all remarks must be confined to the consideration of this resolution, as to whether there

shall be a committee appointed. The discussion will come later; so you will please confine your remarks to the motion.

Mrs. LILLARD. Ladies of the congress, I wish to say that I have read the stenographic minutes of three congresses very conscientiously, and very earnestly, and I am ready to say now—and you can verify it very easily by reading these reports—there has never been an official investigation of this difficulty from the floor of this house. Ladies, this matter will come before you, and we believe that it should come before you for generations to come, until this investigation takes place. [Laughter.] This is in the interest of the peace and the dignity of the national congress and of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ladies, I have heard it stated that the Continental Congress has no business wasting its time on such a trifling matter. The women in Illinois who have been striving for almost four years simply to have this final court of appeal decide whether they acted rightly or wrongly do not consider this a trifling matter; and, ladies, are we to say what is a trifling matter to some of our members? It may not directly and personally concern us, but shall we raise monuments, and shall we build a magnificent colonial hall, where the call for justice, where the right of appeal can never be heard? Will the Daughters of the American Revolution deny the simple right of appeal? Ladies, this motion is not put to you in the interest of either side. We can trust the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are not afraid to accept their final decision. All we ask is that you who, really, are the rightful judges, decide this matter, and bury it. We in Illinois never understood it until this year; it had been really kept from us; and when we understood it, we saw that it is not a disgrace; it is not a scandal; it is not a personal matter; it is simply and absolutely a legal and constitutional point. There is an issue and we lay it before you, believing that there is not a Daughter in this house but that can support this motion. If there is any Daughter in this house who believes that the matter has been settled exactly right, she will be very glad to have this motion, because it will vindicate the action that has been taken. If

there is any Daughter who does not understand anything whatsoever about the merits of the case, she can support this motion, because to her it simply involves the right of appeal. If there is any Daughter who feels that a mistake has been made, and that thereby injustice has been done, she can support this motion and do it very willingly. Ladies, I want to say in behalf of the signers of this resolution that there is not the slightest intention or desire of casting any reflection whatsoever upon the dignity, or authority, or the integrity of the National Board. We feel that the magnificent women who have served us from time to time on the National Board not only deserve our respect, but we gladly render them our highest respect and admiration. But, ladies, we do not feel that the National Board may never made mistakes; they themselves have never claimed that they are infallible. This is simply a question as to whether they understood the law rightly; as to whether they interpreted the law correctly. They are not the final court of resort of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Continental Congress assembled is the final resort. It is no disgrace, ladies, to appeal from a lower court to a higher court. Back in Illinois we have three courts, and if a citizen brings a grievance to one court and takes it to another higher court, he is not considered a disturber of the peace, a disgraceful person, because he wishes to carry his matter before a final court. Ladies, I beg of you the unanimous support of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests in the further discussion of this question that ladies desiring to speak indicate clearly upon which side of the question they desire to address the house; whether they are for this motion or against it. Briefly and pertinently explain your position.

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution; I desire to speak in favor of this resolution—

Mrs. WILES. I rise to a question as to the conduct of this debate. May we not have the usual rule followed of having first one speaker on one side and then one on the other?

Mrs. ROOME. How will you know them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, as far as the the president general understands upon which side a lady is to speak, she will assign her to a proper place in the debate. The Chair will request ladies desiring to speak to state upon which side of this question they wish to address the house, whether for or against the pending motion; otherwise the Chair cannot know upon which side they are.

Mrs. EAGAN. Can we afford to pass—

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, will you ask the ladies to state upon which side of this question they desire to speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan, will you kindly state upon which side of this subject you are?

Mrs. EAGAN. I will speak in favor of the resolution. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, can we afford to pass this question—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is forced to interrupt you for one moment. There is a question of privilege before us. It has been demanded that we should alternate between speakers first on one side and then on the other; so, Madam Regent, will you kindly allow some one to speak against this motion first? The Chair recognizes the state regent of Illinois.

Mrs. WILES. Ladies, as we have had three speeches on one side of the question, it seems to me only fair that something should be heard upon the other side. I wish that my position shall be very clearly understood at first. In recognizing the fact that the congress has a perfect right, of course, to appoint this committee, if it sees fit to do so; there is no question but that the Continental Congress is the court of last resort; there is no question but that the Continental Congress can do with this question just what it pleases; there is also no question but that everyone who is on what I call the official side of the question, that is who is in favor of the official decisions that have been made in the past by the National Board, and by the Continental Congress—

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mrs. WILES. My statement that these decisions have been made by the Continental Congress is objected to. That is

simply because the ladies do not understand what I said. I said such decisions as had been made by the Continental Congresses. Certainly there are many ladies here who know that this matter has been discussed in this hall. There are certainly many members here who will remember having heard this affair discussed in November, 1900. It would be quite impossible for many of us to forget that, and I simply say that in supporting such decisions as were made, every woman who stands on that side has absolutely nothing which she does not wish to be known to you. There is absolutely nothing in regard to the action of the state regents of Illinois or of the National Board, or of this committee, which is not an open book to you all. There is absolutely nothing which may not be—

Mrs. MURPHY. Is not the lady out of order? Is she speaking to the resolution? She seems to me to be digressing.

Mrs. WILES. I am speaking to the resolution. I did not interrupt the ladies who spoke on the other side, and I shall be very glad not to be interrupted. I say, we come before you acknowledging your right to investigate this subject, and with the perfect willingness that you should investigate it again, if you think it is wise to do so, but we do not consider it expedient to open this matter again for various reasons. In the first place, it was simply a question as to who were the officers in Warren Chapter, in Monmouth, Illinois, in the fall of 1898. This seems to me to have been—

Mrs. MURPHY. Is not the lady out of order; we simply ask for a congressional committee, not to enter into the merits of the question on the floor of congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the state regent is diverging upon what shall hereafter come before a committee—

Mrs. WILES. I am not.

Mrs. MURPHY. She is.

Mrs. WILES. I am giving the reasons why I think a committee unnecessary, and I think that at least the state regent of Illinois should receive courtesy from the state regent of Ohio. I am giving the reasons why I think a committee unnecessary. The minutes of the National Board of 1898 and

1899 show that this was taken up after September, at almost every meeting which the Board held, and the minutes of the next Board, when the new state regent came into office, show that this matter was taken up by the next Board and carefully investigated. The minutes and the official records show that your president general at that time, the state regents of Illinois and the vice-presidents consulted legal authority and did the very best thing which was possible, in their judgment. Now, when the National Board and various committees appointed by the National Board, and state regents have taken advice in a legal question, is it advisable for a large body of 300, 400, or 500, or 600 women to take up such a question, which has been admitted to be a legal question, in which legal advice is necessary, and in which we must go into all the intricacies of law—If this were a new matter, would it not be wise to refer it to the National Board with power to act?

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. WILES. I would prefer to have the ladies answer me in speeches, in order that I might not be interrupted, as it consumes so much time. Then in considering whether a committee should be appointed or not it certainly is a very vital matter to know how serious a question is at issue. Of course I, as well as every Daughter of the American Revolution, desire justice; we all desire justice; but the question is whether justice has been done. Is it not the rule in every chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the majority shall rule? Should not the majority of the chapter have the officers which it pleases to have? Now, we will suppose that the National Board—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is going into the merits of the case.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please confine yourself to the consideration of the resolution.

Mrs. WILES. I am giving the reasons why I think a committee entirely unnecessary. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the lady to finish her remarks. Proceed, madam.

Mrs. WILES. The interruptions make it very difficult, ladies, for me to follow the thread of my argument; there is where

the discourtesy comes in. These constant interruptions make it very difficult to follow a logical line of thought. The point, I believe, that I was trying to make was that no injustice has been done, because this chapter has always had the officers that the majority wished to have. If a decision had been made in exactly the opposite way four years ago, at the next annual meeting the chapter would have chosen its own officers again, and the majority being on that side, the present officers would have been chosen, and everything would have been just as it is now, three years ago. So that there is really no question of justice involved. It was a question of administration in the fall of 1898 which our National Board settled for us, and when it was contested before the Continental Congress, the committee gave reasons for not going back of these official results, just as I am trying to give you the reasons now why it seems to me that it is unnecessary to go back and appoint a committee; although if you wish to take up every little chapter affair that happens to come before the congress from all over the country, and review the decisions of the National Board year after year, while I think it inexpedient, I should certainly interpose no personal objections.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I simply want—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you spoken upon this subject?

Mrs. DRAPER. I have not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan is entitled to the floor first.

Mrs. EAGAN. Ladies, Florida wants to cast her influence on the side of justice. We do not care whether a chapter is small or large; we do not care whether we take up the time of the congress or not; but we want every Daughter to have justice, and if these Daughters have not had justice, we simply want to go into this case and have it settled justly and rightly. It has become almost a question of national importance amongst the Daughters, and I do not think we can afford to pass it without this committee. Florida wants to cast her influence for justice.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I simply want to make this motion, that as the committee was limited—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move the previous question, Madam President; I simply wanted to give my reasons for doing that.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. [Applause.] The question is now upon the adoption of the resolution presented by Mrs. DeMotte, of Illinois. The reader will read it.

READER. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this congress, not national officers, nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its findings for final action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." Carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. STERNBERG. May I report my program?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce the committee later. We will now listen to the chairman of the program committee; she will present her program to you.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President and members of the congress, before I present my report as chairman of the program committee, I will ask the members of this congress to make the following corrections. When the program went to the printer we expected to have our reception on Monday night at the Arlington hotel. A short time since, a great compliment was paid the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and we are invited to the National Museum between the hours of eight and eleven this evening. The reception will take place at the National Museum, instead of at the Arlington hotel, as stated on the program. The

printer omitted the report of the auditing committee, which should follow that of the treasurer general, Tuesday, February 18. On Wednesday, just after the report of the committee on Continental Hall, the committee of ways and means should report. The name of Mrs. Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, has been accidentally omitted from the list of vice-presidents general. With these corrections, I trust the program may meet with your approval and be a satisfactory guide for conducting the important work of the Eleventh Continental Congress, and that we may have a successful and harmonious meeting; and with these corrections I submit to you my program.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana, I move the acceptance of the program.

Mrs. NASH. I second that motion.

Miss MILLER. I move the adoption of the program as presented to us, and would suggest, in order to prevent the postponement of important business to the last days of our session, as has been the case in former years, that the program be carried out *seriatim*, taking recesses from day to day instead of adjourning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam, your motion can be presented a little later. We have now before us the motion to accept the report of the program committee.

Mrs. MORGAN. How much time have we left now for the rest of this meeting? I think we have very important matters before us—amendments, for instance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have forty-nine minutes.

Mrs. MORGAN. Could we accept the program—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the program committee be accepted.

Mrs. MORGAN. Can we move a recess of this session until to-morrow morning, and take up the amendments then, having only forty minutes left, or do we drop all that is on the program?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you wish to drop?

Mrs. MORGAN. I want to know when the amendments will be considered.

Miss MILLER. That was covered in my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendments come the very next thing after the acceptance of the program.

Mrs. MORGAN. The body of the house will have exactly forty minutes to discuss these very important matters, the amendments. I hope the body will understand that thoroughly. I believe that the most important business before us at this session of the congress is the consideration of amendments. Last year I moved that we have an opportunity to discuss amendments immediately after the organization of the congress, but I had no idea that organization would require all this time; the recess has taken up an important hour or two, and I beg the congress will insist upon the consideration of these amendments. If they are good, let us adopt them. If they are bad, let us throw them aside, and be through with them. Some of these amendments we have attempted to consider for three years, and I hope that the congress will insist upon the consideration of these amendments before the program is adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has before it a motion to accept the report of the program committee. What is your pleasure? All in favor of this motion—

Miss DESHA. If we accept the report of the program committee, we accept it as it stands; if we accept Miss Miller's amendment, we accept the program as amended.

Miss MILLER. That is the reason I offered it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it been sent to the desk?

Miss MILLER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read it.

READER. I move the adoption of the program as presented to us and would suggest in order to prevent the postponement of important business to the last days of our session, as has been the case in former years, that the program be carried out *seriatim*, taking recesses from day to day instead of adjourning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this amendment of Miss Miller in regard to taking the program *seriatim*, and tak-

ing recesses instead of adjourning, will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. The question is now upon the adoption of the motion to accept the report of the program committee as amended. The official reader—

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information. There have been two terms used in relation to the program; one of them is the "acceptance" of the report, and the other is the "adoption" of the report. I understand that occasionally on the floor of this house there has been a difference made between those two terms. Is there a difference now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to Robert's rules of order "accept" and "adopt" are synonymous.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is the point of information on which I wished your ruling. Then, in adopting this report, we adopt its every suggestion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As amended.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then, may I ask the Chair to rule on this point. Taking a recess instead of an adjournment, I think, means simply that after taking a recess at five o'clock this afternoon, when we come together in the morning, we proceed with the business which was before us at five o'clock rather than to take up Tuesday morning's business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then, if the amendments come before us this afternoon for only five minutes, when we come together in the morning we proceed with them rather than with the Tuesday morning's program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would not that come under new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would have done so, possibly, had not this amendment been adopted, but this amendment alters the case. The motion is before you to adopt the program as amended. All those in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and the pro-

gram is adopted as amended. The house will please come to order and we will proceed to the consideration of amendments.

Mrs. ROOME. Is a motion in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now to proceed to the consideration of amendments.

Mrs. ROOME. Is a motion in regard to the amendments in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. First I think we will take up the amendments in the order in which they are proposed, and then whatever you have regarding that subject you can bring forward. We are going to proceed to the consideration of amendments in the order in which they are printed. The official reader will please read the first one. The Chair will rule that the official reader may read the article of the constitution or of the by-laws which is to be amended, and then read the article as it will be when it is amended. It, therefore, is very necessary for you to keep quiet and listen attentively, as these are important considerations.

READER. The first proposed amendment is to article X, section I, pertaining to the officers of the National Society. The constitution reads, originally, in section I: "The officers of the National Society shall be a president general; one vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; vice-presidents general; one registrar general; one treasurer general; one historian general; one chaplain general; one librarian general, and such other officers as shall be found necessary." And then it goes on to provide how they shall be elected: "These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, etc." It is not necessary to read it all, I think, Madam President, because the additional clause is simply this: "Amend by adding to the second paragraph the words 'and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.'" It will then read: "These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at

which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1889, ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office more than two terms consecutively, *and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.* Mrs. J. A. Coleman, Chicago, Illinois."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment, and it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move to adopt this amendment.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. ROOME. I move as an amendment to this amendment that it shall be one year instead of two.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your amendment in writing.

Mrs. ROOME. I will be very brief. I make this amendment to the amendment for the reason that we may have a very valuable member of the society who has only been a member for one year, and whom we desire to place in nomination for some national office, and this amendment making her ineligible for two years would cut us off from this valuable material, and that is the reason I make the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must request perfect order in the house; it is evidently very difficult for the members to hear.

Mrs. ROOME. If a lady has been a member of the National Society for one year, she has proved her merit or demerit, almost as much as if she were a member for two years, but we might lose some very valuable material by waiting two years; that is my reason for making the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired on this amendment offered by Mrs. Roome? Is it fully understood? The reader will read the proposed amendment.

READER. Amendment to the amendment, by Mrs. Roome:

"I move that instead of two years it shall be one year." That is her amendment, the word "one" being substituted for the word "two," the whole clause being: "No one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years." It merely amends by changing the word "two" to "one" year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. The question has been asked if that refers simply to what are known as members of the National Board; whether it refers to states and chapters also—state regents, state vice-regents, and chapters.

Mrs. ROOME. No; simply to national officers.

Miss BATCHELLER. I mean not only the amendment to the amendment, but the amendment itself.

Mrs. ROOME. I was informed by some one who knows what the purpose of the framer of the original amendment was, that it was intended only to apply to national officers.

Miss MILLER. I think the text will show that it is only to refer to national officers, officers of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Miss BATCHELLER. It seems to me that the wording is inadequate and faulty.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The idea of the amendment, according to the Chair's comprehension of it, is that Mrs. Roome desires that persons who have been members of the National Society for one year may be eligible for appointment as national officers; that is the understanding of the Chair.

Mrs. ROOME. That is right.

Miss BATCHELLER. It is not so stated in the amendment to the amendment, or in the amendment itself. It seems to me that everything should be very clear and specific.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Everything should be so, it is true.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Are we not all members of the National Society? Could not that apply to every member of the National Society; that is a question I would like to ask. It seems to be very sweeping and very general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand her idea is that persons who are members of the society for one year are eligible to become candidates for election as national officers; you understand that?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. From its wording, it seems to me that it takes in every member.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I state that I think the difficulty is because the ladies have not the constitution before them. If they will look in the constitution, it distinctly says in section 1st that "the officers of the National Society shall be," and so on, and then it says who they are, "president general, vice-presidents general," and so forth and so on. This second paragraph, which is now before us for amendment, referring to the first paragraph of this section I, says: "These officers shall be elected by ballot," etc. It does not refer to chapter officers in any way, but to officers of the National Society who are distinctly limited in this first section. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that explanation fully understood?

Miss BATCHELLER. I think I fully understood what was intended, but at the same time I always wish to make an effort for clear and specific wording, so that there may be no misinterpretation.

Mrs. THOMAS. I believe in using every bit of available material; we none of us have a certain tenure of life, and therefore I disapprove of this amendment. As I understand the constitution, every Daughter of the American Revolution is eligible to office from the day her application is accepted by the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore you desire neither a restriction of one year nor two years?

Mrs. THOMAS. Neither one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion? The Chair requests that there be no conversation. Please preserve perfect quiet in the hall?

Mrs. COLEMAN. I feel that one year is too short a time for a woman to become sufficiently educated to serve upon the National Board. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the congress to dispense with applause, to facilitate business.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I feel that if they serve acceptably at home two years and then come to this national congress they will be prepared for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this matter?

Miss HETZEL. I should like to say that it could not be very valuable material that could not stand the test of one more year. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOPKINS. I agree perfectly with this amendment, that there should be a test of two years before members of the society could occupy the place of a national officer. As some of the members have said, one year hardly gives a sufficient test of the material for such a high office.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move the previous question.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called, which means the closing of debate. All those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now recurs to Mrs. Roome's amendment, which is to insert "one" year in place of "two" years.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no discussion now, I am sorry to say.

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not wish to discuss this question, but simply wish to make a statement which I think is germane to the question, although not relating to the amendment. As a question of privilege, may I state the point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not unless it is a question of order or of privilege. Discussion is now out of order. Later, we will listen to you with pleasure.

Mrs. McLEAN. I accept the ruling of the Chair, but what I have to say has so much to do with every amendment that is to come before this body that I would like to make my statement as a question of privilege; it will only take one second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it a question of privilege?

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question of privilege, you may state your question.

Mrs. McLEAN. We are establishing a certain precedent now if we act upon an amendment to the amendment. We have had amendments sent to us, printed according to the constitution, a certain length of time before the Continental Congress. We have considered them at home. Our chapters have considered them. We come prepared to vote upon them intelligently. If, upon the floor, an amendment to the amendment is offered, and we vote upon that instantly, it is without due consideration. I am aware that Robert gives permission to amend an amendment to the constitution, upon the floor. On the other hand, Robert, while we have accepted him as our guide, is not necessarily our binding law, if the congress chooses to take a different standard, and it would seem that in all fairness to the amount of time allowed, and as a matter of general discrimination and discernment that we should have an opportunity to consider all these points before we come here, and not take flash-light action upon an amendment to the amendment, which would hardly express the real views of the society throughout the country. [Applause.] That is all I desire to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to the amendment is now before you. Those in favor of substituting "one" year for "two" years will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it, and the amendment is lost. The question now recurs to the amendment as printed. Those in favor of that amendment will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it. The reader will now read the next amendment.

READER. Article IV is still under consideration. Section 1. Amend by substituting in second paragraph, after the words "hold office two years," the words "no person shall hold office more than two terms successively." It will then read: "These

officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. *No person shall hold office more than two terms successively.*...Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney."

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the adoption of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has some one seconded that motion?

Mrs. WARING. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the question?

Mrs. DARWIN. I wish to ask a question for information. Is not that already in the constitution as it has been amended in previous years?

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, will you please call the house to order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will please come to order. State your question, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. DARWIN. I wish to ask if that amendment providing that officers cannot hold office for more than two terms successively is not already in the constitution, as it has been amended in previous years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please draw attention to the paragraph in the constitution or by-laws to which you refer?

Mrs. THOMAS. I was about to call attention to the fact that there is already a provision in the constitution that no officer shall be eligible to the same office more than two terms successively.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. As I understand it, that is not the spirit of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the spirit of it?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is this. We will say that we have a historian and she is elected for two terms. That would be four years, but you cannot turn around and elect that historian to another office. That is what this amendment means.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what this proposed amendment means?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It does not say so, but that is what it means. There are a good many things to think about in that connection. Remember, ladies, that the active office work has to be done by women who reside here in Washington, and the time is coming when it is going to be a very hard matter to find women who are willing to stay all day and almost all night doing this hard work, and it seems to me if we do find a woman who has the time and leisure to do it, after she has served four years as historian, she might serve another term as librarian, because the time is coming when you will not find the women who have the leisure and willingness to do this work, unless you hire all that work done. In passing that resolution, I think you would be cutting off your right hand.

Mrs. ROOME. And limiting yourselves too.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And limiting yourselves too. Understand, it is utterly impossible for any one living outside of the city to do this daily work, which has to be done from nine o'clock until five o'clock every day, and there are very few women, after all, in a city like this, that can give year after year to such service, and when they are willing, why do you want to cut yourselves off from the benefit of their services?

Mrs. ROOME. And they do it for nothing too.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Page.

Mrs. PAGE. In the constitution it says no officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively. This amendment provides that no one shall hold office for more than two terms successively. One provides that no one shall be eligible, and the other that no one shall "hold office" for more than two terms consecutively. I think that is the explanation of the matter.

Mrs. BURROWS. There is a greater difference than that. As it stands, no officer shall be eligible to the same office, but they can be elected after having held an office for two years to some other office. The proposed amendment cuts them off from the

possibility of being elected to any office for more than two terms.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that there be perfect quiet as the whispering and conversation makes it difficult for the members to hear.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I speak in favor of this amendment. If we can elect an officer from one office to another, we can have that woman continually in office as long as she lives. [Laughter and applause.] She could be passed along from one to the other continually, and I feel quite sure that the congress would do well to accept the amendment.

Mrs. MURPHY. Inasmuch as it has been affirmed that many ladies work themselves out, working at night, and working so arduously in these offices, I would like to ask, Madam President, the National Board and the ladies of this congress, if, after having done that for two terms consecutively, it would not be well to accord such officers a vacation. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LEE. I think the greatest argument in favor of the amendment is the fact that we all want to rise to be president general some day if we are worthy of it. I think the national offices should be passed around.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, the question is, who is to do the work?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The people we elect. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Hetzel has the floor.

Miss HETZEL. Are we always to elect people from Virginia or the District of Columbia? because I do not see how else they are to do the work?

Mrs. SWIFT. It has already been stated in a good many places that this National Board is a permanent board; that they elect themselves each year by swapping the offices around. This amendment prevents that. Let us try it this way, and if we cannot find people enough to do the work, we can make another amendment at any time. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. I would like to say that possibly, with all the money that the Daughters of the American Revolution are accumulating, we may be, some day, in a position to pay for this work.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, I wish to speak just one moment in opposition to this amendment. Perhaps it is an unwise thing to continue the officers of the board, from one office to another, but on the other hand, when we have a very valuable woman who can serve us in a certain capacity, I see no reason in the world why we should be cut off from the services of such a woman, and I appreciate the fact that it is a difficult thing to get a sufficient number of able officers living in the District of Columbia and in Virginia, contiguous to Washington City, and I therefore am opposed to the amendment.

Miss BATCHELLER. I would like to endorse every word that the state regent of Georgia, Mrs. Park, has just said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks Mrs. McCartney endeavored to get the floor.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I want to make one remark of explanation in this matter; perhaps it is not exactly pertinent, but it seems to me that our National Board is something on the order of a merry-go-round or Ferris wheel, [laughter] and I think that we should remedy that condition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I fully agree with Mrs. Park. There is no necessity of making this a merry-go-round, if the officers are not good; if the officers are good, it is perfectly allowable for the benefit of the society to elect them to another office.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. I think it has been the experience of everybody present that when a woman who seems invaluable is compelled to go out of office, because of a by-law limiting her term, we have always found another who was equally valuable. [Applause.] Also, Madam President, if any valuable woman gives four years of valuable time and service to an office, have we a right to burden her further?

Miss MILLER. I should like to ask, if this amendment is adopted, how we are ever going to get our president general from among the vice-presidents general, for instance. We do want some one who has had some experience in the work on the board to be advanced from one office to the other, and

to be changed sometimes from one place to another, and if this amendment is adopted we could simply elect a woman as vice-president general and after two terms of service she would have to go out, and we would not have the benefit of her experienced services on the National Board. It seems to me that the adoption of this amendment would work a great injustice to the society.

Miss DESHA, I would like to except from this amendment the president general, because sometimes it is very necessary that we should elect a vice-president general as president general, but I most heartily endorse this amendment. I think we ought to have a chance to elect some of the other good material and I have known instances when some among the 35,000 women of the society have been elected to office, they have moved to Washington, and I certainly believe the adoption of this amendment would relieve us from embarrassment and be a benefit to the society. Members of the Board are frequently proposed for another office, and we are embarrassed in not wanting to vote against them and yet wishing to have new material; we don't want to hurt the feelings of our friends, and this amendment would relieve us from that embarrassment, and bring in new thought and new blood, and I most heartily endorse it. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called.

Mrs. BURROWS. The question has just been asked me as to whether one who had held office for two consecutive terms as vice-president general could be elected as president general if it was the wish of the congress to do so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, she could not be.

Mrs. BURROWS. I certainly do not think we ought to place ourselves in that position.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which means that debate will close if it is ordered.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question for information. Does this amendment mean that these officers can never be brought back again into office? I think not. I think they do not understand

that after an interregnum the services of a particularly valuable woman would be available to the society again, but that we must make them change every now and then.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I want to state, as a question of privilege, that I do not think we ought to give any other officer a greater term than our president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that the esteemed delegate from Pennsylvania is out of order.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I know I am out of order, but that is what I wanted to say. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Does not the previous question demand a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does sometimes; it always does, I presume.

Mrs. DRAPER. Doesn't it always require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has declared it carried. It certainly was carried.

Mrs. ROOME. Only by a bare majority.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division is called for.

Mrs. WARING. That was only to close debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You voted on the proposition to close debate, and as there seems to be dissatisfaction with the vote, the Chair will call for it again. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We will now revert to this amendment which you have heard read. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." (After a pause.) The Chair is in doubt. We will call for that vote again. Those in favor of this amendment will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. ROOME. I call for a rising vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. I do not want to object again, but will you

not please have the reader read the section of the constitution in regard to amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a request for the reading of the section of the constitution relative to the making of amendments.

READER. Article IX, section 1. "Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendments, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution." It takes a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, she will call still for a *viva voce* vote in order that business may be facilitated.

Mrs. HENRY. How can you tell whether it is a two-thirds vote or not?

Mrs. ROOME. I demand a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you desire it, we may have a rising vote.

Mrs. ROOME. I demand a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint for tellers Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth, of New York, and Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina.

Mrs. WARING. Please excuse me from that duty, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia to be one of the tellers. Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth and Mrs. Draper will count this vote. Those in favor of this amendment, that no person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, offered by Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair wishes to announce that this vote that you are now taking is in favor of the amendment of Mrs. McCartney, that no person shall hold office for more than two terms successively. Do you fully understand it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of that amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The tellers request that you will rise row by row, beginning at the rear of the house, to facilitate the count. (After a pause.) Those in favor of the amendment will be seated, and those opposed will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After a pause.) The Chair will announce the vote: 351 in favor of the amendment; 61 against it. [Applause.] The amendment has been carried. The hour for recess having arrived, the reader will make a few announcements before we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The following communication was read to the Congress:

"Ladies' Union Veteran Legion, Washington, District of Columbia, February 17, 1902. To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: The Ladies' Union Legion, Auxiliary No. 32, of Washington, District of Columbia, representing the wives, widows, sisters, daughters and granddaughters of the men who offered their lives that the nation which had been handed down to them by the soldiers of the Revolution might be preserved free and undivided, and being like you engaged in the diffusion of patriotism, a love for the flag and the preservation of the glorious history of the past by keeping the names of those whose brave deeds and heroic sacrifices made it possible for us to perform these labors of love, hereby extend to you our most cordial and fraternal greetings, with the expression of our hearty appreciation of the noble work you are accomplishing, and pledging you our sympathy and cordial support. Very sincerely, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, President, Auxiliary No. 32, Mrs. Harriet S. Scribner, Mrs. Flora A. Lewis."

Announcements by the reader.

Recess taken at 5 p. m.

MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

At 10.08 a. m. the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour for convening the congress has arrived. Will the delegates please be seated. We will unite with our chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing upon our proceedings.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us unite in prayer. Almighty and everlasting God, Who art always ready to hear us when we pray, and art wont to give us more than we ask or desire, we humbly beseech Thee to hear and receive the prayers of Thy servants who are here assembled in Thy presence. Give them success in their efforts to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom whereof the perpetual foundations were laid by our forefathers. Grant us true wisdom in the things which are at this time committed to our charge, and be pleased to prosper our consultations to the advancement of Thy glory and the welfare of the great and good cause which we have in hand. Preserve us from all error, ignorance or prejudice, and inspire in us harmony of action and unity of purpose that in all our works we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and in the end obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. Let us all unite in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Please rise.

The congress accordingly rose and sang, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to our action of yesterday,

the first thing in order is the consideration of the amendments. The consideration of the amendments is before you.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask unanimous consent, if it is agreeable to the president general, that the minutes be read first before we consider the amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is requested by one of the delegates that there be unanimous consent given to the reading of the minutes before the amendments are considered. What is your pleasure? If the Chair hears no objection, it shall be so ordered. (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection and the official reader will read the minutes for the recording secretary general.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair, at the request of the recording secretary general, to say that this is merely an outline report. The stenographic report in full of yesterday's proceedings will appear in the congressional record later. The ladies will, therefore, understand the brevity of this report.

The minutes were accordingly read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes of the preceding day; what is your pleasure in regard to them? If there are any corrections, please send them to the desk. If there are none, the minutes will stand approved.

Mrs. KNOTT. I would like to submit to the congress a motion which I deem of some importance—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does it relate to the minutes?

Mrs. KNOTT. No, Madam President, but it relates to some very important business of the congress, and unless it is presented this morning—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes have first to be settled.

Mrs. KNOTT. I thought they were settled already.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has asked whether there are any corrections to the minutes. If there are, this is the time to make them. If the Chair hears no objection, the minutes will stand approved. The Chair hears no objection and they are approved.

Mrs. HENRY. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. HENRY. I would move that the persons occupying seats

in the upper gallery be allowed to take the vacant seats in the dress circle. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection to that and it will be so ordered. Those sitting in the upper gallery may take seats in the dress circle, or this first balcony—I do not know the technical term.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Possibly you would prefer to wait until the change of seats is effected. You may do as you choose, but the Chair would suggest that you wait one moment so that you may be heard to better advantage. The congress will please come to order and listen to some announcements which are to be made by the official reader.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper, of the District, upon a question of privilege.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, and ladies of the Continental Congress. I have the honor and privilege of presenting to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the name of Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, ex-registrar and ex-historian general of the National Society, this valuable volume containing the pictures of forty-one "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution and over thirty sketches. [Applause.] Mrs. Seymour became very much interested in historical research when she was registrar of her own chapter, the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and her interest and work were continued when she became a national officer, and when she first became historian general she conceived the idea of collating all the pictures and sketches that could be obtained, and she met with very favorable response. She has now had them carefully preserved and bound, and presents them to the National Society as the result of her labor of love. These "Real Daughters" come from eighteen states, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

First, there are the pictures and autobiographical sketches

of the first two "Real Daughters" in the society, over their own signatures, Mrs. Mary Anne Washington, of Georgia, who has since passed away, and Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of the New York City Chapter. There is also an autograph letter from Mrs. Sophia Van Dolson Andrews, regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter, of Des Moines, Iowa. There is a sketch of three sisters, daughters of Samuel Shelley, a fifer in the Revolution, and these three ladies have been members of the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, New York. There is a picture of Mrs. Abigail Foote Loomis, of Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut, who is represented as she sat on her hundredth birthday, with the hundred roses by her side in a vase on the table, that were presented to her by the Wadsworth Chapter on that day. [Applause.] There is also a number of different ladies whose signatures are here and one especially, sitting by her spinning wheel, and another, the daughter of a fifer, who has taken the remains of the much-beaten drum of her father and had it made into a box in which she preserves with care the gold spoon presented to her by the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure that the congress very greatly appreciates this gift of our former distinguished and efficient official, and I am sure that they will by a rising vote of thanks express their gratitude.

The congress accordingly, by a rising vote of thanks, expressed its appreciation of this gift.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Be seated.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, has the floor.

Mrs. KNOTT. I wish to submit to the congress a motion which I deem of some importance, certainly of importance from a business standpoint. The motion is to prevent hasty and ill-considered action on matters of great concern during the last moments of the congress. The motion reads thus: "Moved that no"—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, the Chair regrets to say that unless this bears directly upon the amendments, or something that is pending now, it is out of order at present, and we shall be happy to hear it a little later. It is now out of order, however, as the amendments are pending.

Mrs. KNOTT. It is, I think, a very important subject, because it concerns motions that are brought up before the house during the next two or three days; but of course I submit—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question relating to the procedure of the business of the congress, it may be entertained.

Mrs. KNOTT. I think it is such a question; if you will listen to it, you will be the better judge of that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed; I will take your word for it.

Mrs. Knott. I move that no motion or resolution involving the expenditure of money, or giving the sanction of the congress to any enterprise of a personal or private character, or committing the congress to undertaking any contract obligations of any kind, be received or considered in order after the evening session of Wednesday the 19th instant.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will consider that a little later, Mrs. Knott; not just at present.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question of privilege. The Illinois delegation is seated under the gallery and our unpleasant position is aggravated, as I might say, by these very pretty banners, which from some points of view hide entirely the presiding officer and the speaker. Would it be possible to have them lowered? They are directly on the line of vision of many of our members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it possible to do so? Where is the chairman of the house committee? If there are any hooks lower down on the poles, you may proceed to lower the banners.

Miss BATCHELLER. In former congresses we have experienced the same difficulty, and the little banners have been taken off and attached to the seats, the pole being dispensed with.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send up your motion in writing. Was it a motion?

MISS BATCHELLER. Did you desire me to put it in the form of a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, these banners may all be lowered in order to facilitate the business.

MRS. PARK. May I speak for one moment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it a question of privilege?

MRS. PARK. It is about this same question, to expedite business. I do not think it is possible to lower these banners without taking up some of the time of the house, and as a practical suggestion I would urge that it be deferred until the noon recess. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be the feeling of the house that the lowering of these banners should be deferred until the noon recess. Therefore, they will be lowered at that time. We will now proceed with business. The third amendment will be read by the official reader.

READER. Amendment to article V. I have been instructed to read the constitution first, article V, pertaining to the Continental Congress.

MRS. MILLSPAUGH. It is impossible to hear one syllable back here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request those standing in the aisles to be seated. All engaged in private conversation will please desist, in order that our delegates seated beneath the balcony can hear the business which is being transacted from the stage. Will you kindly favor me thus by being seated and remaining so? Will those ladies beneath the gallery come forward and take these vacant seats in front, and be seated as rapidly and quietly as possible?

MRS. THOMAS. The Maine delegation cannot find their seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here are vacant seats in front; let them take these and we will proceed to business. There are numerous vacant seats here. Proceed with the reading of the amendment.

READER. The third amendment on page 4, the amendment to article V. The article in the constitution reads as follows pertaining to the Continental Congress: "Section 2.

The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state, and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States." Then it gives the representation upon which we are at present working. The proposed amendment is as follows: "Sec. 2. Amend by adding after the words 'one state regent from each state,' the words 'and four additional representatives, these representatives to be elected at an elective conference to be called by the state regent, and to be composed of the chapter regent, vice-regent, and one delegate from each chapter in the state, said conference to be called by the state regent at some place designated by her before the first of February of each year.' Sec. 3. The election of four representatives to the Continental Congress and six alternates shall be the only business of the elective conference. I also move that any wording in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment—if it be adopted—shall be changed to be in conformity with it."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2 was the only one to be read at present.

MISS RICHARDS. Madam President, this amendment is signed "Janet E. H. Richards, of the District." May I speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read the whole for information and then we will act upon it by sections.

MISS RICHARDS. That is what I supposed. The remaining part of it reads: "I also move that any wording in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment—if it be adopted—shall be changed to be in conformity with it. Janet E. H. Richards." Madam President, may I speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards is recognized.

MISS RICHARDS. Ladies, I speak not as reader, of course, for I have no voice in this congress as reader, but as delegate's alternate, having at present the badge of the delegate upon me. With the permission of the Chair, who recognized me, I desire to speak to my own amendment. In writing this amendment last year, I confess that for so important a question I did not give it all the consideration which a question of such im-

portance deserves. Since then, the Daughters of the delegation from the District have considered my amendment and have torn it to pieces, and I am free to confess that under the instruction of this delegation improvements have been made which I am prepared to accept. Hence, I should like to move this amendment to my own amendment, having learned from the parliamentarian that it is perfectly parliamentary for one who made the amendment to propose an amendment thereto. I therefore would wish it as follows, and ask the permission of the Chair that the pages may distribute these proposed amendments to the amendment amongst the body, so that the ladies may have the leaflets in their hands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pages will distribute them.

Miss RICHARDS. I think we all recognize the fact, ladies of the congress, that this is one of the most important questions which will come before our honorable body, the question of reducing, not the representation throughout the country, but raising the basis of representation so as to reduce the number who come to the congress. Every year the congress is increasing, because our membership increases. With every new chapter that is formed a new chapter regent may come, and when the chapter reaches fifty it may have a delegate; when it reaches a hundred—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pause for a moment, Miss Richards. The Chair desires the pleasure of presenting to the Eleventh Continental Congress one of the distinguished founders of the society, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth [Great applause.] Proceed, Madam.

Miss BENNING. I move that the house rise in recognition of one of the founders of the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you for the motion.

The congress accordingly rose, in honor of Mrs. Walworth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may proceed, Miss Richards.

Miss RICHARDS. I think the importance of this question, ladies, is well recognized by the fact that there are four proposed amendments in this leaflet which we have before us for consideration on this same question, four different ladies having proposed something to remedy this trouble. My idea in

making the original amendment, which I now propose to amend was, of course, to reduce the size of the congress in some perfectly fair way to all. As originally proposed, I use the word "representative" for those who come to the congress, and "delegate" for those in the state conferences who elect. There is nothing new in that idea. It is the same as our national legislators electing delegates to send representatives to congress. Why should we not use the more dignified word "representative" in this body. We are twice as large now as the national congress, and we are certainly entitled to as large and dignified names as they. In my proposed amendment to the amendment, these changes have been made. I first proposed the elective conference in each state should get together, being called by the state regent, and send one delegate; that four additional representatives only from each state should be sent with the state regent; that would have given five from each state only. It was thought that was hardly fair, as some states have such a very large membership of Daughters, and some such a very small number. Some have over a hundred chapters, and some have but two. Hence, I was willing to accept an amendment to this amendment, based upon a ratio of membership. In figuring the question, we found that the number of active members on our rolls to-day is about 34,000. We therefore had recourse to a little arithmetic, and we found that by dividing 34,000 by 150, we had 220. So we thought a basis of 150 in each state would be the correct ratio upon which to act. We are open, however, to suggestions. That would give us 250 representatives. Now to that we add 45 state regents; we also provide for one delegate at large from each state, which, with the state regent would stand in the relation of two senators, though we do not make any distinction when we get here in the body, of course. There would be one delegate at large from each state, no matter how large or how small the membership, the state regent, and as many more representatives as could be elected on that ratio or basis of representation. So, the proposed amendment to the amendment reads as follows: "Amend by adding after the words 'one state regent from

each state,' the words, "and a representative at large, also one representative for every 150 members in the state. Alternates for the state regent and representatives shall also be elected. Sec. 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an elective conference"—I will read the whole first, if I may, to get the idea—

Mrs. MORGAN. A point of information. Are we not acting upon the amendment as sent out to the membership throughout the National Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the amendment you are going to act upon.

Mrs. MORGAN. Was it not ruled that we must not radically amend an amendment here?

Miss RICHARDS. It was not so ruled, that you could not amend an amendment.

Mrs. MORGAN. That comes in, if I mistake not, in the reduction of representation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards, you are offering an amendment to your amendment?

Miss RICHARDS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that when an amendment is germane to the amendment, it may be stated; even after this amendment has gone forth to you and you have talked upon it, still if it is amended, it can be acted upon if it is germane.

Mrs. MORGAN. My question was based upon the fact that the amendment as sent out is not now being presented to us in that form. She is changing it before presenting it. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The presentation last year, at the last congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss RICHARDS. And the amendment comes now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you read the whole amendment?

Miss RICHARDS. I have not finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As it was presented to the congress?

Miss RICHARDS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you are now reading your amendment to that amendment?

Miss RICHARDS. Yes, I was right in the middle of it when I was interrupted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand that she has read her amendment as it was presented to the last congress, and she is now reading an amendment to that amendment. Do you understand that?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes, thank you; I understand it.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I would like to inquire if the amendment now proposed by the third amendment as printed restricts the right of the body to make another amendment; whether we must vote upon the amendment as here presented without further amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, Miss Avery. Still another amendment is possible.

Mrs. HOOPES. Would it be proper to move a postponement of the consideration of this amendment, or this section, until the ladies have time to consider the leaflets that have been passed around? They have only had a moment to look at them. I move that, if it is proper—I am not a parliamentarian, and consequently have to ask the question. If it is proper, I would like to move it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will say that a motion of that kind will be proper, but not while the delegate is reading her amendment.

Mrs. McILVAIN. Let the reader read this without any interruptions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request that there shall be no more interruptions during the reading of this amendment, until we arrive at a full knowledge of the matter being read. Proceed, Miss Richards. Where did you leave off?

Miss RICHARDS. "Sec. 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an elective conference called by the state regent before the first of February of each year, at some place designated by her. Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for

every additional twenty-five members. Sec. 4. The treasurer general shall inform the state regent of each state, not later than January 1st of each year, or earlier, upon application of the state regent, of the number of representatives to which the state is entitled, *according to the foregoing basis of representation*. (Sec. 2) Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." I therefore move, Madam President, to amend the original amendment by the adoption of this, which is now presented to the house. The leaflets can be passed if the delegates would like to read them.

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to speak against this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is your privilege to do so.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is there a motion now before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a person about to speak upon the amendment; one of our delegates is about to speak upon this amendment as presented.

Miss DESHA. Don't you think it would be well to have all these amendments relating to representation read before we speak on any of them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would rule that it would be better to take them one by one. She thinks it is better to take them one by one; that they will be better understood in that way.

Miss DESHA. All right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless there is some objection to that method offered by the house.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Was there not a committee ordered at the last congress to report at this congress, on the question of the reduction of representation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Would it not be in order for that committee to report before a vote is taken on this amendment? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Weed, it may be so done, but Mrs. Roome, of the District, now has the floor; the Chair recognizes her.

Mrs. ROOME. I am willing to postpone my remarks, if all

the amendments relating to the reduction of representation are postponed until after the report of the committee on representation. I am perfectly willing to defer my argument until that has been done, if the house desires it.

Mrs. PARK. I second that motion, that the committee shall be heard from first.

Mrs. McLEAN. It was positively decided yesterday that we would proceed with action upon the amendments. Would it not be a mistake to interpolate reports from anybody until we act upon the amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are proceeding with the amendments at present.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is a motion to receive the report.

Miss BATCHELLER. I wish to enter a protest against considering amendments, even amendments to amendments, that we have not had proper time to appreciate. It seems to me that we should act with great deliberation and discretion in this matter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that the house is at liberty to postpone the further consideration of these amendments if it so desires.

Mrs. ROOME. Until after the report of the committee on representation has been received.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I move that the regular order of business be suspended and that the committee on the reduction of representation may make their report at this time.

Seconded.

Mrs. ROOME. I am to speak first after the report of the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be recognized afterwards. Your motion is now in order, Mrs. Weed, of Montana.

READER. Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, moves the postponement of the consideration of the amendment to article V until after the noon recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Weed, does that embody your idea?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I was writing my motion and did not hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hoopes' motion on the subject came first and therefore that will be entertained. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. CUMMINGS. I second that motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I also second it.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I wish to inquire if it is the idea of postponing these that we may consider this amendment to the amendment; is that the idea expressed by the proposer of that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The idea is that all the amendments of course will be considered duly after the committee upon the reduction of representation has reported.

Mrs MORGAN. I think the mover meant that merely this one amendment bearing upon representation should be laid upon the table or suspended, and take up the regular order of business.

Mrs ROOME. The two amendments.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Are we voting now to suspend the regular order of business in order to take this up?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has not yet been put to the house.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Excuse me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is to postpone and not to suspend the business.

Mrs. EMERSON. Are we going to be presented with this circular of Miss Richards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are being carried through the house at the present time, the Chair understands.

Mrs. EMERSON. Otherwise, we cannot act intelligently.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read the motion you have, Madam Reader.

READER. The motion of Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, "I move the postponement of the consideration of the amendment to article V until after the noon recess."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has been seconded.

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of information. If we wait until after the noon session, shall we then have the

report of the committee on reduction of representation, which certainly bears on this amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We shall have the report of the committee on the reduction of representation immediately, if the house so desires.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move that we have that report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is now out of order, as there is a motion now pending.

Mrs. ROOME. I move to amend the motion; the amendment is, that we postpone the consideration of both amendments on the reduction of representation until after the committee on the reduction of representation have reported. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send up your amendment to the desk?

Mrs. McILVAIN. I wish to ask a parliamentary question. I want to know if the consideration necessarily means voting upon the question? Would it not be wiser for the consideration of this matter if we heard all the amendments before the recess, then took the vote afterwards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If such is the desire of the house it may be done.

Mrs. McILVAIN. I think that is the meaning of the mover—to postpone the consideration of all amendments and then take a vote afterwards, when we thoroughly understand them. I cannot see why we should not hear all the amendments, and not vote until after the recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The same idea was offered before by the lady from Kentucky, and if the congress desires, it will be carried out, but if you have a motion to make, you must send it up in writing, duly seconded. The amendment is to be read.

READER. Mrs. Roome's amendment to Mrs. Hoopes' motion is: "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. All in favor of it—

Mrs DRAPER. Is it in order to amend an amendment? Is it in order to make a second amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is now in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To this amendment offered by Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to amend it by substituting the word "three" for "two," because there are three amendments to the constitution in regard to the reduction of representation.

Mrs. ROOME. I am perfectly willing to accept that.

Miss RICHARDS. May I answer Mrs. Draper? I think that Mrs. Roome refers to the proposed amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. No, I did not.

Miss RICHARDS. You meant all on this subject?

Mrs. ROOME. I meant Miss Richards', and Mrs. Burrows' amendments.

Miss RICHARDS. Say "all," instead of "two." That will cover them entirely.

Mrs. ROOME. All right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There can be no motion made in reference to Mrs. Burrows' amendment, because it has not yet been presented to the house; therefore, Mrs. Roome's amendment, or resolution, is in order as it stands, and we will vote upon it.

Mrs. ROOME. I am willing to strike out "two" and say "all" amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot do so.

Mrs. ROOME. I mean referring to representation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot do so, because the later amendments have not yet been presented to the house. Ladies, you have heard this motion. Mrs. Draper, of the District, I think, asked to speak upon it. Did you, or have you already spoken?

Mrs. DRAPER. If the Chair rules it out of order, may I ask why you cannot make a motion in regard to Mrs. Burrows' amendment, and can in regard to Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is under consideration.

Mrs DRAPER. Mrs. Hamilton Ward's is not under consideration. It is also a proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has stated the rule upon that; nothing can be amended which has not yet been considered. Are you ready for this motion of Mrs. Roome? It does not make any difference whether it is specific or not; it is the motion before the house.

Miss DESHA. Just merely to simplify things, why could not Miss Richards read all the amendments relating to representation, and then say that we would not act on any of them until we heard the report of the committee on representation; then we would have it all together, and that is what we want, and it is a simple way to do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When the next one comes up, it can be disposed of in the same manner in which we propose to dispose of Miss Richard's amendment; all will be treated in the same manner.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Is an amendment to the amendment in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; we have two amendments already.

Mrs. HOOPES. Might I ask one moment for an explanation. My desire for putting in a motion and asking for information was merely for this second slip that was given to us this morning; the delegates have not had time to consider more than the amendment at home. My intention was merely to give the delegates a little more time for this altered amendment, not for the other amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has fully understood the idea.

Mrs. HOOPES. I thought the members and delegates did not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read Mrs. Roome's motion.

READER. Mrs. Roome's amendment to Mrs. Hoopes' motion

is: "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to second that amendment. It is a most important motion.

Mrs. AMMON. A question for information. Does this report from the committee on the reduction of representation—the committee of state regents appointed by the Chair, come in the form of an amendment? If it is only a resolution, does it bear on the amendments, and can it come in here for consideration with the amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ammon, it depends on what the house will do with it after we hear the report.

Mrs. AMMON. I understand we are considering amendments, and that this report was a resolution, the report of the state regents, and if it was an amendment it would have to come in as an amendment and be considered next year.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now reverts to the amendment offered by Mrs. Roome. All in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." Read it again, as there does not seem to be a very full vote.

READER. Mrs. Roome's amendment: "I move that the vote on the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported."

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Perhaps it will simplify matters if I, as the chairman of this committee, will merely state that my report is a very simple one; there is no recommendation in it, and it will not interfere with any amendments that may be proposed or read afterwards. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you; that helps a great deal. [Applause.] The Chair now requests that you will vote upon this amendment of Mrs. Roome's. The Chair will have it read

again, and declines to recognize any further remarks until this vote is taken. Read the amendment again, Madam Reader, so that it may be fully understood.

READER. "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered. Are you ready to adopt the amendment of Mrs. Roome? You have heard it read and it is before you.

Mrs BURROWS. We voted on that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, I beg your pardon, you voted on Mrs. Hoopes' motion. You are now to vote on the substitute motion of Mrs. Roome.

READER. "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported. Mrs. Roome."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Miss RICHARDS. We have voted on that twice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the pleasure of the house, we will now proceed to listen to the report of the committee on representation. If the Chair hears no objection, it will be so ordered.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. I think this motion merely meant that we were to suspend judgment upon these three amendments and to proceed to the consideration of the others.

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, no! that is not the idea. That is a mistake, Mrs. Morgan, and it has been just stated that these were suspended until after the report of the committee on representation.

Miss RICHARDS. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection to this, we will listen to the report of the committee on representation. The chairman is Mrs. Samuel A. Verplanck. Come to the platform, madam.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATION.

MRS. VERPLANCK:

Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:

The committee composed of all the state regents appointed to consider the subject of "reduction in the ratio of representation to the Continental Congress" begs to present the following report:

Last July the chairman communicated with every state regent, requesting them to give this subject their careful consideration, to bring it also before the chapters in their respective states, and to be prepared to present some plans at a meeting to be called in December in Washington.

This meeting was held in the board rooms of the society on Wednesday evening, December 4th, according to the announcement sent out by the chairman, but only eight were present, though letters had been sent by a large number of absentees, which were read.

Discussion followed as to the best methods to propose in regard to a reduction, and the following decision was arrived at, viz: That two forms should be sent out to the state regents, with the request that they should sign one or the other of them, and return to the chairman, and from the result of this a report would be based, to present to the congress in February, 1902.

One of these methods proposed for reducing the number of delegates, is based on the ratio of one representative and alternate to every two hundred and fifty in a state, counting only members in good and regular standing in chapters; these representatives to be elected as a state conference not later than the first of February preceding the congress. The delegates to this state conference shall be a regent or alternate and one delegate from each and every chapter, irrespective of size of chapter, and the states to be divided into districts based on the membership. These districts may be arranged by a committee composed of the state regent, state vice-regent, and three members chosen from different sections of the state, and these members may be appointed by the state regent, or elected at a state conference. The state shall also be represented by the state regent or her alternate.

The advantages claimed for this method are as follows: A representation by ratio is the most equable and fair way of solving the difficult

question of reduction, in view of the rapidly increasing membership to the society, such increase being at the average of about three thousand a year, while chapters are increasing at the rate of about thirty a year. There are now 609 chapters in the society. The average annual increase in delegates to the congress has been about 75.

The second method proposed was that each and every chapter should be represented at the congress by its regent or alternate, irrespective of the size of chapter. The advantages claimed for this are, that chapters will have much greater interest in the national work of the society by being directly represented at the congress, and that the regents, meeting with others in Washington, receive much enthusiasm, which they carry back to their respective chapters. In this method, as in the other, the state is also represented by the state regent or her alternate.

The ballots that have been signed and returned to the chairman are as follows:

For method No. 1, which is representation in the ratio of one delegate to the Continental Congress to every 250 in the state, eight (8).

The ballots signed for the second method, which is that each and every chapter shall be represented at the congress by its regent or alternate, irrespective of the size of chapters, twenty-seven (27).

To sum up this report, the majority of state regents are for chapter representation, the minority for the ratio representation of one delegate to every 250. Respectfully submitted. Katharine R. Wolcott Verplanck chairman, New York state regent; Sara T. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Jas. M. Fowler, state regent, Indiana; Florence Gray Estey, state regent, Vermont; Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent, Ohio; Mrs. John F. Swift, state regent, California; Mrs. Wallace Delafield, vice-regent, Missouri; Sara B. Lounsberry, state regent, North Dakota; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent, Florida; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, New Jersey; Mrs. W. E. Youland, state regent, Maine; Irene W. Chittenden, state regent, Michigan; Valley Virginia Henshaw, state regent, West Virginia; Helen M. Murkland, state regent, New Hampshire; Susan Carpenter Frazer, state regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julian Richards, state regent, Iowa. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course the chairman of the committee on reduction of representation is entitled to speak first upon her report.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Ladies, members of the Continental Congress, you will see there is no recommendation whatever in my report, and I therefore move its adoption.

Mrs. W. A. JOHNSON. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. With thanks, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. McLEAN. If this report is adopted, and it contains no recommendation, what is the propriety of adopting it; I mean what is the effect of adopting it?

Mrs. HELMUTH. May I offer an amendment, that this report be received?

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be received. Do you desire it to be entered upon the minutes?

Mrs. HELMUTH. Naturally, I wish to say with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Helmuth. Is it seconded?

Mrs. McLEAN. I seconded that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was seconded by Mrs McLean.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I understood that when a report is read it is received.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is accepted.

Mrs. WARING. Is not "accepted" the proper word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Accepted" is the word the Chair understood Mrs. Helmuth to use.

Mrs. HELMUTH. No, I said "received."

Mrs. LIPPITT. It was stated here yesterday that Roberts says "accept" and "adopt" mean the same thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was your further remark?

Mrs. LIPPITT. That was all I said; nothing further.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very true.

Mrs. ROOME. I ask for information. I know that there is no recommendation in the report, and that in accepting the report we do not accept any recommendation, but will not those two methods of reducing the representation go upon our record as amendments? That is what I am afraid of.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not unless the congress so orders or votes.

Mrs. ROOME. But we do not wish them on as amendments, some of us. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will all have a chance to record your opposition or adherence.

Mrs. ROOME. I mean the mere fact of accepting the report does not pledge us to take them as amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; it does.

Mrs. ROOME. That is what I feared.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to receive the report and place it upon the minutes does not pledge the congress to anything.

Mrs. ROOME. To receive it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To receive it, yes. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. LIPPITT. The original motion was to adopt it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not think the house understands yet whether that member back there says she wants the report received or adopted. [Laughter.] There is quite a difference in the two terms.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a great difference. The Chair understands that Mrs. Helmuth's motion was to substitute the word "receive" in place of the word "adopt."

Mrs. HELMUTH. Yes, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that clear to you?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is not, because I see that Robert says we receive a thing when we have heard it; we have certainly heard it.

Mrs. HELMUTH. A question for information. After a motion has been adopted, is it in order to discuss it, as is continually being done in the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not yet been voted upon.

Mrs. BURROWS. There was a motion before the house that it be adopted, and it was seconded, before this lady made her motion; there was no action—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to a motion is always voted upon—

Mrs. BURROWS. Did she offer this as an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to repeat what Mrs. Lockwood said, simply because it was not heard. The motion to adopt was before the house. According to Robert's rules of order, when a report is read it is received. [Applause.] So that this report has already been received, and the motion to change the word "adopt" to "receive" would seem to me out of order, because it has been received; but the amendment to place it on the minutes, of course, could be voted on. I want it understood that I am only repeating what Mrs. Lockwood said, because she is entitled to the credit of making the point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was to receive the report and enter it upon the minutes.

Mrs. WILES. But the motion was already before the house to adopt it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment was to receive, and enter upon the minutes.

Mrs. WILES. Then my point of order would be that it is already received, because it has already been read, and according to Robert, the reading of a report is the receiving of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The word "receive" was, of course, superfluous, but it does no harm. The main part of the amendment was that it should be placed upon the minutes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I agree to that.

Miss DESHA. Everything that is read here is placed on the minutes; that could be done without any motion; that is superfluous also. [Laughter.]

Mrs. WILES. May we just vote on that part of the amendment which is not superfluous, that it be placed on the minutes, and then we will all understand.

Mrs. TIBBALS. Is not this simply a matter of courtesy towards the chairman of this committee, that her report be accepted. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is so; it is a matter of courtesy

towards the chairman of this committee that her report should be accepted.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As this is the most important thing to come before the Continental Congress, do you not consider that it is most important that we thoroughly understand whether we are accepting this report with its amendments or not? I do not believe that this congress understands that; whether it carries with it amendments to the constitution or not. If that be the case, I think that no one on this floor understands it. I would like information on that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The receiving of this report does not in any way effect the amendments.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Not the receiving, but the adopting of the report. What does that do with it—or the accepting of it. It is not on the word "receive" that I am asking for information, but on the word "adopt."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The adopting of it would cause you to receive everything that is in the report.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does that report carry with it amendments to the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Very well, then, I move the previous question and that will settle the matter. [Applause.]

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The action you have now to take is to vote upon the motion to accept and place in the minutes the report of the chairman of committee upon the reduction of representation. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and the report is accepted.

Miss DESHA. Regular order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair should have said that this report was received and placed on file; the Chair made a mistake in saying that it was accepted. It is received and placed

in the minutes. The Chair believes that Mrs. McLean, of New York, desires to be recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you, Madam President; I merely wished to draw attention to the difference between the words "receive" and "accept," that is all.

Mrs. ROOME. Does the question now recur to Miss Richards' amended amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now does recur to the amendment upon the amendment, because we are now going to consider all the amendments, having received the report.

Mrs. ROOME. I am entitled to the floor, I believe.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Observing all parliamentary forms, the motion to adopt Miss Richards' amendment is now before the house.

Mrs. KENT. The amended amendment, I believe; I am sure that many of us have not read those printed slips in regard to Miss Richards' amendment; I cannot procure one and I would like to know exactly what they are.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. None of us have them.

Miss RICHARDS. May I say that there was a pile of almost a thousand of those printed slips up here on the platform, and they were put into the hands of the ushers to be distributed among the delegates. I do not know what has become of them.

Mrs. BURROWS. The ushers have them.

Miss RICHARDS. Certainly enough were distributed for every lady in the house to have a copy.

Mrs. KENT. I have asked two ushers, and neither of them has had any of them, and said they could not be procured.

Miss RICHARDS. I do not know what has become of them. There were a great many of them here.

Mrs. BURROWS. One usher came here a few moments ago with her hands full of them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you all received them there?

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President, I just want to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome has the floor.

Mrs. KNOTT. Just one word. The discussion on this subject should be limited to five minutes; I move that no lady be allowed to speak over five minutes on this subject.

Mrs. THOMAS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been made and seconded that this debate upon the reduction of representation be limited to five minutes for each speaker, and of course it is an understood law that no person speaks twice on the same side until every one has spoken who desires to do so.

Mrs. COLEMAN. A question of information. Is there a motion before the house? Has the motion been made to adopt this amendment so that we may speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been formally stated. Miss Richards' motion to amend the amendment should now come up.

Miss RICHARDS. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to say, about these little leaflets that have been distributed, that through some error of the printer, or in sending in the copy, one little phrase was left out, which has been written in in a great many of them, but not in some others. The phrase is: "and a representative at large." If any of the ladies have the leaflets without those words written in, will they kindly insert them, just before the words "also one representative for every 150 members in the state." Then you will have it correct.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I would like a chance to speak—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott, you made a motion a moment ago, to limit debate to five minutes for each speaker.

Mrs. KNOTT. Please put it to a vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will present it to the house now. Write your motion and send it up to the desk.

Mrs. KNOTT. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, that the debate upon the reduction of representation shall be limited to five minutes for each person. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. Each speaker will be allowed five minutes. Mrs. Roome is recognized.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I will only—

Miss BENNING. Just one question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss BENNING. My question is, has the amendment that Mrs. Roome is going to speak upon been stated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be stated now, before Mrs. Roome begins. It has already been stated, I think, but it can be re-stated.

Mrs. ROOME. Read it as amended.

READER. This is from the leaflet, the amendment to the amendment. Amendment to article V, section 2. "Amend by adding after the words 'one state regent from each state,' the words 'and a representative at large; also one representative for every 150 members in the state (as provided by section 4 of this article).' Alternates for the state regent and representatives shall also be elected. Section 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an elective conference called by the state regent before the first of February of each year, at some place designated by her. Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for every additional twenty-five members. Section 4. The treasurer general shall inform the state regent of each state, not later than January 1st of each year, or earlier, upon application of the state regent, of the number of representatives to which the state is entitled, *according to the foregoing basis of representation*. (Section 2). Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." I will say, however, that I also wish to have included in my amendment the idea that any wording in the constitution which conflicts with it, which is not in conformity with it, shall be stricken out. My motion was to adopt the amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution. The proposed amendment purports to be solely intended to reduce representation, and so far as that purpose is concerned would be efficacious. The question is whether it is so important to attain that object as to induce us to change our entire system of government. From the year 1891 the National Society has been carried on through and

by the chapters. Now it is proposed to take from the individual chapter its representation in the congress and merge it in a delegation selected by a majority of the chapters in a state conference. On the face of it that seems to give each chapter an equal chance, but its practical effect would be to reduce the smaller chapters in each state to one of two conditions, either of "innocuous desuetude," or of vassalage to the larger chapters. [Applause.] In some states it would only be necessary for one or two of the latter, that is the larger chapters, to form a coalition to sweep everything before them in the state conference. [Applause.] They having the power to choose all the delegates from their own ranks, or if that were inadvisable to select one or two from such smaller chapters as might be subservient to them. [Applause.] So that the delegates elected apparently by the people of all the society in the states, would really and truly represent only the chapters of which they were members. The majority of chapters in a state might also refuse to vote for a chapter regent for delegate, and immediately nominate and elect a member of her chapter, who might be the very person that chapter would be most unwilling to have as its representative. The great mistake made by many persons is in thinking that our congress is modelled on the same lines as the congress of the United States. [Applause.] This is only so far true as that our chapters correspond somewhat to districts in a state, and so our congress is somewhat like the house of representatives. In some respects our organization resembles a masonic organization, having subordinate bodies governed by a central power, but theirs is more like an oligarchy, ours more like a democracy. If this amended amendment should be carried, each state will be governed by an oligarchy, and our congress will cease to be a body of representatives of the people of the society. Moreover, it will sound the death knell of the smaller chapters, [applause] and check the growth of the society. (Applause.) What regent would labor and suffer to build up her chapter if she were to be denied the privilege of representing it in the Continental Congress? [Applause.] What advantage would such a chapter have over the members at large,

and who would desire to be a member of it? Moreover, if they are willing to limit representation to 150 members, why not do so in the chapters, so far as the delegates are concerned? Why not amend Mrs. Burrows' amendment by replacing 100 by 150? Of two evils, choose the least; and that would be a lesser evil than to change the whole structure of our government. We have grown and prospered wonderfully—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to remind Mrs. Roome that her five minutes has elapsed.

Mrs. ROOME. May I ask the courtesy of the house? I have only one little page more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house grants you the privilege, of course you may proceed.

(Cries of "Go on!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. Have I the privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; proceed.

Mrs. ROOME. We have grown and prospered wonderfully under our present system. Let us beware of too much experimental legislation and of too radical a change. Let the whole body of the society have a year to consider such a revolutionary measure as this. Then, whatever may be the result, you will have discharged your full duty and your conscience will be acquitted of all responsibility for the consequences of such ill-considered legislation. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. FOSTER. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress: I speak in my own behalf, having given this amendment such attention as I was able, and in behalf of the District of Columbia, being honored as the regent of a small chapter, with a seat in this delegation. I favor Miss Richards' amendment as amended, for several reasons. The first is that it is the mature judgment of a large part of our membership that it will be better for us that the members of this body be fewer than they now are. [Applause.] If any lady present believes that it is better that we should have a congress of

hundreds and hundreds of delegates, there being no place large enough to comfortably accommodate them, and very few ladies whose voices are strong enough to be heard, if any delegate believes that this condition, involving necessarily confusion and inconvenience, is better, why then, what I shall say will not have any effect upon her at all. If she believes that we should gain in force and dignity and information, and therefore in resultant good to the body, then I would like to have her listen, and I will speak as rapidly as I can, because of the short time allowed. First. The committee to which this question was referred made no recommendation as to an amendment, but it did act upon the specification that the number was to be reduced. [Applause.] It gave us methods of reduction. It did not recommend a method, but it acted upon the proposition that we wished to lessen our numbers. Second; there are two methods of reducing representation. One is by the chapter; the other is by pro rata representation of our membership in the state. It has been stated that the germ of our organization is the chapter. That is not correct. We are individual members of the national body first. [Applause.] There can be no membership in this body until our names have been sent to this honorable Board and they have been passed upon by it, through the ladies delegated here, the genealogists and all those persons having passed upon us individually. Therefore, primarily, we are an organization of women, individual Daughters. [Applause.] After that, chapters are organized for the convenience of the conduct of our business. Therefore, first, Daughters; then, chapters. [Applause.] We are all the time a little puzzled by trying to establish a similitude between our government and the government on the hill, the capitol. [Laughter.] The representative branch and the senate. It is sometimes said that the state should be represented in a senate; that the people should be represented in a house. We combine both these forms. The thing that our fathers tried to do in that great Philadelphia convention in 1787, they could not do. They said they must have a senate and a house of representatives. We said we will have the two things combined in one house, and therefore our regents

represent our bodies, and our membership pro rata gives us the others. I think we will have to hold to that. I do not believe we can have two houses here. If we could have a house of regents, if we could have a house of delegates, that would be a thing to be considered. We must combine both chapter representation and individual representation, must we not, ladies? [Applause.] The ladies who hold to the present condition must agree that we must have chapter representation and we must have individual representation. How shall we get it? Miss Richards' amendment says, give us a state conference in which the chapters are represented, and this is contained in the little slip which you have; then let that state conference send to this body individual representation. [Applause.] So that we have here a broad democratic body representing the whole people of our membership. Let us have in the states representation of the chapters. I am sorry to speak from a personal standpoint. I am sorry to hear any lady appeal to sentiment, as if we were anxious simply because we are small chapters or large chapters to have control. [Applause.] We are not. I represent a small chapter. I am here alone. I have no representation; my chapter has none, except through its regent. This will wipe me out. I shall have no seat again; not at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless the house will lengthen the time of Mrs. Foster, her time has expired.

(Cries of "Go on!" and "Time!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. LIPPITT. A point of order, Madam President.

(Cries of "Time!")

Mrs. FOSTER. Perhaps, Madam President—

(Cries of "Time!")

Mrs. FOSTER. Perhaps, ladies, your fear to have me go on means you are afraid of the things I am saying. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, a point of order—

Mrs. ROOME. I move that Mrs. Foster be allowed two minutes more.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I think the Chair ruled yesterday that ap-

plause was out of order. May I ask for another ruling of the Chair on that point to-day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requested yesterday that there should be no applause, however much you may applaud remarks secretly, because it interferes with business. The president general has recognized Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Applause.] She is to speak, I believe, upon the opposite side of the question.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President and members of this great congress. Interesting as was the argument to which we have just listened from the regent from the District, no argument can be successfully concluded that is based on a false premise. The premise she adopted that this body has already decided it should be made smaller, was a false premise. We may decide to make our numbers fewer. We have not yet taken any resolution to that effect. Therefore, we must first decide that it is wise to reduce the representation of this great body before it would seem best to proceed to discuss methods whereby to reduce it. However, the amendment to the amendment now in our hands is under discussion, and it does proceed to both. If adopted, it will reduce the representation, and therefore the size of the congress, and will reduce it how? By barring absolutely from the floor of this congress the great majority of its members, the life blood of the organization, the chapters. [Applause.] As a member and regent of one of the largest chapters in the country, I would say in reply to the first lady who spoke, that the large chapters desire to be as absolutely just to the smallest chapter just formed, as it is possible to carry justice into effect. [Applause.] I would stand side by side with the youngest regent of the smallest chapter here in saying that we cannot yet, as a Revolutionary society, permit any project which looks towards taxation without representation. [Applause.] It is a fallacy to state that we will have no taxation without representation, if we have individual representation. Why? Because the taxes or the dues, reach the national treasury through chapter treasuries, and are therefore chapter dues, and therefore if you eliminate chapters, you eliminate the body which

pays its dues, or in other words its taxes. [Applause.] That would seem to settle all points in my straightforward American mind. We are here to live up to the blood of the ancestry which we cherish. They fought and maintained their liberties on just that Shibboleth—no taxation without representation. When the national treasury feels that it can live without the dues of the chapters flowing annually into its treasuries, it may be then that the chapters will consider the propriety of remaining at home and appropriating their own dues. [Applause.] So long as we pay our dues, we would like to maintain the constitutional right given us when this constitution was formed, and given us just as absolutely as it is to any national officer here. The chapters maintain just as fine a constitutional standing upon the floor of this congress as does any individual member of it. [Applause.] Do not take from the chapters the life, the interest, the vitality they have when they come here and draw from that which should be their fountainhead of inspiration, for they come here to get this inspiration and return and pour it out into the different localities where they live. Do not take this great body and disintegrate it. Is this congress Procrustes' bed? So that when we come here, if we are too large, our head or our feet must be chopped off to suit the arbitrary size established for this body? No! Lengthen your bed. Be no heartless mother, and because you have a fine, large growing family, say that you do not want them to come into the house because the house is too small. If the house is too small, find another home for them. This is our home. We love it. We are members of the National Society. Your chapters are members of the National Society. It is our home as well as your home. Deprive us not of it, and we will deprive you not of our support. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood, of the District, is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am only going to occupy your time for a moment, but I do want to rectify one mistake. I would like to know if the chapters are so generous to the National Society, or is it that the National Society is so generous to the

chapters? If I understand it aright, when you become a national member you give two dollars to the National Society. If you go into a chapter, they make you a present of that dollar and send it back to you. Now that is where you get your income from. The chapters do not support the National Society; the National Society supports the chapters. [Applause.]

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. One word in regard to our representation. I have always stood here and talked for the chapters, big and little, but I do recognize that we have arrived at the point where something will have to be recommended. If those ladies who talk so much about the chapters would recommend some way that we could build a house that would be big enough to hold us, then we could consider it, but I tell you the time is coming when we cannot do that. You know we have 900 to-day that could have come here and demanded seats from us. Some of them have been generous to us and stayed away; and it is only owing to that fact that we have been able to cover you. [Laughter.]

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Now, we have 609 chapters, which means 609 members, without anybody else; then you have all the regents; you have all the officers, making about 80 or 100 more. Those are the numbers to-day. What are you going to do next year? You are growing fast. I do not believe it will be impossible to take care of you next year and have a house that will be big enough; however, the time is surely coming within the next two or three years when we cannot do it. I love the chapters as much as anyone, and I wish you could all be here. I wish you would present some suggestion instead of voting down everything that is brought forward as a solution of this difficulty. Suggest some reasonable and sensible way out of this difficulty and we will all vote for it; I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to request that this debate be divided as we mentioned yesterday, that is, that the

speakers shall alternate, first a speaker on one side and then one on the other side. Mrs. Knott, which side do you espouse?

Mrs. KNOTT. Against the chapter's representation by the—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Against this amendment?

Mrs. KNOTT. No; I don't think it is against the amendment. It is in favor of the amendment. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want to be represented by chapters?

Mrs. KNOTT. No, I do not. I want to be represented by members, by a ratio or proportion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have listened to a great many extremely interesting remarks upon the subject of the reduction of representation in this congress. I beg you will listen to me for at least five minutes as I have given the subject some consideration and would like very much to have you hear my remarks. In the beginning of our society legislation years ago, our members were small, and our congresses were composed of a proportionately small number of delegates, but we have grown to a large organization spread throughout the land, and having chapters in nearly every state and territory, with a total membership of about, I understand, 36,000. I have seen this great and rapid growth take place under my own eye. I recall very well the occasion when we congratulated ourselves on our membership reaching 100. [Laughter.] Our first congress assembled in the little Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and N streets, and numbered less than 50 delegates, and we had room to spare. We now number 36,000 members and have 900 delegates in congress, at the present ratio. It is manifest from these statements and these figures that we must change this ratio of representation, if we do not wish our congress to become too unwieldy for deliberate and practical purposes. Under the operation of the system adopted by our government, of keeping down the number of representatives in congress to a reasonable limit, by increasing the constituency they represented, in 1842 the number of representatives in congress was cut down from 242 to 223 members

of congress. But, in avoiding one extreme, let us take care not to fall into the other and opposite one, that of a too small and inadequate representation. This is the problem we have to solve, and I have the honor to present, with great deference, the following plan as a possible solution :

1st. A representation in congress according to the membership of the National Society.

2nd. With a view to a more convenient selection of this representation, the formation of state organizations of the National Society.

It has long been my opinion that these two ideas, which are in consonance with the principles of our federal constitution, and of our state constitutions also, furnish the only just ground on which the basis of representation in our congress can be satisfactorily adjusted, and on which a properly adequate representation of the whole body of the society could be consistently reconciled with the proposed reduction in the number of representatives in the congress. It has been suggested in an able paper presented to our consideration to make the basis of representation in the proportion of 250 members to one delegate. Upon the present membership estimated at 36,000 this ratio would give, with the state regents and ex-officio members, a congress composed of 217 delegates. I think all will agree with me on reflection that this number would be too inadequate a representation of the whole body of the society. The democratic idea of representation according to numbers, or population—the foundation of all our political institutions—would be entirely lost sight of. If this ratio were applied to our state, Maryland, it would reduce our representation to one delegate. It would also considerably reduce the representation of other states. I do not see any reason or necessity for dividing all the states into districts. There may be some reason, possibly, for the adoption of such a rule in some of the larger states, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, where there are a great number of chapters, a large membership, and an extensive territory. There is certainly none in my own state and in several of the other states. This question might be left to the states themselves, which would obviate

all objection. Each state organization might determine for itself whether it would elect its delegates by separate district conventions, or on a general ticket by one state convention.

I have taken as the ratio one delegate to every one hundred members. On the present membership this would give with the state regents and ex-officio members a congress of 437 delegates. This representation would increase with the increase of membership which we must look forward to, and would not be too large, nor on the other hand so small as to be an inadequate representation of the whole society. Provision should also be made for a readjustment of the ratio every five years.

2nd. The second part of my plan is to have state organizations which shall take charge of the election of delegates in each of the states on some general and uniform plan. I would suggest that it be provided as an amendment to the constitution that state conventions or conferences be held in October or November preceding the meeting of the congress, which shall upon the basis proposed above, of one delegate to every 100 members in the state, elect a body of delegates to represent that state in the congress. If it be deemed more convenient and advisable in the larger states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and some others, as I have already suggested—and the state organization should make such districts—then these district conventions or conferences should meet in the same months and elect delegates to represent each of these districts in the congress of one delegate to each hundred members in the district.

3rd. In constituting these state or district conventions, I would propose a further amendment to the constitution to this effect, namely, that each chapter in the state or district should be represented in such convention by its chapter regent and one delegate for every twenty-five members. This proportion would furnish a sufficiently broad and popular basis for these representative bodies, while at the same time it would not make them too large or unwieldly.

The presidents and secretaries of these state conventions, and of the district conventions, in the states in which the

system of district conventions be adopted, should be required to sign and give certificates of election to the delegates chosen to be presented by them as credentials to congress. As a matter of course, my plan contemplates the election of alternates at the same time.

Miss VINING. Madam President I believe in—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon which side do you speak?

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question for information. Are we not considering the amendment to the amendment as proposed by Miss Richards? Are papers presented to us which are advocating a different plan in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Vining is going to speak to the amendment of Miss Richards.

Miss VINING. I am going to speak to the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Speak to the motion.

Miss VINING. I believe in chapter representation. I am against the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you speaking on a different side?

Miss VINING. I agree with Mrs. McLean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you may proceed.

Mrs. MORGAN. A parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. MORGAN. May I get a ruling from the Chair? Can a proposed amendment to the constitution, which has been under consideration by the chapters for a year, be amended at the congress at which this first amendment was to be acted upon by substitution of an amendment to the amendment, which, while germane, entirely changes the complexion of the first proposed amendment, without such substitution being in turn submitted for the consideration of the chapters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can move to amend by substitution. If the congress so desires, it can be done.

Miss VINING. It seems to me it is perfect as it is. The chapters should be represented. Massachusetts, I think, quite agrees with Mrs. McLean, of New York, that the chapters should be represented. There is plenty of room this year, and if we build a Continental Hall by another year we would have plenty of room for the chapters and delegates, as we are

to-day. [Applause.] It seems to me that it is just as perfect as it can be, for the chapters and delegates, and if we have a Continental Hall by another year, and if the chapters put in their money to build the Hall, we could come here one and all. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Quinton, of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

Mrs. QUINTON. Madam President and members of the congress. Certain facts stand out very clearly from this discussion. I think it is generally recognized that a body growing so rapidly will soon be an impossible body to be gathered in any one hall. I want to say a word in favor of the amendment, and in answer to the objection that there is danger of the chapters being blotted out. It is all on the principle of representation, the principle that is in every part of our country, and already recognized in this congress, in the whole National Society and all its chapters. We have representation by numbers in the matter of delegates, already. The principle is the same. I read this in the amendment: "Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state, and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for every additional twenty-five members." That is the state conference, which elects the representatives to the national body. How is the chapter blotted out by that? It is very clear that the chapter is as thoroughly recognized in that plan as under the existing plan or any other. In the matter of representation, the point is this. Can we all come here? We might make the point that every chapter member ought to come to this congress and be heard and have all the privileges. Of course we recognize the absurdity of that at once. Then, how many shall come? A specified number agreed upon. This plan is perfectly just; it recognizes the chapters just as much as any plan proposed here. The chapter is to be represented by two or more members in the state conference, to have equal privilege in discussion, to have equal privileges in every possible respect, and then the representatives agreed upon by all that body shall compose the national congress. Unhappily, all American women are good talkers.

[Laughter.] And it is a privilege that they like to exercise pretty nearly continually, as we have observed here. [Laughter.] It has been very difficult for the members of this body to hear the things that were of immense interest to us, because of that attribute of the American woman, and its constant exercise. [Laughter.] We do not want a congress so large but that we can hear all that is said, and that order can be maintained. I am very strongly in favor of this amendment, and I want to add one more thought. When the plan was first mentioned to us, I suppose the first thought in every heart was: "I want the chapter to be remembered, to be recognized, to have its due weight and importance," and our first feeling was that we ought to have a delegate from every chapter, along with the regents for the national body. But a little reflection showed that that would make entirely too large a body; it would be too large next year, and certainly in the following years, for this congress has grown to such a size in a very short time comparatively, and patriotism in the American woman has just begun to express itself. The next thought was that we must have the representation of the chapters, as this plan proposes, and get a body not too large. The chapter which I represent voted in favor of having the special chapter representation which has been mentioned here by those speaking on the other side, but I am very strongly convinced that the wise thing is to adopt the principle of our government, to have the representation by numbers, a certain number of persons, thinking on a certain point, and getting together and selecting the one who is to represent them. That is perfectly fair.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, if I may have a moment—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform and take the top step, Madam, so that the congress may hear you. The Chair wishes to make it a rule hereafter that every member wishing to address the congress shall come to the steps and face the members so that she may be heard.

Mrs. ROOME. I make a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. ROOME. Is Mrs. Coleman for or against the amendment?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Mrs. Coleman is against the amendment. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She may proceed.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Mrs. Coleman is also, unlike the ordinary American woman, a poor speaker, but she does wish to place herself on record as being against this measure. [Applause.] I do not represent a small chapter. My chapter numbers 765. [Applause.] But I do stand for the small chapters. I feel that you are depriving them of their rights when you take away their representation. Many of these women here who are in favor of this have been here year after year. They know the workings of this congress. Our women who are yet to come to the front know nothing of this congress, and they want to learn, and they must learn here; and why take away their life interest and their ambition? It seems to me unjust. Why not let well enough alone? It seems that this house is large enough for the coming few years, for the next five years. Later we can make different plans, if necessary. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President and ladies of the congress. If I cannot say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which side do you wish to speak upon?

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Against the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But we have just heard someone on that side. I will allow Mrs. Bryan to speak, however, because a short time ago two spoke on the other side and this will make it even. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President and ladies of the congress. If I cannot say in three minutes all that I want to say, I will ask some one to teach me the interpretation of the English language. When President McKinley was with us last April, in Memphis, Tennessee, he addressed ten thousand people in our square, and said that Tennessee had furnished more troops for the Spanish-American war than any state in the union. [Applause.] And yet, as Daughters of the

American Revolution, we number 500. Can we have no more voice in the doings of this congress than the Illinois Chapter of 700 members? One chapter is to rule the state of Tennessee. I demand in the name of justice that the chapters be represented. Leave them out, and this body is destroyed. It resolves itself into state organizations. [Applause.] (Cries of "That's it!") Every chapter, every chapter regent, every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution forms an integral part of this body. We are here, and we are here to stay. [Applause.] It does very well for people to say, "reduce representation." Miss Richards here wants one representative for every 150. That gives the great, old, volunteer state just four votes in this congress. Miss Richards says, "Arrange it as the house of representatives is arranged. Have a delegate at large and a state regent to correspond with a senator of the United States." Yet, we are all to sit here, and the big chapters will gobble up all the small ones, because the whole body is together. How does our congress manage this? Every representative in congress is sent by only so many voters, but our national legislature is divided into two bodies, and that we should not be deprived of state rights, every act that is passed in congress comes before the senate of the United States, where every state has the same voice. We know that when this congress organized, it was not to say that 10, 20, 50 or 75 should rule us, but that every woman whose ancestors fought to deliver this country from the tyranny and oppression of the British should have a word in its halls.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Madam President and ladies of the congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please. Which side do you represent?

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I speak for the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the highest step and speak loudly.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Ladies of the Board, and ladies of the congress. I only have a few words to say.

I have not made any preparation to speak upon this subject, but as I come from a state made up entirely of small chapters, I think it is only right to say a few words for South Carolina. We have had a state conference for over six years, and in that conference we have discussed this matter in an embryo way, not with any regard to the amendment before the house to-day, but we have come to the conclusion that it will not be depriving the small chapters of any rights whatsoever to adopt this proposition, because we have it in our hands to elect them or not, in any way that we see fit. As it is a greater honor for a man to be a United States senator than a congressman, so they deliberate on whom they will send to the senate—the salary is exactly the same. [Laughter.] Now, many chapters, I can say, in my own state and others, elect a delegate very often not with any view whatsoever to her fitness as a delegate to come before this august assembly of women, but they elect her because of the feasibility of her coming here—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house, please.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Some can come more conveniently than others. "I am not a proper delegate for this congress," one will say, "send Mrs. So-and-So. She can speak. She is a parliamentarian." Then Mrs. So-and-So says she cannot go. So they just elect any one who will say she will come here, and frequently she never gets here. [Laughter.] Now, I say, if we place this before the chapters in conference of every state, there are hundreds during a few years, or in one year, that can come to a conference, but they cannot come to the city of Washington. And in that conference they have just as much right to speak and express their views as we have here, and then if they do not send a proper delegate who can make herself understood and appreciated, that is the fault of the chapters. I would be the last one to take from the chapter any right, for we all are small chapters in South Carolina, and if we joined the Daughters of the American Revolution for patriotic motives, I do not think it will keep us from enthusiasm or interest in our grand society.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I speak in opposition to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please come to the stage and stand on the highest step; that has been heretofore requested, so that the speakers may be heard.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Madam President General, and ladies, we have heard to-day that the chapters lack fair representation. It would seem that that is a mistake, for the chapters certainly have been very generously represented heretofore; but I am in opposition to this amendment for several reasons. I represent one of the states of the middle west—we no longer call it west. Our state is very large, like many of the western states. The distances are very great, and therefore the expenses of attending state conferences are also great. Interest is also waning very much in small societies from year to year. It is hard to keep up membership. The state regent struggles in our state to keep up enthusiasm. If there is no representation of the chapters at the national body, we fear that that which reflects the greatest honor on this national body will be much lessened, that is the numbers. It is glorious to think of over 30,000 American women interested in memorializing the glorious deeds of their ancestors, and if we curtail the membership, we curtail the funds and the interest, and we think, with the member from Maryland and the member from New York, that the national body will suffer grievously. We therefore feel that the chapters should be represented by their regent and one delegate, or alternate, at least, whatever else may come. We also feel that the states deserve to stand by themselves, regardless of the cities. We ourselves represent the largest chapter in the state, 275 members. It seems to us absolutely wrong that the small chapters should not have fairer representation than that outlined by the amendment before us. We, therefore, hope that it will not prevail.

Mrs. DRAPER. As it is now half-past twelve, I move that we take a recess until two o'clock.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will

please say "aye." The Chair refuses to recognize any other motion until this motion to take a recess until two o'clock is acted upon. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. CAMP. I wish to speak for Mrs. Kinney, who is suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. SHERMAN. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege, Mrs. Sherman, of New York.

Mrs. SHERMAN. I brought it up thinking you were about to take a recess, but I wish to move it anyway. I move that this Eleventh Continental Congress send a suitable acknowledgment of her telegram of greeting to Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Miss Temple and many others seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will certainly entertain that motion. It is not a question of privilege, but she is glad to entertain it for the moment. All in favor of that motion will please signify it by rising. The motion is carried unanimously. Please send up your motion to the recording secretary general, Mrs. Sherman. Proceed, Mrs. Camp.

Mrs. CAMP. I am going to speak for our regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The speaker cannot be heard unless there is quiet in the house.

Mrs. CAMP. Mrs. Kinney has such a severe cold that she cannot make herself understood, and therefore I speak for her. She wishes me to say that we in Connecticut have forty-four chapters; thirty-one of them voted that they are willing to give up chapter rights for the sake of the greater good for the greater number, and for the greater good of the National Society. Our little chapters are not afraid of being gobbled up. Twelve have voted that they prefer a ratio on state membership; that we would accept this amendment which is before us, but that we prefer to be on a ratio of the membership of the state. [Applause.]

Mrs. AMMON. I regret that I have not the eloquence of the regent of the New York City Chapter, and of others who

have spoken against this amendment. They have, however, spoken my thoughts. I speak from a chapter of 418 members and the five delegates from the Pittsburgh Chapter, including myself, agree that any method of representation must include, for the good of this society, representation from all the chapters, large and small. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Temple, of Tennessee. Are you upon the same side as the last speaker or the other side?

MISS TEMPLE. I am against the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have had a speech against the amendment. We wish now to have one for the amendment in order that we may keep matters even.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Madam President, I would like to speak—

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces that members need not call "Question." If they wish to have the previous question ordered, let them say so. [Applause.]

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A member now has the floor and has been recognized. The call for the previous question is, therefore out of order. Proceed, Mrs. Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I do not know whether I can make my voice heard or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, preserve quiet while Mrs. Hopkins addresses you. Come up higher on the steps, Mrs. Hopkins.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I do not wish to make any long speech, but I want to say that I am rather in favor of the amendment, for a great many reasons. Now, our chapter of Illinois, as has been stated, is a large chapter, and when there is to be an election of delegates—

Mrs. OGDEN. We cannot hear. There is so much noise.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests every one who is standing up to sit down and keep quiet, ushers and all; because we wish to hear this lady.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I wish to say, as before stated, that it has been said that our chapter of Illinois is very large, and as I said, when an election is to be had everyone is anxious to be a delegate or an alternate, and come to this congress, and when they get through it simmers down to about one-third of the representation, and not because a great many of them cannot come, but they will accept and say they will come until the last moment, and then some question comes up that offends them, and they back out and leave us without a fair representation to our chapter. [Laughter.] That is the case at present, Madam President. I state it fully, because I have felt very much put out with members on that account. I am at the present time a delegate without an alternate. I am obliged, sick or well, to sit in this house, when I would like to have a rest.

A MEMBER. I think the lady is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady may proceed.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Therefore, I think that if the representation as proposed by this amendment were adopted, it would cause less confusion. I do not see but what we could be fully represented. For my part, I stand perfectly willing to be represented by women more able to come than I am. We have already had state conventions and congresses, at which we have done business, and we can elect our representatives to bring to this congress. Now, ladies, I do not see why we should think that the chapters are going to be lessened, or not going to be recognized, simply because we reduce our representation. I can read what is done in this congress understandingly, and I am perfectly willing to do it because I suppose we send representatives, not because they can dress well or look well, but because they are women that have the brains. [Laughter.] I do not wish to add anything further on that point.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, I desire to ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Temple, of Tennessee, whom she recognized previously, if she wishes to speak on the other side of the question.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President and ladies of the congress,

I only have a word to say to you, and that is in behalf of the distant sections of this country, where the enthusiasm among the chapters and among the members is not such as it is in Connecticut, in New York, in Illinois, and the states that have the larger number and where the patriotism and the facilities for travel are greater than in some of the distant portions of the country. That is one point against the reduction of chapter representation, that in these states it is difficult for us to stir up the same enthusiasm that you have in other portions of the country. Therefore, the chapter regents have all that they can do to get representation at its best, to take these long trips and come these long distances to Washington, and we need the contact with this great national body. The enthusiasm and spirit of this body is what makes it the magnificent organization that it is. The other point that I would make is, let us not act too quickly; let us not make too radical changes suddenly. Let us reduce our numbers gradually. Let us act upon the amendment of Mrs. Burrows and allow each chapter to have one representative before we curtail ourselves to the state representation. Let us go at this gradually, and take this intermediate step first. Try that, and then, later, when the necessity absolutely comes for us to reduce our numbers to the state representation, which will be a very difficult thing in my state of Tennessee, on account of its great distances, and the difficulty in getting the members to go to a state convention—let us try this intermediate step and have each chapter represented by one member, by its regent, who necessarily is its most enthusiastic member, and by a certain proportion, one delegate to 150 for the larger chapters. [Applause.]

Mrs. MOOREHEAD. Madam President—

Mrs. WARD. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is at the moment recognizing a member upon the floor.

Mrs. WARD. I wish to ask Mrs. Lockwood, the District regent, in her great generosity to the country chapters, who pays the expenses of this national congress, and who pays the ex-

penses of the clerk hire, etc., here; do not the country chapters help to pay them?

(Cries of "Out of Order!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order.

Mrs. WARD. If the country chapters are eliminated, they will not pay the expenses.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers this rather out of order. She recognizes Mrs. Moorehead.

Mrs. MOOREHEAD. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that the maker of this amendment has the right to speak before the previous question is called, unless some other person wishes to speak.

Mrs. YEANDLE. I speak from a different standpoint altogether. I come to Washington—I love to come—to attend the Continental Congress. I would be very lonely without it, and I believe in the old adage, "Rather bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of [Shak., Hamlet, act iii., scene i]. I think that has a direct application here. Everybody should be able to come here and be hospitably entertained. Leave things as they are and let us alone. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Moorehead requested the previous question.

Mrs. WILES. A parliamentary question, Madam President. As to the mover of the motion speaking last upon it. If the previous question is ordered, am I not correct in thinking that she is then entitled to speak after it is ordered? There are many ladies who wish to speak on this question, and do not wish to be cut off from doing so by the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the right to vote upon the previous question.

Mrs. WILES. Is my parliamentary question correct, that the mover of the amendment speaks, if the previous question is ordered by the house, afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so; she has the right to do so.

Mrs. WILES. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate will

signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair will take the question over again, as she is in doubt about it. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. ROOME. But it is not a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Debate is closed, but the maker of the amendment—

Mrs. ROOME. It is not a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can call for a division if you choose.

Mrs. WILES. Division, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division is called for.

Mrs. TIBBALS. This is simply as to closing debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Simply as to closing debate upon this amendment.

Mrs. COLEMAN. The Chair has announced the decision.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house calls for a division, she has the right to call for the vote again. Do you call for a division?

(Cries of "Division!" and "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that you do not call for a division.

Mrs. WILES. I called for a division, because it takes a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. ROOME. Exactly. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate will rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I want to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait a moment. The Chair must appoint some tellers. The desire for the previous question seems to be carried. You may be seated. Those opposed to closing debate may rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair requests you to be seated. The Chair is about to appoint tellers. She will appoint Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, and Mrs. Draper, of the District, to take the count. Will the tellers please come to the platform?

Mrs. ROOME. Is it in order to move a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; not now.

Mrs. ROOME. And then finish the debate afterwards.

Mrs. DRAPER. If agreeable to you, Madam President, it would be a great deal easier for the tellers if you were to take the vote a little differently from the way we did yesterday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How?

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish that all in favor would rise, and then, as we say, for each row to sit down. In that way we can count more accurately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand, ladies, what the teller has requested? The Chair now requests all those in favor of closing debate to rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The tellers request that those who are in favor of closing rise again.

Mrs. KENT. Do you mean those in favor of closing debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KENT. I think many misunderstand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair means that those who are in favor of closing debate are to rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. KENT. That is, we are taking the vote over again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; at the request of the tellers.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. If debate is closed, and the previous question prevails, do we take an immediate vote upon Miss Richards' amendment as she has amended it, which is entirely different from the amendment which has gone to the chapters, and which they decided upon, and upon which their delegates have come here with instructions to vote? It is very radical and very important, and it does seem to me that we ought to have the same opportunity for considering this that we had of considering the other amendments that were sent to every state. I think the membership surely do not understand this radical change and how important this matter is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the Chair understand that Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, would desire that the congress and the whole society should take a year to consider this change?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes; this is really another amendment as of-

ferred by Miss Richards. Our delegates have come here instructed, many of them, by their chapters, to vote for Miss Richards' amendment as it stands printed and was sent out to the country. By this amendment, the whole nature of the thing is changed, and I do not see how those instructed delegates will know how to vote upon this question. It is too important to take action upon immediately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will instruct the tellers to proceed with the vote.

Mrs. THOMAS. What are we voting upon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In favor of closing debate.

Mrs. THOMAS. I want to close debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate have been counted and may be seated. Those opposed will please rise and stand until they are counted. The motion to close debate has been carried by a vote of 298 in the affirmative to 112 in the negative.

Mrs. McILVAIN. A great many of the ladies did not know the negative vote had been called for, and ask that it be called over again. I am very sorry to make this point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes, before calling for this, which of course she will do, to request all ladies to abstain from conversation when there is voting going on, and you will not so often need to have votes repeated. The Chair now calls for the vote to be taken again. All those opposed to the closing of debate will kindly rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. COLEMAN. The ladies in the back part of the house do not know what they are voting upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, if you will listen, the Chair will tell you. You are voting now in opposition to closing debate. Those who are opposed to closing debate will all rise.

Mrs. ROOME. Have we been counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you have all been counted, and you may kindly be seated now. The motion to close debate is carried by 298 votes in favor of closing debate, and 94 votes

against. [Applause.] Therefore, debate is closed, and Miss Richards, as the maker of the amendment has the floor.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that we take a recess until two o'clock, and then proceed with the consideration of these matters.

Seconded.

Miss RICHARDS. I have only a few remarks to make, and in five minutes we will have finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly withdraw your motion for a recess, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. ROOME. I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion for a recess is temporarily withdrawn.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam President and ladies, from the frequent and emphatic applause with which the remarks of those in opposition to my amendment have been greeted, I feel fully convinced that I represent a hopeless minority. [Applause.] However, I hope you will find that I am able to accept defeat gracefully. [Applause.] If this body can propose anything better, I am ready to subscribe to it. I stand upon the principle that we are working for the greatest good for the greatest number. Hence, I do object to having the idea, or the spirit, of my proposed amendment misrepresented, or misunderstood, either by inference, or otherwise, by any speaker. I do not wish to indulge in personalities, but I do feel that I have been somewhat misrepresented. One lady used the expression that the adoption of Miss Richards' amendment would reduce the small chapters to a state of vassalage, would sweep the small chapters out of existence. I assure you, ladies, I had no such idea in view. As a member of a small chapter, and having been several times honored by my chapter with election to office, I feel very sure that I, individually, would be swept out of existence, and probably never appear in your congress again, if my amendment were accepted. I was, therefore, ready to make a personal sacrifice, and not have come here again, if what I understood to be the greatest good for the greatest number could be effected, my only object being in that direction. If anything better can be proposed I am prepared to subscribe to it, as I said. It has

been stated that if state conferences upon this basis of representation of 150 were adopted, there would be more ladies elected in the state conferences who would be sure that they could come to this body than those who are elected at random, and very many of whom fail to come at all, as we know. In state conferences, ladies would take great pains to ask whether proposed candidates could certainly come to the congress, and then we would be sure to get the representation that we want. I do not think that in any sense of the word there is danger that basing our representation upon a fixed ratio will in any way eliminate any of the rights or privileges of the individual members of this congress. Far be it from my intention to propose any such idea. I stand for equal representation and taxation for all. Hence, we very carefully put this clause in the proposed amendment, in trying to get it perfect, I surrendered my original idea and yielded to the body in conference in Washington to something which I considered much better. The first clause reads as follows: "One state regent from each state." "and a representative at large," that is giving us two from every state, and then "one for every 150 members in the state" in addition. Take a state having 5,000 members for example, 33 members would come elected in the state conference. Are we not sure that out of these 33 we would get the very best women in the state? Would not that conference be likely to pick out the best and most able women as representatives? A state having 4,000 members would have 25 representatives. Is not that a fair representation? Some ladies think not, and they are entitled to their opinion. I have no objections. Now, let us take a few facts and figures. On the basis of one representative for every 150 members, with the present size of our society, you would have 220 delegates on that basis, 45 additional at large, 45 regents, and the board of 30, making a congress of 340. Upon the chapter idea of a regent from each chapter, we would have at least 609 representatives, if one from each chapter should come. With the addition of the delegate, we would have at least twice that number, or 1,218. That is the very least we could propose upon the other plan. If the other plan seems

feasible, in the face of these figures, I am prepared to accept it. Let us go further. Six hundred and nine chapters, each chapter having a regent, 45 state regents in addition, 30 members of the National Board, make a congress of 684, without having elected one single chapter delegate. Then, of course, if we have an additional delegate, we swell the number up to almost 1,300. Ladies will say that they will not all come. Personally, I would prefer a plan under which the best could be chosen, the ones capable of coming, who would pledge themselves to come, and that we should have a working body of 240 or 350 representatives. Amend by making it one representative for every 100 if you choose, and we may have a larger body, if you think 240 too small. The plan I proposed seemed good, and therefore, I was in favor of it. If a better plan can be proposed, which will give us the desired results, I give you in advance my loyal allegiance and support for any such plan. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No further debate can be allowed on this question.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not quite time for a recess as yet, inasmuch as there are a few announcements to be made.

Mrs. BATE. I move that we take a recess until two o'clock.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait a moment, please. We have a few announcements to be made. Kindly withhold your motion for a few moments.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it not so that after the previous question has been ordered and no further debate is to be allowed, and the maker of the amendment has made her final remarks upon it, that amendment should be voted upon immediately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very true.

Mrs. McLEAN. That being the proper sentence, I move that we proceed to the vote at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to take a recess comes before it.

Mrs. BATE. I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you withdraw your motion?

Mrs. BATE. Yes.

Mrs. ROOME. I made a motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Bate, you have withdrawn your motion, but Mrs. Roome has made the same motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I will amend my motion by moving to take a recess until half-past 2, if it is thought better.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After hearing the announcements, we will take a recess.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read the announcements. Have you a question of privilege, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. I ask it now as a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. McLEAN. It relates to the rights of the house. Are we not now in the proper position to vote upon the amendment?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "Yes."

Mrs. McLEAN. And if so, why do we not do so? As I understand it, the lady has withdrawn her motion for a recess.

Mrs. ROOME. Only temporarily.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was offered, followed by another motion to the same effect, which was not withdrawn.

Mrs. DRAPER. It was not carried, or even seconded.

Mrs. ROOME. It was withdrawn temporarily and renewed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was withdrawn temporarily and renewed.

Mrs. ROOME. And it was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was seconded. It was not put to the house, because we are going to listen to the announcements.

Mrs. THOMAS. I rise to a question of privilege. Is it not necessary that a vote upon the amendment should immediately follow the action upon the previous question; that there should be no debate or anything else intervening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It entirely depends upon the assembly.

Mrs. THOMAS. Can we intervene in the midst of voting? We have voted upon the previous question. Is it not requisite to immediately follow with a vote on the main question? I rise for information.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to read the following ruling of Roberts: "After the demand for the previous question, up to the time of taking final action upon it, it is in order to move an adjournment, or that the main question be laid on the table."

Mrs. THOMAS. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And a recess amounts to the same thing as an adjournment.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I rise to a question of information. If the motion to take a recess has been voted down, as it has been, then can another motion to take a recess be made?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been voted down. It has been merely withheld.

Mrs. COLEMAN. It is withdrawn?

Mrs. BATE. A motion was made. It has never been stated to the house or voted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome made a motion some time ago to take a recess, which was seconded. It was temporarily withheld. Another lady made a motion for a recess and she withdrew it. It was also seconded.

Mrs. BATE. Have we voted upon that motion yet?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not. The Chair is endeavoring to have these announcements read.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do you not think the house would feel it more appropriate to take the vote upon a recess immediately and then listen to the announcements?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, I would be very happy to gratify you, but it seems necessary that these various announcements should be made.

Mrs. McLEAN. I yield to the ruling of the Chair, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. The reader will proceed with the announcements.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the house committee.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Since the roll call yesterday, the seating has been changed to bring you all as close to the stage as pos-

sible. I will ask the state regents who have not received their tickets to come to the stage at the close of the session this noon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general requests that the Chair will ask the congress to give her direction as to whether she shall send a telegram or a letter in answer to the very kindly message from our former president general, Mrs. Manning, which was received by us yesterday. What is the pleasure of the house?

Mrs. WARING. I move that it be a telegram, by the president general.

Mrs. PARK. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that there be a telegram sent to our former president general, acknowledging and reciprocating her good wishes. Carried unanimously.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The telegram as sent, was as follows:

“To Mrs. Daniel Manning, Honorary President General:

Cordial greetings of the Eleventh Continental Congress unanimously carried by rising vote acknowledging your gracious message of good will to the Daughters in congress assembled.

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.”]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote upon the motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock is now in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is the hour for the recess 2 o'clock? It is now half-past one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it now that late?

Mrs. ROOME. Say half-past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to amend your motion so as to move a recess until half-past two?

Mrs. ROOME. I do; please make it half-past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour is changed from 2 to half-past 2. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” Carried.

Recess taken at 1.20 p. m. until 2.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2.40 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will kindly be seated and come to order. As soon as the congress is seated, we will proceed to business.

Mrs. CAREY. Will the house committee please see to the removal of these poles?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there a motion made to that effect—that they should be removed?

Mrs. CAREY. This morning there was some sort of a promise made to that effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call upon the chairman of the house committee to see that these standards and banners are removed. Is the chairman of the house committee present?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam chairman of the house committee, it is desired, according to a motion made this morning, that these standards shall be removed and the banners placed upon the seats. Have it done, please. The Chair will state to the lady from Indiana requesting information on this subject that the motion was made simply to lower the banners, not to remove the poles. It was a request, not a motion, I am informed. The request was granted that the banners might be lowered if there was any way in which to do it.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I would like to say, as chairman of the house committee, that if you do that the pages will be completely lost and will be unable to find the regents and members on the floor. If you want to receive your notes and other communications you must have your banners, and if you want to find your delegations you must have them. It would upset the whole house if they were removed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the house sustain the objection of the chairman of the house committee in this matter?

(Cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, she

will order the continuance of the business before the house, which was the vote upon the amendment printed on the slips which were handed to you for your consideration, the amendment which was offered by Miss Richards, of the District, to her own amendment made a year ago, which you have under consideration. Have you fully considered that amendment, and are you ready for the vote?

Mrs. BATE. I rise to a question of privilege. The Kentucky delegation—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair can hear nothing, owing to the noise in the house. Will the delegate wait for one moment?

Mrs. BATE. Certainly. (After a pause.) The Kentucky delegation goes on record as considering the amendment to the amendment as unconstitutional.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is considered out of order. It is debate, and debate is closed.

Mrs. BATE. I did not mean to debate, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Debate is closed now. Are you ready to vote upon this question?

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Have we a quorum present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; one hundred is a quorum and there seems to be fully that number here. If you desire, we will have the delegates counted. It seems to the Chair that there must be many more than one hundred here.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I ask a roll call, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that every person rising to make a motion or state a question of privilege, or anything whatever, shall state her name and state, in order that her remarks may be clearly and correctly recorded.

Miss BATCHELLER. There was very great dissatisfaction this morning in my delegation in regard to the closing of debate, and at the present time they say they are not ready to vote on the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say to you, and to others who think as your delegation does, that there was a large majority in favor of closing debate.

Miss BATCHELLER. We are quite well aware of that. But at the same time, Madam President General, you just asked if we are ready to vote, and therefore I state that the New Jersey delegation is not ready to vote.

Mrs. FOSTER. I rise to make an inquiry of the Chair; was not the previous question called this morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was.

Mrs. FOSTER. Then why have we anything to do but vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have nothing to do but vote; the Chair has simply extended courtesy to those desiring to make inquiries. Those in favor of Miss Richards' amendment to her amendment, printed upon the slips which have been distributed, will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." (After a pause.) In the judgment of the Chair the "noes" have it. [Applause.] The question is now upon the amendment as it was given to you a year ago. Those in favor of that amendment will signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. WARREN. May it be read?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the parliamentary to read it.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. "Article V, section 2. Amend by adding after the words 'one regent from each state,' the words 'and four additional representatives, these representatives to be elected at an elective state conference to be called by the state regent, and to be composed of the chapter regent, vice-regent and one delegate from each chapter in the state, said conference to be called by the state regent at some place designated by her before the first of February of each year.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." (No replies.) [Laughter.] It seems to be unanimous. "Silence gives consent." [Laughter.] Those opposed to this amendment will signify it by saying "no." The "noes" have it unanimously, and the amendment is lost. [Applause.] The parliamentary will read the next section of that amendment for your consideration.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. "Article V, section 3. The election of four representatives to the Continental Congress and six alter-

nates shall be the only business of the elective conference." Madam President, may I say, in courtesy to Miss Richards, who is not here, that if she were present she would doubtless want to bring before the house her amendment as printed on the slips which have been distributed through the congress, and I will therefore read that proposed amendment: "Section 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an elective conference called by the state regent before the first of February of each year, at some place designated by her. Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for every additional twenty-five members."

Mrs. ROOME. That is an interpolation. The amendment that was offered last year, as sent out to us, has been read previous to this amendment on the printed slip. This amendment is something new which has been added. We cannot come to that now. That is what we voted down; that was part of the amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. I call for the order of the day, which is, as I understand it, the consideration of Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment. We had the previous question on the amended amendment of Miss Richards, and on her amendment, and is it in order to bring another amendment which Miss Richards might have brought in if she were here? As I understand it, the order of the day is Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. The order of the day calls for the amendments in regard to the reduction of representation, because they were simply postponed until after the report of the committee on representation, and then we proceed immediately to the consideration of those amendments. We are in the midst of considering one of those amendments, and we have not finished with that amendment, and therefore cannot go on to the next one until we have finished with that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now ready for another section of that amendment, and the parliamentarian has read it to you. She can read it to you again so that you may have a full knowledge of the subject upon which you are to vote.

Miss CLOUD. I rise to a question of privilege. Please ask the speakers to take the platform, as otherwise we cannot hear in this part of the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Everything in the way of a motion will be repeated by the Chair. Will that be satisfactory?

Miss CLOUD. Yes; but when ladies have any arguments to present, we would be glad to have them go to the steps and state them, so that we may hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When ladies are to speak upon this subject, they will come to the platform. It is understood that everyone will come to the platform who wishes to speak.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do I understand we are about to take further action on section 3, Miss Janet Richards' amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is section 3.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is practically a part of the amendment. It is simply information as to how to elect the state representatives. We have just decided not to adopt the amendment, and I should think the sections were all included in the one article.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The parliamentarian may give a word of explanation upon that subject.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. As a matter of fact, you virtually settled the question of adopting section 3 when you just voted on section 2, but as a matter of following the order and considering every amendment which has been proposed, you are in duty bound now to follow your precedents of preceding years and take up this next section. It need not take thirty seconds to get it out of the way.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question has been called for. All in favor of the third section of Miss Richards' amendment signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the section is lost.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Then you should vote on the amendment to section 3 as presented one year ago, "The election of four representatives to the Continental Congress and six alternates shall be the only business of the elective conference."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this section of Miss

Richards' amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it, and that clause is lost. The Chair must request the cessation of conversation, and also that all delegates remain seated; she also desires that the pages shall be seated and that there shall be perfect order in the foyer and in the aisles. The matter for your consideration now is the substitute for section 3, the following: "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate. All chapters having over 100 members shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates or alternates. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, regent of the Catharine Schuyler Chapter."

Mrs. WARD. Madam President and ladies, in presenting this amendment for your consideration, I have tried to do justice to not only the larger chapters in the National Society, but the smaller ones. The smaller chapters wish to have a vote and a voice in this national congress. We are taxed to run the machinery of this congress. We are asked constantly to send funds to build a Continental Hall, which we all want to see erected in the city of Washington, but we want to have a place in it for the smaller chapters. I am afraid if you build a Continental Hall, which we are asked to do, to seat 5,000 people, and you reduce your representation, as has been proposed by some of the amendments, that our president general will be very much like the nervous old woman who kept on every night calling her one child in to be counted; there will be so many vacant seats in this hall, and the congress does not want to do injustice to the smaller chapters. We gladly send our dues, and we have asked each year to have the dues reduced, but as Mrs. Lockwood said this morning, the smaller chapters are supported by the larger ones, or by the National Society—

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mrs. WARD. If we are supported by them, why are we refused each year the reduction in dues? This amendment which I propose, of one delegate for 100 members or less, and only one delegate extra for the larger chapters, does not do injustice

to the larger chapters, and at the same time it does justice to the smaller ones. The larger chapters should trust their interests to two delegates, just as well as the great state of New York, that has seven millions of inhabitants, trusts its interests to two senators in the United States senate. The small state of Rhode Island, with half a million, has the same number of representatives, and we feel that the interests of the smaller chapters will be certainly increased by representation in this congress. Our members are all too good historians to forget the record of Great Britain in trying to force taxation without representation, and in this way, with this amendment, every chapter will be represented in the national congress. If the members and representation are to be reduced, begin at the top and reduce the representation there. Is it necessary to have each state represented on the National Board by vice-regents, state regents, and vice state regents? Every year the representation is increased. Last year it was increased by the vice state regents. Now, it does seem to me, if the reduction is to be brought about, that it should begin there, and not in the smaller chapters.

Mrs. WARING. I would like to call attention to a mistake of the last speaker. The vice-regent does not increase the representation of the state. She only serves in case the regent is unable to do so.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies, I wish to speak against this amendment. I speak not only as representing my own opinion, but as representing the opinion of the chapters of Illinois, as expressed at our state conference in June. Of course the delegate body here to-day is not just the same as the delegate body that our state conference held last June; but at that conference we took up all these proposed methods of reduction of representation in the congress, and at that time there was no expression in favor of reducing the present representation, and Illinois then stood unanimously against reducing the representation provided by the present method. We were told last year that the congress this year would be so large that we could not have seats on the floor, and yet this morning there were empty seats on the floor of the house. We all be-

lieve that the interest in our society is much greater if we can have a very large representation. I think it is not disputed that the personal interest and enthusiasm, the spirit of fellowship, is greatly increased by coming here personally to these congresses and taking a part individually in them. The only objection, the only argument of great force, in fact about the only argument brought against it is that the body is unwieldy—so large that we are simply forced to have reduction. Now, that does not seem to me to be so, because there are many bodies of representative women which are larger than ours, and which meet every year, or biennially or triennially, and these bodies are not unwieldy. They conduct their business; they come together and attend to their affairs and adjourn; and I hold that the Daughters of the American Revolution are fully as capable as any other body of women of controlling a large assembly, and of showing the best representation of the democratic spirit, in a very large body of women. Many of the alternates who sit in the gallery have told me this year and preceding years that they could hear very much better in the gallery than on the floor of the house, and certainly a lady speaking from the gallery, if she had a voice that could be heard at all, could be heard much better speaking from the gallery. It seems to me that it is very much better not to reduce our representation until we have filled at least the first gallery of such a building as this with delegates. I do not say this from a theoretical standpoint, but from a practical standpoint. I have attended a very large convention, in which I was a delegate, in which I sat in the gallery myself, and in which I spoke from the gallery, and that convention was in perfect order from the beginning to the end; the business was understood; the speeches were fully discussed. Therefore, it seems to me the one argument made in favor of reducing representation, that the representation must be reduced, because people cannot be heard, is not a valid one, because in other assemblies it is done, and we can do what other women do. I do not wish to repeat the arguments used this morning, but certainly I will just refer to the argument that the interest in the chapter in increasing the membership of the chapter is

very much greater if as soon as a membership of 50 is obtained another delegate can come to congress to represent that chapter. [Applause.] I do not make these remarks from any selfish motives. It is simply human nature. Just as sure as we are human, we have personal interests in life, and the members cannot help people feeling a greater interest if they can have a personal part in their own affairs, if they can conduct them themselves, and we should find our society not growing so rapidly, if they could not have an additional delegate until they reached a membership of 100, because in our smaller towns, with our smaller chapters, a membership of 100 is almost an impossibility; in many states it is an absolute impossibility, whereas the membership of 50 can be obtained. That is one point in the present amendment, and it was so fully spoken of this morning that I do not wish to repeat it in full. A second point in the amendment before us is that no matter how large a chapter is, it shall have only one delegate in addition to the first. That is not fair. That is taxation without representation again. What is more, you would accomplish almost nothing by it. You would cut off the representation of 500 or 600 women in the country—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to stop the speaker, but her time has expired, unless the house desires to grant her another minute or two of time.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that the time of the lady be extended two minutes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Might I ask, as a question of privilege, if the time is given to one, should it not be given to all? Cannot the rule which is established for one be applied to all? The privilege of an extension of time was granted the first speaker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is altogether as the house decides. It belongs to the house to say.

(Cries of "Time!")

Mrs. ROOME. I move that the lady be allowed two minutes more in which to finish her remarks.

Mrs. WILES. Half a minute more would do.

(Cries of "Go on!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed. There seems to be a sentiment in favor of hearing you.

Mrs. WILES. I am directed to proceed for half a minute. I simply wanted to finish my sentence, in the middle of which I was interrupted. You would accomplish almost nothing by cutting off the extra representation from these large chapters. Perhaps you would have 20 less delegates, at the expense of doing very great injustice, also causing these chapters to wish to divide into smaller chapters, and many of them would do it; so that you would not even lose that extra representation. They would divide up in order to get the extra representation. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request a speaker upon the opposite side of the question to address the house.

Mrs. PARK. I speak in favor of the amendment.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. A question of privilege. I would like to know if by the adoption of this amendment we shall eliminate from other portions of the article all wording which would conflict with the amendment as adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To be consistent, the congress would undoubtedly do so. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, is recognized. Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. HELMUTH. May we ask that the time limit be strictly adhered to hereafter?

Mrs. PARK. I am perfectly willing. I shall be very brief. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress. I feel it but just to Georgia to state the action of Georgia at her state conference, which was decidedly in favor of chapter representation; [Applause] that each chapter should have a representative; but I speak in favor of this amendment before you, that there shall be but one delegate to every 100 members, and I will add an amendment to this in favor of one delegate to every additional 100 members. For every chapter under a hundred you have one delegate, and for every additional 100 an additional delegate.

Mrs. BURROWS, and others. That is just what it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one

upon the other side. The Chair is waiting for further discussion. Are you ready for the vote?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair awaits further discussion.

(Cries of "Question!")

Miss PUGSLEY. I would like to know what the size of the Continental Congress would be in case this amendment were adopted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that the number of delegates here would be 1,218, according to this amendment.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam President, I would like to answer the question, if I may. At present we have 609 chapters, each having a regent entitled to come. If we accept this amendment, it gives every chapter one delegate, having twelve members or upwards, or less than a hundred. That gives double the representation at once, making 1,218; then you have the 30 members of the Board of Management to add to that, and the 45 state regents, making 75, or a grand total of 1,293 for the full representation, without the additional delegates from the large chapters having several hundred, so we would be working in the direction of largely increasing our congress instead of decreasing it, if we accept this amendment.

Mrs. WILES. A question of information? It was not understood here why the number of chapters was doubled. The present method does not give the extra delegate to every chapter until it has reached the size of 50. We do not understand what Miss Richards said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has reference to this amendment.

Miss RICHARDS. I am speaking of Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment, which says: "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate," so that if they have the requisite 12, they would get one delegate.

Mrs. WILES. They already do that.

Miss RICHARDS. Of course they cannot have a chapter unless they have 12.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires every one to address the Chair, and to be recognized before speaking.

MISS RICHARDS. I think I correctly interpret this, Madam President, if I may continue, by saying that every chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate, which means that every chapter shall be represented by one delegate, no matter what its size is.

MRS. WILES. A question for information. Will some one tell us what the representation is if we leave the matter just as it is now. We do not want 1,200 or more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the number of delegates now?

MRS. HOWARD. A little over 900, Madam President. The recording secretary general is unable to give the exact number, as she has not received the report of the credential committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is trying to find the necessary information to answer Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois. The present number of delegates is something over 900, the number we are entitled to. Mrs. Ward, of New York, is recognized.

MRS. WARD. Madam President and ladies. I am sure this amendment reduces the representation. I think the ladies do not understand. I do not mean a delegate *and* regent; I mean that the regent is *the* delegate, or that each chapter shall elect whom they choose, not necessarily the regent. Each chapter of 100 members or less can send one representative to this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the discussion be on the floor of the house and not in the seats.

MRS. DRAPER. I was simply going to ask that the mover of the motion, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, might answer the question which has been asked before; as I understand it, she has stated that each chapter shall be represented by one delegate. Now, although I am a chapter regent, I am a delegate in this house. That, as I understand it, is Mrs. Hamilton Ward's idea.

MISS PUGSLEY. I would like to ask Mrs. Hamilton Ward, in case this amendment be adopted, as it is understood now, meaning simply one representative from each chapter under 100, what would be the size of the Continental Congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ward, will you answer that question if you can?

Mrs. WARD. I cannot; but I think Miss Richards can. I do not know how many chapters there are. This would give one representative for chapters of 100 or less. The chapters over 100 would have one extra representative, so of course that would reduce the number greatly. Now we have two representatives from chapters over 50.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce to you that we have 609 chapters. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. In regard to this amendment, I desire to speak in favor of it, because I supposed it to mean just what Mrs. Ward has said, that up to 100 members the chapter should be entitled to only one delegate, and then, my own idea of the amendment was that every successive hundred should give the chapter a right to another delegate. I wrote to Washington to obtain that necessary information. I had not received the directory, and so I did not have the opportunity to count the number of chapters there are in our delegation having 50 members. I wanted to see what reduction it would make, and the registrar general and the treasurer were both so very busy that they were unable to answer that question, although I had very courteous letters from them; they said they would give me the information I desired as soon as possible. Therefore, I am not prepared to state what reduction that would make.

Mrs. SWIFT. That would rule out every chapter under 100 members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to hear Mrs. Swift, owing to the noise. The Chair requests all conversation to cease.

Mrs. PARK. No; every chapter up to 100 is entitled to one delegate. I would like to offer that amendment formally, to amend this amendment by adding "and one delegate for every additional 100 members."

Miss FRANCIS. In regard to this substitute amendment for section 3 that is presented, I would like to ask whether when a chapter has over 100 members, 105, for instance, it is entitled to two delegates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is, according to the wording and the meaning of this particular amendment.

Mrs. PARK. Am I not entitled to have that amendment put before the house? I raise that point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will write it and have it seconded, and send it to the desk, it will be put before the house.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I rise to a question of information pertinent to this matter. My question is, Madam President, will every 12 members be allowed, under these conditions, to form a chapter, thus increasing the representation? They secede now from chapters in Pennsylvania, and are continually forming new chapters, disrupting old ones, and under this condition, there is no reason why any number of chapters should not be formed and still have one delegate from every chapter. You would not reduce representation. I simply ask if that will be allowed henceforth?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to answer the question of Mrs. McCartney. As far as the Chair understands, if a member in good and regular standing wishes to leave her chapter and become a member at large of the National Society, and then receives permission to organize a chapter, she has that right.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. She must be in good and regular standing in the chapter which she leaves, as I understand it. That is a point I would like to make, not to have answered, Madam President.

Miss CHAMBERLAIN. I would like to answer the question that was asked a few moments ago, with regard to the chapters, in the new directory. I have been looking over the new directory, and I find that there are 59 chapters of 100 or more in the last directory. I simply wish to give this as a point of information in answer to the question which was asked a few moments ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please repeat it.

Miss CHAMBERLAIN. There are, according to the new directory, published this last summer, the only basis we have for making estimates, 59 chapters of 100 and more.

Miss RICHARDS. I rise to make an inquiry of Mrs. Hamilton Ward. Will she please answer? I would like to have a

little more light thrown upon the intention of her amendment. Does she mean this: That every chapter having less than 100 sends one, and one only, elected by the chapter, and every chapter of more than 100 sends two, and no more can be sent for every subsequent 100, limiting every chapter to two? Will Mrs. Ward please answer that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the question of the delegate?

Mrs. WARD. I beg pardon, Madam President; I did not hear it. [Laughter.]

Miss RICHARDS. I was asking for further light on the amendment. We understand primarily that your amendment is in the direction of reducing the congress, is it not?

Mrs. WARD. Yes.

Miss RICHARDS. Does it mean this: That a chapter having 100 or less has only one representative, and a chapter having 100 or more has only one more, and there we stop?

Mrs. WARD. That is right.

Miss RICHARDS. No more, no matter how large they are?

Mrs. WARD. That is right; one for every chapter—one representative I mean, whether the regent or not.

Miss RICHARDS. You do not mean that the regent should come by virtue of her office?

Mrs. WARD. Not at all. Some one must be elected. The regent can come if she is elected.

Miss RICHARDS. If that is the answer, I might throw a little more light on what Miss Chamberlain has told us. We have now 609 chapters. That would give us one from every chapter to start with; we have 59 chapters with more than 100, making 59, which would give 668, plus the state regents and the board, 75, so that we would have 743 as we stand to-day. I think we want to get at the figures.

Mrs. WARD. That reduces it.

Miss RICHARDS. It does; it reduces it to 743, but there is nothing to check the multiplication of chapters, and with every new chapter we get one more delegate.

Mrs. BURROWS. I rise to a point of inquiry. I merely wanted to ask for an explanation as to the clause, which it seems to me is not very clear as to its intent. It reads as

though if a chapter had 101 members it would be entitled to two delegates, whereas if they had 100 only, they would only be entitled to one delegate. That does not seem to me quite a fair way of being represented.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does Mrs. Hamilton Ward hear the inquiry of the vice-president general from Michigan? She inquires of you if a chapter has 101 members whether it would be entitled to two delegates under your proposed amendment.

Mrs. WARD. I suppose that will be the way under this amendment. If they have over 100 members, they will be entitled to an extra representative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If they have 101?

Mrs. WARD. Yes, or 500.

Mrs. BURROWS. I think that every chapter that has 100 members would work very hard to get 101 in order to get the additional representative.

Mrs. ROOME. I move the previous question.

Mrs. WARD. May I say one word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ward, if this previous question is carried, you will have the privilege of final speech.

Mrs. PARK. I ask for a statement of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the previous question was not seconded, this proposed amendment of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, may be read. Was that amendment seconded?

Mrs. PARK. It was.

READER. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, proposes to amend by adding "And one delegate for every additional 100 members."

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Would it be possible to have the following amendment, the one by Mrs. Burrows, read to the house? They all have not this printed list of amendments, and it seems to me her amendment quite elucidates and clears up what Mrs. Ward, of New York, wants done. I would very much like to have the house hear both read, because we have got to act upon the second amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is true. Are you requesting that the amendment of Mrs. Burrows be read?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes; if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no objection to the amend-

ment of Mrs. Burrows being read, inasmuch as it will throw light on the subject.

READER. "Article V, section 3. Strike out the whole of the second paragraph, beginning 'The chapters shall be entitled,' etc., and add to the first paragraph the following: 'And one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.' It will then read: 'Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, *and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.*' Frances P. Burrows." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is Mrs. Burrows' amendment. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Swift, of California.

Mrs. SWIFT. I wanted to inquire for information—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must again request order. The Chair would like all conversation to cease entirely in all parts of the room.

Mrs. ROOME. A question of information. Can we act upon Mrs. Burrows' amendment until we—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not acting upon Mrs. Burrows' amendment. You are at present, going to act upon the amendment of Mrs. Hamilton Ward. First, the amendment offered to it by Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. ROOME. We have called the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has not been seconded.

A MEMBER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been put to the house. The Chair did not hear a second.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to inquire if we are discussing the reduction of this house or the increasing of it. [Laughter.] If we are discussing the increasing of this house, we are on the right track. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We started out to discuss the reduction of representation. "All roads lead to Rome." [Laughter.]

Mrs. SWIFT. I am afraid this road will not lead to Rome. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ward's amendment is now before the house. Read the amendment.

Mrs. DANA. A question of privilege. May we have that read as it stands now and then the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it as it stands now and then the amendment.

READER. "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate. All chapters having over 100 members shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates or alternates." The amendment goes on: "And one delegate—

Mrs. PARK. I move a substitution, instead of an addition. I said amend by "adding," but I did not see the force of that last. I should amend by substitution instead of by adding the last clause. Please substitute what I moved there by adding.

READER. "And one delegate for every additional 100 members."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this amendment?

Mrs. DANA. I would like to have it stated as it is now. We have a representation of one delegate for every 50. I want it as it is now, section 3.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please preserve order? The Chair requests that this private discussion may stop.

READER. The present reading of the constitution is as follows: "The chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their regent and delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is being read for the purpose of explaining your amendments, ladies. Silence, please.

READER. "After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred."

Mrs. DANA. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the amendment of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, by substitution.

READER. Mrs. Park amends: "And one delegate for every additional 100 members," to be added to Mrs. Hamilton Ward's proposed amendment.

Mrs. PARK. By substitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. All those in favor of it will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair thinks there cannot be a very general understanding of the amendment to the amendment. The Chair begs that you will express your feeling one way or the other. All in favor of the amendment will please say "aye."

Mrs. WILES. If you think that is not understood, as the seconder of the amendment, I would like to speak half a minute to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. WILES. The object of that was simply to prevent the large chapters from being taxed per capita without being represented per capita. It was to keep it just as it is now, as far as it affects the large chapters, that there should be one delegate for every extra 100 members after the first 100, and that would make a very slight difference in the size of the congress, because there are comparatively very few chapters of over 100 members. It is merely fair that representation shall be in the ratio of taxation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready to vote upon this amendment to the amendment? This is an amendment by substitution.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think we would be able to vote more intelligently if the whole thing could be read together as amended, if the reader would read in the substitution and let us clearly understand the whole thing.

Mrs. PARK. I think I can be heard from here. I have been asked the question by one of the state regents, if this amendment is passed, whether it will allow any representation to a chapter of 12. Why, of course. Every chapter up to 100 is allowed one representative. Naturally, the regent, or if the regent cannot come, her alternate is the delegate. Every chapter up to 100 is allowed one delegate, and every additional 100 is entitled to another delegate. It does not make a reduction. There are a number of chapters in our society from 50 up to 100—I think perhaps the greater number. It makes a reduction, and many of them are opposed to any violent reduc-

tion of the members of this house, and this seems to satisfy the demand that there be a reduction. This would make a sensible reduction, and not a violent reduction, which we do not need. If we reduce this house by a too violent reduction, it will unquestionably be the death-blow to the society, and not one patriotic woman here wishes that, but this amendment, I believe(is offered as a medium measure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of New York.

Mrs. WARD. I think it is not understood; I know it is not.

Mrs. BATE. Why limit debate to five minutes and then let members speak four or five times on the same side?

Mrs. WARD. It is not understood that the chapters now of 50 have one representative. Then, our constitution says from 50 to 100 still one delegate. That means the regent and one delegate. As it now stands, the chapters over 50 up to 100, up to 200, have two representatives here on the floor. Up to 50 we have one; over 50 to 200 we have two, the regent and delegate. My own amendment provides for just one representative up to 100.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. I simply wish to ask one question. If this amendment as amended by Mrs. Park should carry, what will become of chapters in this country that can by no possibility ever attain to the number of 100? [Applause.]

Mrs. KENT. I am sure it cannot have been understood. It cannot have been read, when the question is asked which has been asked, for it says distinctly, "Each chapter of 100 members *or less.*" We cannot have a chapter until we have 12 members; therefore, any number of members from 12 to 100 is entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate; over that, every 100 additional one delegate. Every chapter of 12 members is entitled to one delegate according to what we are voting upon.

Mrs. ROOME. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." Carried. All in favor of Mrs. Park's amendment will signify it by saying

“aye.” (After a pause.) The Chair wishes a better vote than that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize any one

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize anyone during the taking of a vote. The Chair wishes to know if all voted upon the affirmative who desire to do so, upon Mrs. Park's amendment.

Mrs. KENT. What is that amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “noes” seem to have it. (After a pause.) The “noes” have it and the question now reverts to the original amendment of Mrs Hamilton Ward. The reader will kindly read it.

READER. “Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate. All chapters having over 100 members shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates or alternates.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “noes” seem to have it. (After a pause.) The “noes” have it and the amendment is lost. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

Mrs. NASH. I move to reconsider the vote taken yesterday upon article IV, section 1. We voted on that, I am afraid, in haste, and I do not think that this congress realized what it was doing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house, in order that the member from South Carolina may be heard.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I just simply wanted to state that I wish the ladies would obey the Chair, for, certainly there is so much conversation we cannot understand the speakers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Hopkins. I wish the members of the congress would observe your request. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

Mrs. NASH. Thank you, Madam President. I move to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on article IV, section 1.

Mrs. MURPHY. Did the lady vote affirmatively yesterday?

Mrs. NASH. I am afraid the lady did, as a great many other

delegates did who voted in a hurry, and did not realize what she was doing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Seconded.

Mrs. NASH. Ohio has seconded it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you move to reconsider?

Mrs. NASH. To reconsider the vote on that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday upon section 1, article IV. The Chair will request the reader to read it to you.

READER. "Amend by substituting in the second paragraph, after the words 'hold office two years,' the words 'no person shall hold office more than two terms successively.' It will then read: 'The officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. *No person shall hold office more than two terms successively.*' Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I rise to a question of information. I would like the privilege of asking of the mover of this resolution to reconsider to give her reasons for her request.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the mover of the resolution hear the request of Mrs. McCartney?

Mrs. NASH. I beg pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the request of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. NASH. I did not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give her attention for a moment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Will you be kind enough to give your reasons for moving a reconsideration of a motion so overwhelmingly carried by this house yesterday, by a vote of 351 to 61? You must have a very potent reason for reconsidering, and I should be very much obliged to hear the reason.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Nash has the floor. The Chair requests that the member from South Carolina will take the top step here in order that the members may hear what she says.

Miss BATCHELLER. I desire to ask a question for information. There is a misunderstanding as to what this amendment that was carried yesterday by so large a majority refers to. Whether it refers to two successive terms of the same office, or of any office or all offices.

Mrs MCCARTNEY. It refers to two successive terms.

Mrs. NASH. May I reply to the mover of that amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover for a reconsideration has by right the floor.

Mrs. NASH. Thank you, Madam President. I want to reply.

Mrs. McILVAIN. Can a lady who voted in the negative move a reconsideration? I think parliamentary law says she must have voted in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady stated that she voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. NASH. Mrs. McCartney, the mover of this amendment, desires to know my reasons for moving a reconsideration. I have the very best reason, the most potent reason, I think, that should govern the members of this congress, and that is that we would lose our president general. We could not have her for a second term, and that, I am sure you all want.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. How do you know she will want it?

Mrs. NASH. This amendment says no person shall hold office more than two terms successively.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. How do you know she will want it?

Mrs. NASH. I was not considering her. I was selfish enough to consider myself.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. The term of office for the president general now is two years.

Mrs. NASH. That is not stated in this resolution.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Excuse me; that was passed years ago. The term used to be one year, and it was moved and carried that the term of the president general should be

two years; therefore two terms would mean four years. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is exactly so.

Mrs. NASH. That is not the question. Any woman who had served two years as a vice-president general would not be eligible for election to the office of president general. It would be impossible.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is not pertinent to the question at all.

Mrs. NASH. We should look into the future before we adopt this amendment, and we are providing for the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that the delegate from South Carolina has the floor. She declines to recognize any one else until the delegate from South Carolina has finished.

Mrs. NASH. Thank you. We may have on our board a very valuable vice-president general, who may serve us faithfully for two consecutive terms, and it may then be the wish of this congress to honor the vice-president general by putting her at our head as our president general. If you were to allow this amendment to remain as it is, we put it out of our power to elect that woman to any other office.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. For two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The member from South Carolina has the floor.

Mrs. NASH. So that I think it is the wish of this congress to reconsider this and to make it plain. If it is meant that no person shall hold the same office for more than two consecutive terms, it should be so stated.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I meant just what I said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please allow Mrs. Nash to proceed and afterwards others can reply to her if they desire to do so.

Mrs. NASH. I think I have said all I have to say. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you will be excused. The Chair will recognize Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Daughters of the American Revolution of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come forward so they can all hear you.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I can be heard here. I have never, as a mover of that amendment had the slightest thought of preventing the election or re-election to office of our president general, if she desires to have it.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly take the top step, so that all may hear.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. This is an elevation, Madam President General, which I never expected to attain. [Laughter.] Daughters of the American Revolution of the Eleventh Continental Congress, it was never my intention to cast the slightest reflection upon our esteemed president general. No one worked harder for her election than myself last year, and I would be very glad, no matter what my constituents think, to amend my resolution and have it read "except the president general."

Mrs. NASH. That is the reason I want that vote reconsidered.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to have a legal opinion that we obtained last night, through a member of our constituency, read to this congress. It was obtained from a justice of the supreme court of this district, in regard to the effect of this resolution. I thank you, Madam President.

Mrs. NASH. Let us hear the opinion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Mrs. McIlvain, of Philadelphia, will read the opinion.

Mrs. McILVAIN. "Finding that there existed a doubt in the minds of some of the Daughters of the American Revolution as to the effect of the passage of the second amendment voted on yesterday, and originally proposed by Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, it was deemed wiser to seek legal advice; and Judge Alexander B. Hanger, of the supreme court in Washington, has given us this opinion, viz:

Whereas article IV of the constitution of the National Society distinctly states that 'These officers shall be elected *biennially* and shall hold office for two years, *and until the close*

of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected,' etc.

And whereas, last year, 1901, was the year of election and there can be no other election (biennially) until next year, 1903.

And whereas, the alteration of the last clause of any article not only does not alter anything which precedes said clause, but in law reiterates and confirms it.

Therefore, *all* officers elected in 1901 shall be in office till the close of the Continental Congress of 1903, and shall then only be eligible for election to any office on the National Board if they have only served on it in any capacity *one* previous term. He further said that in law *tel res magis voleat, quam pereat*, which, translated reads, In all great things, the wish (or intention) is not to destroy. In other words, any other reading would be suicidal and contrary to the spirit of the law, which is equity. The vote of 351 in favor, to 61 against this amendment speaks for itself as to the sentiment of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the country, and needs no comment of mine."

Mrs. FREEMAN. I move to table the motion for a reconsideration.

Seconded by Mrs. McCartney and many others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of tabling the motion for a reconsideration will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair thinks the "ayes" have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and the motion for a reconsideration is tabled.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I rise for a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion, Madam.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I dislike very much to disturb the order of business—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly come here to the steps. I do not think they can hear you from where you stand, Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I dislike very much to disturb the order of business, but I am sure the congress will realize the importance of this. I wish to ask if any appreciation has been expressed for our entertainment last night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No official appreciation has been expressed, Madam.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Then, Madam President, I wish to offer the following motion: I move that this congress give a rising vote of thanks to the board of regents, and officers of the Smithsonian Institution and their assistants, for their gracious courtesy and kind attention to the Daughters of the American Revolution last evening.

Mrs. BURROWS. I would like to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress give a rising vote of thanks in recognition of the kindness and liberality of the authorities of the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution for the entertainment afforded to the Daughters last night. A standing vote is called for.

Mrs. PAGE. And the Minute Men. Add them by all means.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you accept the addition, Madam?

Mrs. LINDSAY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And the Minute Men. (After a pause.) The Chair thinks that the vote is unanimous.

Mrs. MORGAN. I move a vote of thanks be given to the committee on reception for their arduous labors for our pleasure. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly state your motion. The next amendment is to article V, by Mrs. Burrows. Shall we wait for your resolution now, Mrs. Morgan? Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has offered a resolution that the thanks of the congress be extended to the committee which arranged the reception. A rising vote will be in order for that also. It has been seconded. All those in favor of this resolution will please rise and express their thanks to the reception committee. (After a pause.) The rising vote is unanimous. The next business before you is the consideration of the amendment to article V, of Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan. The reader will read this amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to offer an amendment. Shall I wait until that is read?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think so. The Chair requests that each member of the congress will take her seat, and that the

pages be seated also. Let there be no conversation in the hall during the reading of this amendment and the voting upon it.

READER. Article V, section 3. "Strike out the whole of the second paragraph, beginning 'The chapters shall be entitled' etc., and add to the first paragraph the following: 'And one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.' It will then read: 'Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, *and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.*'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burrows is entitled to the floor.
Mrs. BURROWS. Madam President.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to offer an amendment—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burrows is entitled to the floor.

Mrs. BURROWS. Madam President General, and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I feel that we have arrived at, or at least nearly arrived, at the sentiment of this house in regard to the amendments that have been offered looking towards a reduction of representation in our congress. I supposed, when I offered this amendment a year ago, that it was the very general and almost universal feeling that there must be some step taken in this direction; that our body was getting to be so large that it was really unwieldy, and that it would be simply impossible to receive or entertain and to seat and care for so large a body as this congress would grow to be. To that end, I offered this amendment, which is a very mild reduction. You will see that it is not at all radical. But still, in changing the representation from a membership of 50 to that of 100, it would reduce very considerably the attendance, although recognizing every chapter, and on the basis of representation of membership for every 100, it seems to be a very fair and just and equal distribution of representation. I submit it for your consideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Perkins, of Indiana, is recognized.

Mrs. PERKINS. Madam President, and ladies of the congress, considering the amendments as they were sent to our chapters, it was taken for granted that a reduction was to be expected.

Therefore, the chapters instructed their delegate to submit the following, which is an amendment to the change that has just been read. They moved to change by striking out the last clause, and add, after "alternate:" "This regent or alternate having the privilege of casting one vote for every 100 or less members of her chapter." This does not reduce the number of votes in the convention, but it does reduce the attendance. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand that the laws of the District will not allow proxy voting. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment has not been seconded, nor has it been stated by the Chair, and therefore it is not before the house. The motion of Mrs. Burrows is now to be considered, and the Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. ROOME. I move the following amendment; which the reader will please read.

READER. Mrs. Roome, of the District, moves the following amendment to Mrs. Burrows' amendment: "I move, as an amendment to Mrs. Burrows' amendment, that hereafter no chapter shall be accepted as organized with less than twenty-five members. That after the ensuing year, no chapter with less than twenty-five members shall be represented in the Continental Congress."

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the ruling of our parliamentarian that this amendment is not germane and cannot be entertained, therefore—

Mrs. EAGAN, of Florida. I rose on that point to ask if we would not have to change our constitution if that were adopted. You answered it by ruling it out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not germane. The question is still upon the amendment offered by Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan. The Chair invites discussion of this amendment.

Mrs. LILLARD. May I speak from here?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You had better come to the steps so that you may be heard.

Mrs. LILLARD. I have just a word to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am anxious that that word should

be heard by the congress, and you will insure that by occupying an elevated position. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LILLARD. Ladies, I simply want to say this; that it seems to me since I have been listening this afternoon, that it is a theory that confronts us rather than a condition. I do not believe that our membership has become unmanageable. We seem to get along with it very nicely, and I do not believe in disturbing a constitution annually. I think we had better go very slowly and be exactly suited before we pass any amendment on this subject. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARRISON HARVEY, of Pennsylvania. I wish to state that this amendment covers the ground that we have been going over all day, and I therefore move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and debate is closed. (Applause.)

Miss DESHA. I want to just make a personal explanation. May I?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your personal explanation?

Miss DESHA. My personal explanation is that I was accused to-day of not showing my colors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the top step, Miss Desha. We are always willing to give our founders a high place. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, and Daughters, I was accused to-day of not showing my colors. This is the eleventh congress I have attended, and those of you who have been here with me from the beginning know I never fail to show my colors, sometimes right and sometimes wrong, but I always show them. I was with Miss Richards and Mrs. Foster in writing the amendment they presented to you this morning. I supposed that you had made up your minds to reduce representation, as so many amendments were offered on that subject, and I went to work to see what I considered the best way of doing it. I spent five weeks with the District Daughters discussing the matter, and we finally agreed on that amendment. This morning I was called out of the room and

did not have an opportunity to speak. I did not want the District Daughters to think I had deserted my flag, and so I speak to you this afternoon, and I will submit that same amendment for your consideration ten years hence. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DAY. In the interest of the smaller chapters, I move that we table the amendment.

Seconded by Delaware.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called.

Mrs. DAY. I did not hear that the previous question had been called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called and voted upon. A motion to lay upon the table, our parliamentarian assures me, can be made, even after the previous question has been called and voted upon, if you desire to make that motion.

Mrs. DAY. I simply moved to table the amendment.

Miss DESHA. That tables everything.

Mrs. DAY. Mrs. Burrows' amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will kindly write your motion and send it up. There is a motion before the house made by Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, to table this amendment to article V. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The motion for tabling is lost. The question is now upon the adoption of this amendment: "Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members." All in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is in doubt. Division is called for. Those in favor of this amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The chair will summon the two ladies for tellers who acted this morning, Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, and Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I rise to a question of information. Is it possible that all of these ladies understand that they are voting to reduce representation?

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. BURROWS. Very slightly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, before she

calls for a vote, that the recording secretary general states to her that she must have Mrs. Day's motion for tabling or she cannot record it in her minutes. Therefore, it must be sent up immediately. All those in favor of Mrs. Burrows' amendment will please rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is in the midst of a count.

Mrs. BOYNTON. They do not understand what they are voting upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will state it.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to state the question. You are now requested to rise, those who are in favor of Mrs. Burrows' proposed amendment.

Mrs. PROCTOR. It is not understood yet what the amendment is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read the amendment, Madam Reader.

READER. The amendment is: "Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members."

Mrs. PROCTOR. If they have not 100 in the beginning, they have no vote?

READER. They are represented then by the regent of the chapter. Every chapter will have some one to represent it but not a delegate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I regret to say that you cannot speak during the taking of a vote. All those in favor of this amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After a pause.) Those opposed to Mrs. Burrows' amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The result of this vote will be announced by the official reader.

READER. Those in favor of Mrs. Burrows' amendment, 121; those opposed, 214. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is lost. Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia, is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know that this is in order, and if

it is not, Madam President, you may call me to order, but I will tell you what I wish, that there would not be a single amendment proposed this year for us to spend so much time over next year. I therefore move that no amendments be received this year to work over next year, for the reduction of representation. [Applause.]

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair fears that that motion is out of order. She cannot preclude public sentiment. Public opinion has a right to be heard.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes; I have given mine. [Laughter.]

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President and ladies, I come from a small state and very few Daughters, and believe the chapters should be represented every time. Mrs. Burrows' amendment met with my favor, although I think that by the number of empty seats in this house to-day, yesterday and possibly to-morrow, there is no fear of there being insufficient room to accommodate the members of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to interrupt Mrs. Eagan for one moment. Are you speaking of the amendments? There is no amendment before the house, but amendments are under discussion.

Mrs. EAGAN. Am I out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear you are a little out of order. [Laughter.]

Mrs. EAGAN. Really, what I wanted to have understood when we were voting, was what we were voting about. I have hardly understood an amendment that has been before the house, and I wanted to know whether we had carried the amendment for reduction or not.

Mrs. BURROWS. We have just killed it. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next in order is an amendment by substitution to section 4.

READER. "Section 4. Substitute the following: It will then read: 'The biennial meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, beginning the first Monday in May. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business

transacted as the good of the society may require.' Mrs. Hamilton Ward."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may speak to that amendment, Mrs. Ward. You have that right.

Mrs. WARD. Madam President and ladies, this is positively my last amendment. [Laughter.] I have put in an amendment for biennial sessions for this reason: It seems to me the business of this congress can be transacted once in two years as well as by coming here every year. Of course many of us from New York like to come here every year. Those from Dakota and the far distant states find it quite a journey—

Mrs. BURROWS. But we like to come. [Laughter.]

Mrs. WARD. And then the expenses of the hall here, and the other expenses of the congress, which you know are very great, can be put in the Continental Hall fund, and it is very near to all our hearts to get that building. I have lived in Washington a good many years, and I know February to be the worst month of all the year. We come here and we have snow or rain, and people go home sick. Last year one delegate came here and died, as I understand, from cold and exposure in this climate. May is the most delightful month of all the year in Washington, neither too warm nor too cold, and the congress of the United States and senate hold **their** long sessions every other year, and we want to be here when the congress of the United States is in session. Our senators' wives and representatives' wives will be here then and it will save them an extra journey in order to enable them to attend the congress, and they always remain here during the sessions of the national congress. The session lasts until June or July, so that in May we would have the advantage of being here at the time the United States congress is in session, and at the same time have better weather than we have now. Furthermore, the 22d of February is the day of all the year that chapter regents and patriotic women want to be with their chapters. Here we have nothing on the 22d of February; we perhaps attend to a little business, but we have no patriotic ceremonies at all. We could have those in our own chapters. A further reason, which perhaps ought not to influence this congress but might influence some of its members, is that the

sessions as we now have them come in Lent always, and many of our members do not like to come here and participate in the social functions in Lent, and we do not like to come here without having such functions. I hope the ladies will consider this amendment and I hope that it will be adopted.

Mrs. PARK. I think I can be heard from here. I only wish to speak for a moment. I would like to speak heartily in favor of Mrs. Ward's amendment as to the time. I endorse every word she says about the inconvenience of the present time, especially for the members from the South. It is a very inclement season; many of the members are not allowed by their physicians to come who could otherwise do so. Delicate women do not dare to come to the congress in February in Washington, and it is especially desirable that this change be made since the president will be hereafter inaugurated, as I understand, the last Thursday in April. Is it not so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Such a change is being discussed, I believe.

Mrs. PARK. But I would not endorse this, *in toto*. I desire to amend Mrs. Ward's amendment again by substituting "annual" for "biennial."

Mrs. WARD. I accept Mrs. Park's amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did the Chair understand that Mrs. Ward accepts the amendment of Mrs. Park?

Mrs. PARK. She does.

Mrs. WARD. I accept it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We have just passed a law that we should have ten vice-presidents general every two years. This says, "All officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot" at the annual meeting, under this amendment; therefore, what becomes of our action of yesterday?

Mrs. WARD. I accept Mrs. Park's amendment, substituting the word "annual" for "biennial."

Miss HETZEL. I wish to say that I agree perfectly with Mrs. Ward's amendment. I think May is a beautiful month. To be sure General Washington was born on the 22nd of February, but he was inaugurated on the 30th of March—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. April.

Miss HETZEL. On the 30th of April. Why should we not keep that day sacred?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is a mistake.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President. I would like to speak—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you finished speaking, Miss Hetzel?

Miss HETZEL. I only wish to express my appreciation of Mrs. Ward's amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mrs. AMMON. I would like to speak for the cities and towns which are, like my own, neither north, east, south nor west.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. THOMAS. Would an amendment to the amendment be in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have none before us.

Mrs. THOMAS. I would like to offer, then, as a substitute motion, that the congress meet the week in which April 30th occurs, the day of Washington's first inauguration. Then we will combine practicability and sentiment. It will be an inspiration for us to celebrate the date of his inauguration, as well as the date of his birth. Shall I write my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are discussing the motion before it is made and seconded.

Mrs. THOMAS. The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not yet been presented to the house and is not open to discussion yet.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President and ladies, I wish to speak against this amendment, as one who comes from a city which is neither north, east, south nor west especially. We find it most convenient to come to Washington at this season of the year. Many of the delicate people that have been referred to are going south now, and as to the spring, in May and April, we all know that May is our most beautiful month, probably the world over. I have heard it said that if we could be the world over in May we would find the whole world beautiful; but we need to be in our own homes in April and May. February is midway, and we of the middle part of the country

find it most convenient to be in Washington in February. I speak for the middle of the country, if you would put it so, or part of the way west.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would move to lay this on the table.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to say one word in regard to the 30th of April. There is a date in April which would be very appropriate—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion is not before the house in regard to the 30th of April.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to say that a great mistake has been made. It was such bad weather that a quorum did not go to New York; the date was the 4th of March, but they did not get there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not open for discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move to lay it on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not yet been presented to the house and cannot be laid on the table.

Mrs. ORTON. I would like to ask that when the ladies from the other side of the house speak, they shall get up on the platform, and stand on the top of it. It is absolutely impossible to hear any of the ladies from the other side of the house, Mrs. McCartney particularly. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hopes that the other side of the house will bear this request in mind, but she wishes to inquire whether that side can hear the speakers on the other side.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I heard that. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read Mrs. Thomas' proposed amendment, the amendment about to be presented to the house.

READER. Mrs. Thomas' amendment to Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment: "I move to amend the amendment that the annual meeting shall be held during the week on which April 30th occurs."

Mrs. THOMAS. May I speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion for amendment does not seem to be in perfect order. Will the parliamentarian kindly read what is required in the presentation of an amendment.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. On these little slips, which were prepared for your convenience and distributed through the house,

you will see that amendments must be offered in one of the following forms, and this is strictly according to Roberts, these slips being printed merely for your convenience: By adding words, by inserting words, by striking out words, by striking out words and inserting others, (and that of course may include groups of words and phrases and sentences and paragraphs, and sections, etc.) or substituting, which is really the same thing as striking out and inserting, or by dividing. Now this amendment is in the form of a new motion. It is not in the form of an amendment by any of those methods.

Mrs. THOMAS. I will write it in proper form and send it up.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. A question of privilege. I would like to know, as we do not fully understand, whether Mrs. Hamilton Ward, the mover of the motion, accepted the amendment which substituted the word "annual" for "biennial."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did accept it, the Chair will state.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege. I ask that while Mrs. Thomas is writing her amendment, the reader repeat the announcements of the entertainments, for the benefit of the visiting Daughters that were read this morning, as a great many of the ladies could not hear them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader has been requested to read the various announcements over again that were read this morning.

The reader re-read the amendments as requested.

Mrs. WARD. I move the previous question upon my amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Thomas' amendment to your amendment will first have our attention. Read the amendment of Mrs. Thomas. *

READER. Mrs. Thomas: "I move to amend Mrs. Ward's amendment by striking out the words 'beginning the first Monday in May,' and inserting: 'the week in which April 30th occurs.'"

Mrs. THOMAS. May I speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. THOMAS. It is only a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. THOMAS. I think I can make myself heard from here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well; turn around, and face the audience.

Mrs. THOMAS. The reasons were stated by the mover of this amendment, as to why the congress should meet at that season of the year instead of this time of the year. Practically, it meets Mrs. Ward's amendment, for her motion is that the congress shall convene in May, and I offer as an amendment that it shall meet on the week in which April 30th occurs, for the reason that we may also at that time celebrate Washington's first inauguration. Practically, it will be at the same time of the year.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that the amendment to section 4, of article V, be tabled.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago, to table the amendment offered carries with it also the other motions before the house. All in favor of this motion to table the amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. WARD. May I say a word in relation to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is somewhat in doubt. She asks for the vote upon that question again. All those in favor of tabling the amendment of Mrs. Thomas will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Some of the ladies cannot hear. They are asking for silence that they may hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please give this amendment to Miss Richards to be read.

READER. It is upon the question to table the amendment—not upon the amendment itself, but to table the amendment. You are voting to table the amendment which Mrs. Thomas offered to Mrs. Ward's amendment, and it takes with it the entire amendment. If this motion is carried, you have this whole amendment disposed of.

Mrs. THOMAS. I think the question of climate alone should make a change in the time of our annual meeting, if for no other consideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of tabling this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

This vote has disposed of the amendment before the house of Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. THOMAS. I call for a division. I do not think it was clear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to lay on the table was carried. Is there dissatisfaction existing in the mind of any one in regard to that decision?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

Mrs. TIBBALS. I should think the present roar of the elements would be a pretty good object lesson towards making some change in the time of meeting in the city of Washington.

Mrs. WILES. I move to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Seconded.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The motion to table has not been decided.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have to hold your motion for the recess, Mrs. Wiles, and the Chair calls for a division. The tellers will please count this vote. Before calling for the vote, the Chair wishes you to understand that in voting to table this amendment you also table the amendment offered by Mrs. Ward. It is necessary that you understand this, that a motion to table carries all the motions with it which are under consideration.

Mrs. SWIFT. That is what we want to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now calls for a vote upon laying this amendment upon the table. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by standing, and remaining until they are counted. The Chair grants authority for the visiting Daughters to occupy the vacant seats in the first balcony; take those seats if you wish them. The Chair thinks that the tellers will have a difficult time if the members are moving about all the while. (After an interval.) The Chair now calls for the vote of those opposed to tabling.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege. As one of the tellers, it is impossible for me to make an accurate count, which we all want, and I want more than any of you, unless the ladies will be seated who are not voting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ladies who are not voting must be seated and remain so until the vote is counted.

Mrs. THOMAS. It is understood the negative vote is being taken?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Those opposed to tabling the amendment of Mrs. Thomas will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair desires that conversation shall cease. Those of you who are opposed to the tabling of Mrs. Thomas' amendment, rise and stand until you are counted, everybody else being seated. (After a pause.) You may be seated and the result of the vote will be announced. Please keep silent and hear the report.

READER. In favor of tabling, 127; in the negative, 123.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to the amendment is tabled, and also the amendment itself is carried with it.

Mrs. WILES. My motion for a recess is now in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it seconded?

Mrs. WILES. It was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress do take a recess until the hour of 8 o'clock this evening. Carried. Wait for one moment until the announcements are made by the official reader.

Announcements by the reader.

Recess taken at 5 p. m. until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates kindly take their seats. The Chair wishes to announce that the first piece of business this evening is the announcement of the appointment of a committee. It is the committee appointed upon the case of the Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. The Chair has appointed Mrs. Caroline R. Nash, of South Carolina; Mrs. Frances D. Ormsbee, of Vermont; Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elizabeth D. G. Foster, of Washington state, and Mrs. Mary Anderson Orton, of Ohio.

The official reader will please read the amendment to section 4, offered by Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mrs. HOOPES. I am instructed by the framer of that amendment to ask the privilege of the house of withdrawing it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, the request of the framer of this amendment may be granted. Have you any objection to its being withdrawn? (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. MORGAN. Have we a quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have one hundred and more; one hundred is a quorum.

Mrs. WAPLES. Read the amendment, please, the one that is withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly read it?

READER. "Section 4. Amend by adding 'Arrangements for such Continental Congress shall be made by a joint committee from the congress and National Board, to be appointed by the president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.' It will then read: 'The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, during the week in which the 22nd of February falls. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require. *Arrangements for such Continental Congress shall be made by a joint committee from the congress and the National Board to be appointed by the president general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*' Mrs. Thomas Roberts."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that all you desire, madam?

Mrs. WAPLES. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will then proceed to article V, section I. Kindly read it.

READER. "Amend by adding after the words, 'delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting,' the words 'or state conference.' It will then read: 'The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a state regent from each state or territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting, *or state conference.*' Mrs. McCartney."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. It is now open for discussion.

Miss RICHARDS. Mrs. McCartney is not here. It is her own amendment.

Mrs. BURROWS. I should think this makes it more explicit, that they may be chosen at the state conference, which some states may call their annual meeting. I do not see that it changes in effect anything at all, and I see no objection to it.

Mrs. MORGAN. I rise to a question of information. I think there is a little doubt in the minds of many in the congress as to whether the conferences have the power to elect their state regent. I think for the last two congresses it was decided that a state elected its state regent at the state conference, and only announced the fact after they arrived at this place. Am I correct about that?

Mrs. EAGAN. I think that is a mistake about the state regent being elected by their conference. I know a number of states have elected their regent since they have been here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read the constitution upon the subject.

READER. "Article VI, section 1. The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a state regent from each state or territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting. The officers of the National Society shall be *ex-officio* officers of the Board of Management," etc. The rest does not pertain to this question.

Mrs. MORGAN. I was quite aware of that by-law, or constitutional requirement, but I think the congress two years ago decided that the choice was really made at our state conference. Otherwise, there is very little use of a state conference, unless we can decide such matters, simply an announcement being made here. It is made really by the gathering of the delegates, right in the electoral college, and they come here with their information as to who is to be their state officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Baird-Huey, of Philadelphia.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. May I ask how a state conference can elect a state regent when the state conferences are not delegate bodies? I ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be obliged to any member of the congress who will answer Miss Baird-Huey's inquiry.

Mrs. PARK. I think that an amendment to the constitution covering this point was passed last year, in which the words "or state vice-regent" in this very paragraph were inserted, and those words do not appear in this pamphlet; and also the fact that in that amendment it was stated that the delegates could be elected at the state conference. That is my recollection of that amendment as it passed. I am heartily in favor of Mrs. McCartney's amendment, with the exception that it is not perfect in that respect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the recollection of the Chair, Mrs. Park, that we have an amendment passed which says that the delegates may elect their state regent either at their own annual conference, or at the annual meeting.

Mrs. PARK. That was the intention of that, and that was my recollection of it. I do wish now to support this amendment of Mrs. McCartney again, if there is any doubt in the minds of the delegates that it is a wise thing to have the election of your regent in your state conference. We have nominated in Georgia, up to this time, our state regent, but confirmed the election here—the nomination being made in the state conference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It appears to the Chair that this amendment of Mrs. McCartney is simply a repetition of an amendment that has already been adopted, offered by Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Kindly read it.

READER. In the constitution on the last page you will find this already existing: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference." Almost the same as this.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. There is a difference in the two amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the difference?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. The one of last year was for the vice state regent. The one this year is for the state regent. But my point is, Madam President, that I do not think either amendment is constitutional. We have no delegate state conference. In the state of Pennsylvania, at our last state conference, we had 135 members, and they represented only a very few of our chapters. A state regent elected at that time could not have been said to be the choice of the state; and I think that is probably the case in the most state conferences, that the chapters near to the place where the conference is held, of course, have the predominance of the members of the conference. It is not a delegate body. I would like a ruling on the subject. I ask the question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The understanding of the Chair upon this subject is that a state conference is simply for conference upon matters perhaps affecting the National Society or the state, and that the conference can take no vote. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the opinion of the Chair on the subject of the state conferences.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I would like to ask for information whether all the states and territories hold conferences? I would like to know whether every state and territory holds a conference at which this election could take place. Suppose there is some state or territory that does not have a conference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are a good many states and territories that do not have conferences; many have been organizing them during the past year.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. If it is to elect our state regents, how can it be carried out if some of the states do not have conferences?

Mrs. PARK. May I answer that question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. PARK. It is not obligatory. It does not so state at all. It says they may be elected either at the Continental Congress or at the state conference. That was the whole action.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. That is what I wanted to know.

Mrs. PARK. It is not at all obligatory.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. It seems to me that this is a choice in the state; an opportunity perhaps for a larger number in the state to choose their state regent, and of course those who do not choose to have that method may select their state regent at the time the congress meets. It merely gives them the choice, or opportunity to elect at the state conference, and I hope it will prevail.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am heartily in sympathy with the last speaker, Madam President. It does seem so rational that a state should elect its own state regent; so much more so than to wait to come from the Pacific almost to the Atlantic to do so. It is so much easier, and my experience goes to show that we would get more people to go to a state conference if that were to be done, and we do have now quite as much and more representation at our state conference than we do at the delegate meeting in Washington. It seems to me a much more simple and rational way of getting to know the will of the state. There are so many chapters that are never represented here. Ohio, out of 32 chapters, has only 19 represented here now. Therefore, if they choose their state regent in conference, it will be more really the choice of the state.

Mrs. HOOPES. The amendment adopted last year, offered by Mrs. Park, of Georgia, does not appear in our constitutions now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On page 33 of the constitution.

Mrs. HOOPES. Not in the one I have. But I have heard from that that we might elect our state regent and our vice state regent also at our state conference. Oh! Yes. This is it. It says, "One state regent, or in her absence one state vice-regent." Does that not cover the ground also of this amendment that we are working on now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been stated that this amendment offered by Mrs. Park, of Georgia, at the Tenth Continental Congress is almost exactly the same as that which Mrs. McCartney has offered in this congress.

Mrs. HOOPES. That is what I thought in reading it over. I have not Mrs. Park's amendment in the constitution which I have.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Is Mrs. Park's amendment here, Madam?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is here in the constitution.

Miss DESHA. Will you explain that the amendments were placed in the back of the constitution because we had so many we did not want the additional expense of printing an entirely new constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the remarks of Miss Desha?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We did not hear them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She states that the amendments which we have here, which were to be placed in our constitution and by-laws, were pasted in our old constitutions at the back of the book, and you will find them there. I do not remember exactly how many, but I think that all that we had were pasted in the book.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. This does not cover the same point, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The point that I had in mind was to request information of Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia upon the subject of how many books of our constitution have the amendments placed in them. Is there any one here who can give the information? Those books are the ones which should be used by the congress; those having the amendments pasted in them.

Miss MILLER. Mrs. Lockwood has not come yet.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to have Mrs. Park and Mrs. McCartney explain whether they mean that the state regent, under this new amendment, and the state vice-regent under Mrs. Park's amendment last year, must be chosen by the delegates to the Continental Congress, those delegates meeting in state conference before they come here. There is an ambiguity in the wording of the resolution last year, and it has never been settled whether it means that the same delegate body that comes here may choose the state vice-regent in state conference assembled before they come here, or whether the state confer-

ence may be an entirely different body of delegates, chosen under different rules. For instance, in choosing our delegates to come to the Continental Congress, we must follow the national constitution. In choosing our delegates to go to the state conference, we may follow any rules that we please. For example, in Illinois at our state conference, we send two delegates from every chapter, whatever is the size of the chapter, which, of course, is a very different basis of representation from the one here; and there is just the same ambiguity in this amendment offered this year, and I would like to know what Mrs. Park's intention was. I should like to have a ruling as to what it means.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly explain?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to have the same ruling.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Explain the meaning of your amendment?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I will state this. I offered that amendment at the time it was passed, thinking it would expedite matters very much, if at the same conference at which we elected our vice state regents we could elect our state regents, other than at the annual congress. Under both of these laws they could be elected either at the conference or at the annual meeting here, but I recognized afterwards the ambiguity of it, and I have rather questioned the constitutionality of that amendment of Mrs. Park adopted last year, and would like to have it discussed here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then, Madam, what is the difference between your amendment and that of Mrs. Park, of Georgia?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Mine is that state regents shall also be chosen at that conference, as well as the vice state regents; that is the difference; both at the same conference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you said nothing about the vice state regents?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. No; nothing at all.

Mrs. BURROWS. Mrs. Park's amendment includes both.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Mrs. Park's amendment is that "the National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her

absence one state vice-regent, from each state and territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference."

Mrs. BURROWS. That applies to the state regents as well as the vice-regents.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I want to state right here that during the discussion of this last year I came to the front while they voted and asked Mrs. Manning, our ex-president general if in making this amendment we were not recognizing state organizations, and she said to me that we were. And I said, "Remember, ladies, if you pass this, the board or the congress, recognizes state conferences or organizations, in this fashion." Perhaps some of you may recall that. But it does not mean, and I do not think Mrs. Park meant at that time that the state regents should be elected at that conference. If she did, then my amendment is void.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What does the congress desire to do with the amendment of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania?

Mrs. TERRY. This will work very badly in New York state, as the state conference in New York has more of a social character than anything else; and while we have two delegates, the regent and one delegate to represent the chapter, large or small, it has more of a social character, and it is far better, as we have always done, to elect our state regents here, because delegates are obliged to come, while at the state conference there is no special obligation, and while we transact, perhaps, a little business we have no large representation such as we would have here at the congress. I should be very much against this amendment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am very willing to withdraw the amendment. I think, myself, it ought to be withdrawn.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I think it would be a very great mistake to withdraw this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your reason?

Mrs. THOMPSON. The reason is a very good one; that it gives some interest to the state conference, a very great interest to the women of the state, to have some share in the

choice of their state regent. The regent may be elected by the persons who are delegated to come to this congress, but they are more or less influenced by the women in attendance at the conference, and it adds a great deal of interest, and gives the state conference a standing in the state that it will not have if there is nothing to be done that is of any real value in the organization.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We would have to have the same delegates in the state conference that we have to the Continental Congress to make that of any standing, and I do not see how we are going to have it. I would like to withdraw the amendment.

Miss BENNING. Madam President and ladies. I hope that the lady from Pennsylvania will not insist upon withdrawing her amendment. We want to be courteous to her, but some of us want to pass this amendment. It says, at the Continental Congress, or the state conference. Those ladies who do not want to elect their regents at the state conference can come here and elect them here in Washington; and those who can go to the state conference and elect them there will be satisfied. They will have relieved themselves of their duty. If the state conferences elect, it is merely the primary, and it comes here and is ratified. It does not hurt anybody here, and cuts off no powers of those that wish to come here, and at the same time gives those who cannot come here the privilege of participating in the election of their own officers.

Mrs. BURROWS. I simply want to state that the amendment is identical with the one which was accepted and adopted last year, signed by Mrs. Park. With the exception of that one little sentence, which should be in a parenthesis, it reads identically the same. Mrs. Park's amendment, which we accepted should read in this way: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent," then, in parenthesis, (or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory,) "to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting, or annual state conference." It is identical with this, throwing that little

clause into parenthesis, as it should be—"or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory," etc., so, do we want to take action upon an amendment, which we have already adopted?

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I merely wish to say, Madam President, that I do not think it is a question of electing the state regent and vice state regent, either at the annual conference or here. It is a question which I stated at first. Both of these amendments, to my mind, are unconstitutional, because our state conferences are not delegate bodies, and our constitution clearly states that these two officers are to be elected by the delegates to the Continental Congress. Mrs. McCartney made that point; that they should be elected by the same delegates that came here.

Mrs. TERRY. I move to lay this matter upon the table.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this amendment of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, be laid upon the table. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is laid upon the table. Will you kindly send your motion to the desk, Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. I wish to know in regard to the amendment passed last year on this same subject whether it is not necessary that the delegate body which elects the state vice-regent be chosen on the same basis of representation as the body electing any other member of the National Board. My question as to the ambiguity not only referred to this amendment which is tabled, but to last year's amendment, about which everyone is at sea.

Mrs. MURPHY. It was passed last year.

Mrs. WILES. Certainly. I do not question that, but what does it mean; that is the question. Must that be as it reads, or delegates to the Continental Congress, and those delegates acting either here in Washington or acting at the state conference?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request Mrs. Park, of Georgia, to answer that question.

Mrs. PARK. That question was asked on this floor a number of times last year, and the whole question was debated at considerable length. The question was put to the chairman whether or not in electing in this way we were recognizing state organizations, as you heard a member state, and it was answered in the affirmative. My intention was—it may be ambiguous,—but the intention of the framer of this amendment was that these delegates at the state conference should have the full right to elect their state regent at their conference; that was the point. I was aiming to get recognition for state organizations. That was the point aimed at in the amendment. I am very sorry I was so unhappy in framing it as to leave any ambiguity about the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the meaning of Mrs. Park, Mrs. Wiles?

Mrs. WILES. This answer does not cover my point at all, for I grant, and think there is not the slightest question that state organizations were recognized by the amendment passed last year. That is not the point. They certainly were recognized. The point is whether this body of delegates to choose the vice state regent must be the body of delegates to the Continental Congress, but that body acting either here or acting in the state; the same body of women acting in either one of two given places.

Mrs. PARK. That was not my intention, that it would be absolutely every delegate in the state. The regents of the chapters, of course, generally attend both conferences, but there will be always a difference of a few delegates. That was not my intention, that they should be absolutely and identically the same; no conference is composed of exactly the same delegates as those which come here.

Mrs. LILLARD. Is it in order to amend this amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which amendment do you mean?

Mrs. LILLARD. The amendment in regard to the electing of the state regents at the state conference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are referring to the amendment of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, in regard to election?

Mrs. LILLARD. Mrs. McCartney's.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That amendment is laid on the table.

Mrs. LILLARD. Oh! I just came in [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. The Chair calls the attention of the congress to the point raised by Miss Baird-Huey, as to whether these amendments are constitutional.

Mrs. DRAPER. Notwithstanding what a person thinks an amendment means, if this body passes it, is it not what it really says that passes, no matter whether the mover meant what she wrote or not? Is not that considered so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is certainly so.

Mrs. DRAPER. Now, Madam President, if you will just read once more this amendment which Mrs. Park offered, whether she meant it or not, Mrs. Park has limited the body who can appoint this state regent and the vice state regent. They are limited to the delegates to the Continental Congress. That is, the chapters can send only as many delegates to the state conference who will have power to vote as they have power to send to the Continental Congress. They may send other delegates, as we did in the District to our state conference, who would enjoy all the discussion, etc., but when the time came to elect our state regent and our vice-regent, the line was drawn very strictly and only those delegates to the Continental Congress had any power to vote for either one. We chose to vote a week ago. We took the opportunity of choosing, as we supposed we had the right under this amendment, but it was the same body who had the right to come to this congress if they chose.

Mrs. McLEAN. Are we discussing the amendment which was passed a year ago?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. Why are we discussing an amendment passed a year ago? It is now part of the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is nothing really before the house, Mrs. McCartney's amendment having been tabled.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that we proceed with the regular business.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2, or article VI, is now to be considered.

READER. "Section 2. Strike out section 2, and substitute therefor: 'The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of the congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office. All actions shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the Continental Congress.' Bell M. Draper."

Mrs. DRAPER. Have I a right to speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I presented this amendment at the request of a lady who was not allowed on the floor at that time, and as she does not care to have it pressed, I would like the privilege of withdrawing it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, this amendment will be withdrawn, at Mrs. Draper's request. First, it shall be read, so you may know upon what you are voting. Read it.

READER. "The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of the congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office. All actions shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hear no objection, this shall be withdrawn at the request of Mrs. Draper. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I object to that being withdrawn. I think that resolution, that all acts of the general Board shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the Continental Congress is a very important one. I think that the Board should have more power. I think we have been criticizing the Board severely the last two years for taking power that they absolutely did not have, it being considered that they are an administrative and judicial body, to carry out the orderings of congress. They have had to do things they had not really the constitutional power to do, subject to the approval of the Continental Congress, and the Continental Congresses have never had anything submitted to them to approve since that was passed, and since they are obliged to take power into their own hands, I think we should give them more power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Board already possesses the administrative power; therefore this amendment is unnecessary, and it is proper that it should be withdrawn, if the author of it wishes to have it withdrawn, unless there is an overwhelming vote in favor of it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Subject to the approval of the Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; subject to the approval of the Continental Congress. The Chair asked if there are any objections to its being withdrawn, and no objections were offered, excepting your own, afterwards. However, the Chair will call upon the congress to vote in this way; those in favor of allowing the author of this amendment to withdraw it, signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it and the amendment is withdrawn. Read the next one.

READER. "Amend by adding the following section, *to be section 5*; 'That hereafter the Board of Management shall, on the first day of each congress, submit thereto an approximate estimate of the probable expenses of the National Society for the ensuing year, and shall, as nearly as possible, set forth, in detail, the items of such expense.' M. F. Ballinger."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment. The author of it is not present here to speak upon it. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I move that the amendment under discussion be laid upon the table.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this amendment be tabled. Read it again, Madam Reader.

READER. "That hereafter the Board of Management shall, on the first day of each congress, submit thereto an approximate estimate of the probable expenses of the National Society for the ensuing year, and shall, as nearly as possible, set forth, in detail, the items of such expense."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment, and you have heard the motion to table it. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

The "ayes" have it and this amendment is tabled. The reader will now present to you section 1, of article VIII, to be amended.

READER. Before reading the proposed amendment, I am instructed by the president general to read it as it is at present in the constitution. "Article VIII, initiation, dues and liabilities. Section 1. The initiation fee to the National Society shall be one dollar, and the annual dues two dollars, payable in advance on or before the 22d day of February in each year." The proposed amendment is: "Payable in advance on or before the *11th day of October* in each year."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper is permitted to speak to that amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I made this amendment at the suggestion of the treasurer general, Mrs. Darwin, I will yield the right to speak first to my amendment, reserving, however, the privilege of closing debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the treasurer general, Mrs. Darwin. Will you kindly take the top step, so that the congress may hear you.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President, and ladies of the congress, in my first report, made to you I think in 1900, I said it would be better to change either the date of the fiscal year or the date of the congress. I hoped it might be the date of the congress that would be changed, because changing the date of the fiscal year will make some confusion in the accounts, but you have decided not to change the date of the congress by your vote at this meeting and last year. Possibly the only solution of the difficulty, therefore, will be to change the date of the fiscal year, although it will make considerable confusion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin, will you kindly state why you desire this? I think there is a general desire to know that.

Mrs. DARWIN. The reason for my desiring it, at the first report, was that the time of the annual dues coming at the time of the preparation for the congress makes the work so very heavy at the office, that it is almost impossible to get it done on time, but if the annual dues were coming in at an-

other time, there would be only the preparation for the congress to keep us busy at headquarters at this time, or if the date of the meeting of the congress were changed, then there would be only the attention to the annual dues in my office. Do I make it plan?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it understood by all? Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, there is one point that I do not think Mrs. Darwin brought out quite clearly, and that is the almost impossibility of a new treasurer general coming in with the heaviest work of the year on the very first day, when all the working force is new to her. It is almost impossible for such a new treasurer general not to make mistakes. It is far better that there should be at least two, three or four months, in which the treasurer general can learn the duties—which are very, very arduous at the lightest—before the heavy dues come in from the whole society. Madam President, the date of October 11th was chosen because, as you know, that is the date of the organization of the society, and there was a motion made several years ago in regard to those who paid their dues after the first of September or the first of October, thus recognizing the fact that after the summer months were over, the working year might seem to begin. It seems to me that there can be but one voice in regard to this. The treasurer general has spoken about the confusion; I think that it will only be for the first year that there would be any confusion, until the date was fully known to all the Daughters, and the treasurer general going on with her work will be able to satisfy them, and will be much better fitted to have it changed at this time than she would be if the change were made later, when a new officer was obliged to come in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired on this amendment?

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I would like to offer an amendment to the amendment, to substitute the date of November 11th for the date of October 11th. It seems to me that

October 11th is a very early date. Many of the chapters do not meet until after that date in the fall. We hardly get home from the summer outing, and it is very early for the treasurers of the chapters to collect the dues and send them on.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. ROOME. I think there is one difficulty that has not been touched upon. There will not only be confusion in paying the dues, but the question will arise as to how much will have to be refunded to the members for the over-due. For instance, now we pay on the 22nd day of February, that is to the 22nd day of February, 1903. Do we have to pay again on the next 11th day of October? We cannot be compelled to pay twice. How will we arrange about these four or five months? We cannot be compelled to pay twice for those four or five months, and how will we arrange about that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress hears the inquiry of Mrs. Roome, and the Chair will listen to any answer to it. Mrs. Darwin, will you kindly answer?

Mrs. DARWIN. May I speak again on the same subject?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly; this is for the information of the congress.

Mrs. DARWIN. Mrs. Roome, of the District, has voiced just exactly the difficulty. There will be many inquiries for the amount that should be returned to the chapters, and it will be very difficult to estimate just exactly what should be returned to the chapters, or if anything should be returned to them. Leaving this amendment as it is does not make any definite statement in regard to that, so that nobody will know how much should be returned, but if you had agreed to change the date of the congress, there would have been no difficulty about the dues, for they would stay as they are. Do you see? [Laughter.]

Mrs. TERRY. I think anything that the treasurer general will suggest that will lighten the duties of her office, we should grant. I think this matter of chapter dues varies in different chapters. In New York city, in New York, every chapter

has its own month for receiving dues. That has nothing to do with the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. Proceed, Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. TERRY. I have said all I wish to. I think anything that will lighten the duties of the treasurer general should be done. I think the chapter dues have nothing to do with it, because some come in February, some come in November, some in January, and I know in our chapter, in order to lighten the duties of the treasurer and make it conform to the election of new officers, we have already changed our arrangements, to accomplish the same results and therefore I would approve of this for the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Miss BENNING. What I wished to say was just what the treasurer said. In Columbus, Georgia, when this matter was brought up, the question was asked, "Shall we have to pay twice a year?" That is what they think, that they would have to pay twice a year, if the date is changed to October, and it would be hard to convince the chapters that they are not paying twice a year. If it could be made the first of January, I think it would be easier to explain it.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Our treasurer general has suggested that had we changed the date of the congress, there would have been no trouble about the fiscal year. Might I ask, Madam President, if the treasurer general would state whether if we took the date for the dues which was suggested, the first of May, that would at all simplify the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please answer, Madam Treasurer General. Miss Baird-Huey inquires whether choosing the first of May would simplify the matter.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President, it might even be as early as March, but some date after the congress. I think October 11th is too long after the congress meets. I think there was another amendment voted down last year which made it earlier. I think the first of April, or in March, would be better.

Mrs. PERKINS. It seems to me in the transaction of busi-

ness it is almost necessary that the fiscal year of the treasurer should correspond with the fiscal year of the congress. I think most of the chapters insist upon the collection of dues before the first of February, that the reports may be made at that time, and yet the dues are paid until the 22nd of February. It seems to me there would be very little confusion if those dues were made payable on the 11th of November, but paid until the 22d of February. That is, if they are paid at this date, but they pay practically in the middle of the year, carrying the year to correspond with the Continental Congress.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I would like to ask if there is any reason why we should not take that matter from the table, in regard to the change of the date, and act upon it now. And then I would also like to suggest that the matter might be remedied by giving our treasurer general a month or two before she takes her seat, electing her, of course, at the congress, and then giving her the time, as they do in a bank or a city, to get her books ready to turn over in two or three or four months to the incoming treasurer. That might obviate the trouble about the date.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the treasurer general to answer.

Mrs. DARWIN. It would require another amendment, Madam President, to do that. The treasurer general, when she goes out of office, is immediately succeeded at the close of the congress by her successor, according to the present statute, and in order to do that it would require an amendment to the constitution, if she were to have extra time given to her.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. We all know it is very difficult to teach, and it is more difficult to un-teach. Would it not simplify matters if, instead of making a change, the various chapters all over the country be instructed to hold their dues until March and not send them to Washington until then. Let this same rule we have worked under for so many years stand, but let the dues be held by the chapter treasurer until such time as it will be convenient for the treasurer general to receive them.

Mrs. DARWIN. May I answer that by saying that that is

exactly what I have done on my own responsibility. Every year preceding the congress, when the pressure gets to be too heavy—

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin has the floor at present. You cannot move it now.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am quite willing to give up the floor.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to hear Mrs. Darwin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. DARWIN. I wish to say, ladies, that that is just what I have done, and exactly what I have carried out; it embodies what I have done on my own responsibility, for the last three years, when the pressure of work in my office gets so heavy that I cannot manage it at all, I write to the chapters saying we would be willing for them not to send any more dues until March. That does help out a good deal, and if that were a recognized practice, I think it would be well.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Would that help out of the dilemma?

Mrs. DARWIN. That would help out a good deal. We have tried to do that by quietly telling the chapters they need not send any more dues in until March.

Mrs. DAY. How about the seating of the delegates?

Mrs. DARWIN. The dues I refer to are mostly the advance dues, which do not affect the seating of the delegates at all—the dues which are due on the 22nd of February, which do not affect the congress at all. The congress is based on the dues of the preceding year. Many of the chapters do not understand that, and they hurry in their advance dues as early as December, thinking that it affects their standing in congress, when it does not. For instance, this year their standing in congress is based on the 1901 dues, which were due last February 22nd, and their standing in the coming congress will be based upon their 1902 dues, which are due this week. This congress was not affected at all by the payment of the 1902 dues.

Mrs. KAROW. I think that is not generally understood at all among the chapters, because I know we made a desperate effort to get our dues in so we could seat our delegates.

Otherwise, we understood that we could not take our seats in this congress, if our chapter dues were not paid.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think it is very generally not understood.

Mrs. KAROW. We would be glad to understand it in that way.

Mrs. WILES. To my mind, the last explanation made by the treasurer general makes it seem that we could pass this amendment without any particular confusion. It evidently is simply a question of the dues, we will say for 1902. Now, it is a matter of the treasurer forwarding the dues and a matter of bookkeeping, whether they are forwarded on or before February 22nd, or on or before the 11th of October, and if we should adopt this amendment, the chapters which had paid already for 1902 would not be asked to pay again until October, on or before October 11th, 1903. Instead of fearing they had paid twice, they might some of them think they had failed to pay for a year and got the better of the National Society, and that would please them. [Laughter.] I think we might very well pass this amendment and simplify the work of the treasurer general, and trust to the common sense and intelligence of the chapters to understand that it is simply a change of date as to when the dues for 1902 shall be paid.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. TERRY. Is it in order to move the previous question?

Mrs. DRAPER. I believe I have the right, as the mover of the amendment, to speak even if the previous question is ordered. I will waive the right now.

Mrs. TERRY. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which will close debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Mrs. DRAPER. I simply wish to say that Mrs. Wiles voiced exactly what I have been trying to say. It was not the intention when this date was desired to be changed from February 22d to October 11th, to cause any one to pay their dues

twice in one year. It as to give every one the extra six months without paying their dues, and in that way I think there would be much less confusion. It will simply make a little confusion the first year, and then after that everything will go on much more smoothly. If I may be allowed to speak personally, I wish to say that the reason that I saw the necessity for this was that the first day, or the first week, that the treasurer general came into office, I received a letter from her asking if I could come down to help her, as her book-keeper had been taken ill and she hardly knew what to do. She had a pile of letters that high (showing). Every one of them contained money and every one of them had to be receipted for, and the books had to be examined to see if the amounts were correct. That is too much to ask any woman to do, whether she receives ten thousand dollars a year, or receives nothing, as is the case with the present treasurer general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will now take the vote upon this amendment of Mrs. Draper's. The reader will kindly read the section.

READER. "Strike out the words 'the 22nd of February,' and substitute 'October 11th,' making it read, 'payable in advance on or before the 11th day of October in each year.'"

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. The amendment to the amendment comes first, does it not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader has not had the amendment.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. Yes; I passed it to her myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has it now. Read it.

READER. "I move an amendment to substitute the words 'November 11th' for the words 'October 11th.' Mrs. Thompson, of Kansas."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt and will request that vote again. All in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no."

READER. This is on the amendment substituting "November 11th" instead of "October 11th"—a month later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the privilege to vote upon it. Vote it down if you wish to do so. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt upon this vote, and she will request those in favor of this amendment to stand and be counted. Will the tellers please come forward. Ladies, you are now voting as to whether you will adopt this date of November 11th instead of October 11th. Do you understand it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again. The Chair requests that you will be very quiet and the reader will read this amendment to you again.

Mrs. ROOME. May I make an explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; quickly.

Mrs. ROOME. The treasurer general does not think it will be any help to make it November. If you want to follow her wishes, she wants to have it late in March or early in April.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I think we should consult the wishes of the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule that discussion is out of order.

Mrs. ROOME. She is too diffident to say anything on the subject, and I thought I would say it for her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Discussion is not allowed during the taking of a vote. The Chair has called for the vote on the affirmative side of this amendment, as to whether you will have November 11th for your pay-day instead of October 11th. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it by standing and remaining standing until they are counted.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask to be excused from being a teller on this vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that Mrs. Hel-muth will kindly officiate as teller upon this occasion, in connection with Mrs. Carey, of Indiana. (After an interval.) You may be seated now, and those upon the opposite side will please rise and remain standing until they are counted—those opposed to inserting November 11th instead of October 11th.

Miss BATCHELLER. Some of the ladies do not know what we are voting upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now taking the vote against the adoption of the date of November 11th.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I ask to have this vote reconsidered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting against November 11th, and the tellers are counting. You may be seated and the reader will announce the vote.

READER. Those in favor of substituting November 11th, 63; against it, 143.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment for November 11th is lost. The question is now upon the substitution of Mrs. Draper, making it October 11th, making it all "payable in advance on or before the 11th day of October in each year."

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, may I ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No one can be recognized during the taking of the vote.

Mrs. ROOME. Can we not offer a new amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." This amendment appears to be lost. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and it is lost.

Mrs. DARWIN. Can I offer an amendment? I cannot offer an amendment now; it is to be voted on next year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next year?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; I will hold it until afterwards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

Mrs. CAMP. I would like to have a little explanation of one clause, the last clause of the third section, of article V, of our constitution: "Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the treasurer general to answer that.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President, and ladies, the official year then current is the year from the 22nd of February in which the last congress occurred until the next February. For instance, the official year now current is from the 22nd of last February, until this 22nd of February. That is what we call the dues of 1901; most of the year is 1901. Those are the dues on which this congress was based, and as I said

before, from this 22nd of February until the next 22nd of February, will be the next current, official year, upon which the next congress will be based. Is that plain.

MISS FRANCIS. As I understand it then, the current year for this year is until the next 22nd of February. Next year the 22nd of February will come on Sunday, as I understand it; how will it be the week after, because that will be another year still? The dues we pay now will only go until the 22nd of February next year, and after that will begin another year which will require still more dues.

MRS. DARWIN. It will not affect the next congress.

MISS FRANCIS. Won't it?

MRS. DARWIN. No; if you have paid your dues now, on or before this 22nd of February, it will be all that is necessary for the next congress.

MISS FRANCIS. Until the next 22nd of February; but next year the 22nd of February comes on Sunday, and of course the following week will be still another current year.

MRS. DARWIN. I know; but it won't affect the next congress. You can pay them as soon after the 22nd as you please.

MISS FRANCIS. The next congress will come after, won't it?

MRS. DARWIN. It won't affect that at all. You can pay them on the 22nd or on the 23rd or the 21st, but it will not affect the coming congress. Is that plain?

MISS FRANCIS. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you wish to understand it, listen.

MRS. DARWIN. That is if all the dues are paid up to date, all that were due on this 22nd of February, if they are paid, whatever you pay after that will be all right for the next congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks she sees an answer to the lady's inquiry; that the legal date, when the 22nd falls on Sunday, would be the 23rd. That would not be the beginning of the next year, but the end of this year.

MRS. DANA. A question of information. Is a question of information in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MRS. DANA. I think the treasurer general said it would

help her very much if she could have the dues in March or April. Is there any way now, since this has been voted down in October, that we can so arrange matters as to facilitate her work and help her out in some way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can present an amendment this year to be acted on next year.

Mrs. ROOME. May I make a suggestion? It has been stated, I am not sure whether it is so or not, that it can be done by unanimous consent of this body. Is that correct?

Mrs. BURROWS. Cannot we reconsider anything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BURROWS. Why cannot this be reconsidered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any one who voted on the prevailing side can always move to reconsider.

Mrs. BURROWS. Any one who voted on the prevailing side? That was the negative. Then I move to reconsider.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote on the negative?

Mrs. BURROWS. I voted against the changing of the date to the 11th of November.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the amendment, for the 11th of October?

Mrs. BURROWS. Yes; the amendment which was offered by somebody on that side.

Miss BATCHELLER. I voted on the prevailing side, and I would be very glad to offer a motion to have it reconsidered.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to reconsider the vote taken upon the amendment making the dues payable in advance on or before the 11th of October in each year.

Miss BATCHELLER. Now, if you will be so kind as to tell me how I can have that amended to March 22nd, if that is the exact—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not fully hear, Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. Or April 19th, which was the date of the surrender of Georgetown. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that she has not heard Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. I would be very glad to do that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must request order, and request Miss Batcheller to write her resolution and send it up to the table, in order that it may be read. It is a motion to reconsider, however, and it is debatable. What is the date you suggested in place of the 11th of October?

Miss BATCHELLER. The 19th of April.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have simply moved to reconsider and it is debatable.

Mrs. BRUSH. I rise to a point of order. When the vote on an amendment to the constitution has been announced does not that then and there become a part of the constitution, and can we vote to reconsider, after that has been announced, unless we go through the formula of article IX, which specifically states how our constitution may be amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to reconsider is in order.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I simply wish to ask, Madam President, for information. The lady stated that we could not reconsider because it had become part of the constitution, but we did not make any amendment. We killed an amendment, consequently we have not put anything into the constitution. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to the motion to reconsider?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may. I do not know who seconded it.

Mrs. DRAPER. I seconded it. I would like to vote for the motion to reconsider because I am very sure that the treasurer general would like some different date, and October 11th evidently is not the date. It does not make the slightest difference to me what date is decided upon, but you will notice that the treasurer general said that in order to avoid this terrible stress of work that comes just at this time, she has been obliged to resort to writing to the different chapters asking them not to pay their dues just now, or in other words, asking them not to carry out the requirement of the constitution. Now, Madam President, I believe in making the constitution the way we want it and then obeying it, whether it is the way we want it or not, and coming here year after year until we can get it the way we want it, and obeying it every time

whether right or wrong. [Applause.] Therefore, I move to reconsider the amendment. I speak in favor of reconsidering.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this motion to reconsider? All those in favor of reconsidering this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it will be reconsidered. The amendment is now before the house.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move the date for the payment of dues be March 15th.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly make your motion in the form prescribed for amendments.

Miss BATCHELLER. I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To amend by striking out and inserting.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The motion is to amend Mrs. Draper's amendment by substituting "March 22nd" for "October 11th." E. Ellen Batcheller.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment is open for discussion.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. Will the reader please read it again?

READER. "Amend Mrs. Draper's amendment by substituting 'March 22nd,' for 'October 11th.'"

Mrs. BURROWS. Now read the whole thing.

Mrs. ROOME. As amended.

READER. "Strike out the words 'the 22nd of February,' and substitute 'March 22nd,' making it read, 'Payable in advance on or before the 22nd day of March in each year.'" I suppose the word "in advance" would have to be dropped because that would be afterwards—in advance on or before March 22nd of each year.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I wish to ask the treasurer general, before we vote, as to whether she is not almost as busy just after this congress as she is just before it, or whether she would rather have some other date.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the desire for information?

Mrs. DARWIN. I did not quite understand the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly repeat the question.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I would like to know if you are not almost as busy after this congress as just before it, and whether some other date a little later would suit you better than the 22nd of March.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President, I am very busy, and any treasurer general will be very busy at that time. Of course my successor goes in next year—but it is not so hard when the congress is over and there is not that pressure to get the chapters all arranged ready for the congress. The work will be heavy anyway. It cannot be light whenever the dues come in, but when the congress is in preparation and the dues are coming in too, it is very heavy, and I think this date of March 22nd will give the chapters one more month and it will be a help to them as well as to the treasurer general.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. That will suit you just as well as any other date?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think it would.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. [Applause.] We now recur to the original proposition of having the 22nd of March instead of October 11th, or rather, the original proposition as amended, to have the 22nd of March in place of the 22nd of February. All those in favor of this amendment as amended will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is adopted.

Mrs. DARWIN. It does not affect this year's dues, Madam President. I suppose they all understand that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not affect this year's dues. Now, the next one.

Mrs. BARKER. Must not the date August 22nd—I do not know what page it is on—be changed also, to September 22nd?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. August 22nd? Where is the page that you are referring to?

Mrs. DARWIN. The lady refers to that resolution which was passed, I think, by the congress of 1898 and 1899, that members admitted after the 22nd of August would be exempt from dues until the 22nd of February of the second year ensuing. It could be changed, if they desire it, to be the 22nd of March next ensuing, instead of the 22nd of February.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Barker, does that answer your question, and give you the desired information?

Mrs. BARKER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the next amendment.

READER. "Section 3. Amend this section to read, 'the local chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of chapter dues each year until Continental Hall is an assured fact; then all dues from every chapter in the organization to be sent to the Continental Fund for one year.' Mrs. C. B. Bryan, Tennessee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, has a right to speak upon it first. Is she here?

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, is not able to be here to-night. She regrets it very much.

Mrs. WHITE. I move the amendment be laid on the table. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to lay this amendment to section 3, article VIII, on the table. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is laid upon the table.

READER. "Section 3. Strike out section 3 and substitute, 'The local chapters shall retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees. Mrs. J. C. McKenzie.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. McKenzie is present, she has the right to speak to this amendment first.

Mrs. HARTLEY. Mrs. McKenzie, the former regent of Quequechan chapter, at Fall River, Massachusetts, is not here to-day, but I, as the regent of that chapter, would like to say that I fully endorse that amendment as presented by her at the

former congress, and would like the matter brought up for discussion in this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. Do you wish to discuss the amendment? Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, is recognized.

Mrs. WHITE. I think we should build our house first, and have room enough for all the Children and Daughters, and some time we might invite the Sons. I am opposed to reducing the dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. White states that she opposes the reduction of the dues. The Chair recognizes Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, last year we discussed this matter very thoroughly and if our treasurer general is not too tired, would she kindly repeat for the instruction of the house, the statement she made last year in regard to it? I remember it quite distinctly, but I think she can state it so much better than I can, that I would like to have her state it to the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested to give information on this subject, Mrs. Darwin. Kindly do so.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and ladies, I do not know exactly what is called for, but I think perhaps it may be the statement which I made in response to a similar query from the state of Illinois last year. I was asked if we could get along with one-half the dues, or rather with three-quarters of the dues.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. One quarter.

Mrs. DARWIN. One quarter of the dues. And I stated that I did not think it would be possible to do so; it might possibly be that we could get along with seventy-five cents, but that was very doubtful. I stated that I was sure we could not possibly get along with fifty cents and do the work that is now required of us. Is that what was desired?

Miss BATCHELLER. That is what was desired. Thank you.

Mrs. THUMMEL. The question of this reduction of dues

with regard to the local chapters is a mere matter of arithmetic. If we have only 100 members in a local chapter, and retain an extra fifty cents, it does not give us a great deal more money in the chapters to use. It gives us a small sum and that is of no great advantage to us. If we take away fifty cents from the National Society for each one of the nearly forty thousand members, it is a very serious matter to the National Society. And for that reason, I am very much opposed to this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites discussion.

Mrs. KAROW. I am very much in favor of this amendment. I do not think that it is incompatible with our idea of building Continental Hall. I think we can do both.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

Mrs. KAROW. I am very heartily in favor of this amendment. I think we can do both. I do not think that if we pass this amendment it is incompatible with our idea of building Continental Hall, as I think we would be able to do both, and it will leave us money enough in the chapters to do some work, mark our historic spots, publish our priceless documents, and build monuments in the states where we have these spots to commemorate.

Miss BATCHELLER. I do not see, and cannot comprehend, how we can possibly reduce the dues beyond the amount necessary to carry on the work of the society here in a dignified and creditable manner, and I am sure that no one would wish to lessen the dignity and standing that has always been maintained. We certainly want to continue it. I am very much opposed to the reduction of the dues for that reason, if for no other. In New Jersey we have a world of historical spots. New Jersey was really the battlefield of the Revolution. We are marking these historic spots, we are maintaining our headquarters, we are fitting them up, and the more we give the more we want to give. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. This was thoroughly discussed last year. I move we lay it on the table.

Miss HETZEL, and others. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this be laid upon the table.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it a debatable question when the motion is made to lay it upon the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not debatable.

Mrs. McLEAN. I trust we won't lay it there.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. May I ask of the treasurer general what surplus funds she has left, over the needs and requirements this year? Can we know how much she has left over? We can then judge whether we have money enough to run the organization and still reduce the dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you answer that question without your report, Madam Treasurer General?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Mrs. MORGAN. I make the suggestion that the treasurer general be allowed to retain her seat on the stage until the discussion is over, as it must be very tiresome for her to go up and down the steps every time a question is asked.

Mrs. DARWIN. We have in the current fund a balance of something over \$12,000. We had, at least at the close of January, when my report closed. Of that amount, I think at least five or six thousand must be the dues of this coming year. Those of the state regents who were present at the last Board meeting will remember that I said we could safely dispose of perhaps \$5,000 of the surplus, and I did not think we could do more than that, for any other purpose. Have I answered your question?

Mrs. MORGAN. I do not understand.

Mrs. KAROW. I ask the treasurer general if this matter could be settled satisfactorily by seventy-five cents instead of a per capita tax of fifty cents?

Mrs. DARWIN. Possibly; I am not sure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to lay this amendment on the table.

Mrs. DARWIN. I beg pardon.

Mrs. MORGAN. Pardon me. My question of information has not yet been fully answered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you not finished your question?

Mrs. MORGAN. No; It has not yet been answered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with the answer.

Mrs. MORGAN. The treasurer general was giving me some information. I believe we have scarcely finished with the subject. Do I understand you have a good deal of money on hand, which you are unable to state exactly, as dues are coming in to a considerable amount, that it is impossible for the treasurer general to know about until a month or two after the congress, to add to the sum you have already?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; the dues which are now coming in.

Mrs. MORGAN. That occurs every year and you still have that sum, or you will have it at the end of the other year?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, probably, but I was speaking of the dues of last year, which I think we could dispose of. I thought it would not be safe to take more than that.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask the treasurer general if I am wrong in stating that six thousand dollars of the surplus was turned into the Continental Hall fund last year by the congress?

Mrs. DARWIN. It was.

Mrs. MURPHY. Six thousand dollars of the surplus?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; it was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. One more question for information. I take it for granted that this is the correct report, and I note by it that the current receipts of the National Society during the past year have been \$44,000. Is that statement made by the treasurer general?

Mrs. DARWIN. I did not make any such statement.

Mrs. McLEAN. This is the printed statement. Is this the statement of the treasurer general?

Mrs. DARWIN. There is a statement of the treasurer. I do not know which one you have.

Mrs. McLEAN. I think I have the current one. I simply wanted the figures of the current income year. I understand it to be \$44,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. The statement in the printed report is that the gross receipts were \$44,000.

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes; that is the income.

Mrs. DARWIN. That is not the income; not by any means.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am not talking of the net receipts; the gross receipts.

Mrs. DARWIN. The gross receipts were \$44,000.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is to say, the national treasury received during the past year \$44,000?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; but that is not the net receipts.

Mrs. ROOME. Will the treasurer general explain to the congress exactly what the net receipts are?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Miss BENNING. And the gross expenditures, \$31,000, as against the gross receipts of \$44,000?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Miss BENNING. A difference of \$13,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. The net receipts are the receipts after we have deducted the annual dues which are continually being refunded to chapters, the initiation fees which are being refunded when papers cannot be verified, the amount which we receive from the sale of stationery, which hardly pays the expense of the stationery, and the amount we have received for new certificates, and for blanks, and for quite a number of items, which are balanced against the expense account, so that the net receipts are quite a good deal less than the gross receipts.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information? May I not ask the treasurer general if, in addition to this \$44,000 of gross receipts this year there is not also ten thousand dollars of the current investment of the current fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. There is. That is not in the cash account. That has been in the investment for several years and has been reported for several years, but it cannot very well be touched as it is in bonds, unless so ordered by the Board or the congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question of the treasurer general? In this printed report which has been quoted, have we there printed the total expense of the past year?

Mrs. DARWIN. It is put down here, the gross expenditure and the net expenditure.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask what it is?

Miss MILLER. May I ask if we are not calling upon the treasurer general to give her report a little in advance of the

time for it? I think the question was to lay the amendment on the table. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. May I know how much the gross expenditures were?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is a motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am quite willing to answer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All this discussion has been allowed, although it is really out of order. While several persons have spoken of questions of privilege, all of these matters are to come up to-morrow, or as soon as possible, in the report which our treasurer general will give to us. The Chair wishes to call to your attention the question that you are voting upon, which is as to whether you shall lay this amendment upon the table. All in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is somewhat in doubt, and so will request that vote again.

Miss DESHA. Is it not always in order for us to ask for information before we can vote? It seems to me sometimes there is a higher law than the mere parliamentary law. We have been struggling over this for four years. All that anybody wants is to get the views of this house. It is their money and they have a right to say whether they want to keep it home or send it here, and we have not been allowed a fair discussion. I would like to see the roll call by states, so that every state may rise and say what she wants.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to endorse every word that Miss Desha has said. It is a question that has been before this body, or efforts have been made to bring it before this body, for three or four years, and no one wanted anything else than the will of the majority decides. I beg that you give us a full opportunity to discuss it. I am sure you desire to give the house an opportunity to discuss every question before it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you very much. I do desire that you shall have full scope to discuss anything you wish. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President—

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Do I understand—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lippitt has the floor.

Mrs. LIPPITT. It so happens that this amendment has always come up under very much the same conditions as now exist. Generally the house has been empty because it was at the end of the week. This time the house is empty for some other reason, and if there is any way in which it could be arranged so that it could be discussed with a full house, I think the whole congress would feel better satisfied.

Mrs. McLEAN. I should like to record myself as entirely in accord with Mrs. Lippitt. We ought to have a full house to discuss this matter.

Mrs. MORGAN. Why not appoint an hour to-morrow, when a full congress is here, and let every Daughter express her opinion upon this subject? I believe the National Society will thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that because an amendment is tabled, that is no reason why it should not be lifted from the table at the will of the congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Do I understand by this that we are only to send twenty-five cents here? [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that is about it.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was in doubt about this motion to lay upon the table, and could not tell whether there were more in favor of laying upon the table, or opposed to it. She, therefore, will call for a vote again. All in favor of laying this amendment upon the table will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is laid upon the table.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that this amendment be taken from the table to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mrs. MORGAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, of New York, your meaning is all right, but your motion is somewhat out of order at present. You can appoint that time to-morrow if you choose.

Mrs. McLEAN. When to-morrow arrives, I may make the point? Must I wait until to-morrow?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can make your motion to-morrow to take this from the table.

Mrs. McLEAN. I give due notice that I shall make that motion to-morrow morning, to take this from the table at eleven o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is all understood. [Laughter.] The official reader will read the next amendment. Please let the house be quiet so that it may be heard?

READER. "Section 5"—

Miss BENNING. I move that we take a recess until to-morrow morning.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of taking a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 10 p. m. until 10 a. m. Wednesday, February 19, 1902.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests all the members of the congress to be seated, the hour for convening having arrived. Will the congress give attention to the chairman of the house committee for a moment?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Madam Regents, I desire to say that your banners are in place, and they must be left there, because the pages cannot find you otherwise, and it would mean a great deal of trouble if the banners were removed. I wish you would leave your banners where they are and not take them down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the request of the chairman of the house committee?

Mrs. RICHARDS. It is for your convenience only.

Mrs. THOMAS. Cannot the poles be taken down at the noon recess? We, of the Maine delegation, have received requests from many of the delegates to remove our banner. California has attached her banner to the arm of the end seat.

Mrs. RICHARDS. The pages cannot find the delegations unless the banners are left in place.

Mrs. THOMAS. I move that the poles be cut down one-half.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I object.

Mrs. RICHARDS. If you keep the banners turned toward toward the stage, it will be all right.

Mrs. THOMAS. We only wish to do all we can to make it so that all may see the speakers. We do not wish to hide them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman has a suggestion to make to you, Mrs. Thomas, about the position of the banners.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Keep the banners turned edgewise to the stage, and there will be no trouble about their obstructing the view of other persons behind your delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the suggestion? It seems, ladies, that the pages have great difficulty in finding the different delegations. They cannot, therefore, attend to their business so well, if they cannot see the banners.

The congress will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Almighty God, the fountain of all wisdom, who knowest our necessities before we ask and our ignorance in asking, we beseech Thee mercifully to incline Thine ear to us who now make our prayers unto Thee. Strengthen us, we pray Thee, by Thy Holy Spirit; assist us in the performance of the duties to which we shall this day be called, and enable us to render faithful, efficient and acceptable services to that great society which we represent. Be favorable to this nation, and so inspire the hearts of her rulers and representatives that the glorious principles of our fathers may be by them established among us for all generations. And to us and all Thy people give Thy Heavenly grace that we may truly serve Thee in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace and in righteousness of life, and this we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. The congress will please sing "Hail Columbia," the first and third stanzas, on page two of the leaflet.

The congress accordingly sang the national song, "Hail Columbia," led by Mr. Percy S. Foster.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that those seats not occupied by alternates now in the balcony may be occupied by the guests of the congress, from the upper gallery, if they so desire.

Mrs. BURROWS. I am told that Louisiana has no delegate here whatever, and therefore suggest that the banner of that state might be removed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Louisiana has no delegate?

Mrs. BURROWS. No delegate whatever, and the banner might be removed and their seats occupied by other states.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ascertain whether Louisiana has

a delegate. I find there is no delegate from that state and the seats reserved for that delegation may be occupied by members sitting in the extreme back of the room, and the banner of Louisiana may be removed. If the Chair hears no motion to read the minutes of yesterday, we will proceed to the consideration of amendments.

MISS FRANCIS. Is it possible to limit debate to five speakers on each side and to five minutes for each speaker? If it is, I wish to make such a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would refer that to the attention of the congress. The Chair herself is greatly inclined to hear every Daughter speak upon all subjects concerning their public interests. You can make your motion, however, and if the congress desires to have it so, of course the will of the congress is supreme.

MISS AVERY, of Michigan. I move that the announcements by the recording secretary general be made a special order immediately to follow the minutes, read at each meeting, and to precede the closing of each meeting after the motion to take a recess has been made. This is to facilitate the work of the secretary general.

MRS. CHITTENDEN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion of Miss Avery, seconded by the state regent of Michigan, Mrs. Chittenden. Please read it.

MRS. OGDEN. It is impossible to hear anything here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to be very quiet in getting to your respective places, in order that those who are seated may hear the transaction of business.

READER. "Moved, 'that announcements by the secretary general be made a special order immediately to follow the minutes read at each meeting and to precede the closing of each meeting after the motion to take a recess has been made.'"

MISS LATHROP. Did I understand you to say that the minutes of yesterday were not to be read this morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They can be read by motion from the house.

MISS LATHROP. I move that the minutes be read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion just now before

the house. Wait a moment, and hold your motion until this is acted upon, please. The inquiry is made as to what Miss Avery, of Michigan, means by "secretary general." Does she mean the recording secretary general?

MISS AVERY, of Michigan. I meant the recording secretary general. Thank you for the correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion of Miss Avery, of Michigan, in regard to the announcements being made each morning after the reading of the minutes. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. You can now make your motion, Miss Lathrop.

MISS LATHROP. I move that the minutes of yesterday be read now.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the minutes of yesterday be read at this morning's session.

MISS LATHROP. Do you wish the motion in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general has especially requested the presiding officer to ask that every motion be sent to the desk in writing. All those in favor of this motion of Miss Lathrop, of New York, will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the reading of the minutes is ordered. The recording secretary general has requested the Chair to announce that she wishes every motion, whether to table, or for an amendment or whatever it may be, shall be sent to her, in order that she may keep a correct record of the doings of this congress. The house will please come to order while we listen to the reading of the minutes by the official reader.

The minutes of Tuesday, February 18, were read by the official reader.

Mrs. McILVAIN. I request that some page be stationed outside the main entrance opposite this place, for the Pennsylvania delegation rarely hears one word. It is the main entrance to the hall, which is near our delegation, and every one comes in talking and it is perfectly deafening, so that we cannot hear the proceedings of the congress. I hope that a page can be stationed outside to preserve quiet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of the house committee to have a page stand outside and preserve quiet as far as possible, in order that the delegations seated near the door may hear. Have you finished with the reading of the minutes?

READER. I have not read the minutes of the evening session. I am requested by the stenographer and secretary to state that it was impossible to get a full record of last night's minutes at that very late hour, and this is merely an outline report with the motions.

The reader then read the outline minutes of the evening session, with the motions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the minutes of the last meeting, given to you by the recording secretary general. What is your pleasure?

A MEMBER. I move that they be accepted.

Mrs. SHERMAN. I have a correction to make. I did not hear in the minutes of the morning session any reference to the message we sent to Mrs. Daniel Manning, which was carried by a rising vote of the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was there, duly recorded. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. FYFE. In the morning report, it should be Miss Avery, of Michigan, instead of Mrs. Avery, of Michigan.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That correction will be made.

Mrs. MORGAN. I asked for a parliamentary ruling of the Chair, which was not recorded in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly state your wish.

Mrs. MORGAN. I did so and it is not in the minutes, as to whether these amendments could be amended by substitution, when they were constitutional amendments and had been submitted to the membership for a year's discussion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand that it is so, Madam.

Mrs. MORGAN. I mean simply that that was not recorded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; was it not recorded?

Mrs. HOWARD. Please have them send their corrections to the desk in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested by the record-

ing secretary general to ask that the delegates will kindly send their corrections to the desk in writing.

Mrs. MORGAN. It was just a question of information. I asked for a ruling from the Chair. I do not know whether it is necessary to put it in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is. There is so much transpiring, it is best to have everything go to the recording secretary general. If you will kindly send that to her in writing, she will see that it is recorded. Are there any further corrections? If there are no further corrections, the Chair will ask all those who are in favor of accepting the minutes as corrected to signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Karow, of Georgia.

Mrs. KAROW. Madam President General, I wish to speak—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if it is new business that you wish to present?

Mrs. KAROW. It is a resolution about General Greene.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is rather a question of privilege. If the congress will allow it, Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, has a resolution, I think, which she wishes to offer, which will please you all, and if the Chair hears no objection from the congress, she will allow her to proceed. The recording secretary general has called the attention of the Chair to the fact that we have just passed a motion that the announcements shall be made directly after the reading of the minutes. We will listen to you in a moment, Mrs. Karow.

Announcements by the official reader, among others the following:

"I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the cablegram received in November from Her Most Gracious Majesty Margherita of Savoy, queen dowager of Italy, in acknowledgment of the memorial album forwarded to her by my chapter, on behalf of the the Daughters of the American Revolution, expressive of their profound sympathy with the bereaved wife and their abhorrence of all anarchism. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, regent, Groton, Connecticut."

"Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Children of the American Revolution, whose officers signed the list in the beautiful memorial album prepared by the Anna

Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, for presentation to Queen Margherita of Italy on the anniversary of the death of King Humbert, will be interested in the fate of that elegant memorial. The album was prepared by Tiffany from the design of the regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who had intended to present it in person to the queen. Mrs. Slocomb's departure for Italy being delayed, her daughter, the Countess Cora Di Brazza, presented the memorial on Thursday, November 7th, at Stupinigi, the queen's country palace near Turin. The Countess cabled, "Queen delighted." This message was followed by a flattering message from her majesty's self, cabled to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the regent, as follows: "Stupinigi, Nov. 8, 1901. Slocomb, New London, Conn., U. S. A. I gratefully wish you will, with the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, express my thanks to the national president and regents, Daughters of the American Revolution. I was deeply touched at the kind thought and admire the beautiful album brought to me by Countess Brazza. Margherita." Mrs. Slocomb replied Saturday morning: "To Margherita, Queen Mother of Italy, Stupinigi (via Turin) Your majesty's wish shall be faithfully executed. Slocomb."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Karow, of Georgia.

Mrs. KAROW. "Whereas, the mystery regarding the burial place of Major General Nathaniel Greene has been solved and the remains of this illustrious soldier of the Revolution have been authenticated beyond any further doubt; and whereas these remains are to be reinterred at some time in May, under the auspices of the Savannah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the municipal authorities of Savannah, with imposing ceremonies, attended with civic and military honors; and whereas it is desired to make this occasion one of not only local interest but of national importance, befitting the distinguished services of General Greene; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled ask that a committee be appointed by

the president general to represent the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on this occasion and thus testify to the enduring love and veneration in which we hold the memory of this patriot and officer who, among the generals of the Revolution occupied a place only second to that conceded to the great Washington" Mrs. Karow, of Georgia.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I rise to a question of personal privilege. It is to extend an invitation to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please come forward and speak from the steps, Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Madam President and ladies of the Board, and ladies of the congress: I will endeavor to secure your attention at the start by saying that I am not going to make a speech. I have only asked this privilege to extend to you an invitation. I have been kindly permitted a little of your time to extend to you all, every one of you, the cordial invitation from the South Carolina chapters to our Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Interstate and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, the 27th of February. It was impossible to send a card to the chapter regents, as I would have delighted in doing, but on each state regent's envelope, the address included the chapters, and I now emphasize that invitation in person. When I tell you that our admired and esteemed president general, our former president general, Mrs. Manning, who served us so faithfully, the distinguished Admiral Schley and the gallant Captain Hobson are the prominent speakers of this occasion, and we hope, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster also, need I give you greater assurance of the success of our day?

Mrs. KNOTT. While we are waiting, I move that we accept the invitation of the lady from Georgia to attend that celebration in honor of General Greene.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this congress accept the invitation of Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, to attend the celebration in honor of General Greene.

Mrs. KNOTT. I move that a committee be appointed to at-

tend the ceremonies connected with the removal of the remains of General Greene.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you desire to have a committee appointed, kindly send up your motion in writing. The Chair will be glad to present it to the house. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, has presented a motion that the congress accept the invitation of Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, and appoint a committee to attend the ceremonies connected with the reinterment of the remains of General Nathaniel Greene, to be observed in Savannah, Georgia. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. KNOTT. I desire that the president general shall appoint that committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, desires that committee shall be appointed by the president general.

Mrs. PAGE. I wish to second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. KAROW. It is the wish of Georgia that you, yourself, be a member of that committee and be our guest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you very much. The president general will be very glad to accept that invitation if it is possible for her to do so.

Miss BENNING. I move to accept the invitation of the lady from Charleston to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, with the thanks of the congress.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the invitation to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition be accepted with the thanks of the congress. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The mystic hour of eleven having now arrived, I refer to the announcement made last night, that I should ask to have taken from the table the amendment to article VIII, section 3 of the constitution. I think the resolution will be offered by one who voted last night in the affirmative, to take it from the table and give it due consideration.

Mrs. BURROWS. Did the lady who makes this request vote with the prevailing side?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They say it does not matter.

Mrs. BURROWS. I supposed the request had to come from one who voted with the prevailing side.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the motion seconded to take that amendment from the table?

Mrs. DRAPER. I voted on the prevailing side to lay the motion on the table last night. I will either make the motion myself now, or I will second it, to take that amendment from the table, which ever the president general prefers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has there been a motion to take the amendment from the table?

Mrs. DRAPER. I will make that motion.

Seconded

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been made and seconded. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no."

Mrs. McLEAN. I ask the unanimous privilege that you explain once more the question before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion was made last night. The president general having stated that the fact that a motion or an amendment was tabled was no reason why it could not be taken from the table after the intervention of business, Mrs. McLean stated that she would call the matter up this morning. Therefore, this amendment can be taken from the table if you wish to discuss this matter. This amendment is upon the question of the reduction of dues to the National Society and the Chair will request the official reader to read it.

READER. "Section 3. Strike out section 3 and substitute, 'the local chapters shall retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment; the Chair will first take a vote as to taking it from the table, after the explanation which she has given. Those in favor of taking this

amendment from the table will signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. Division was called for.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to make a statement—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion cannot be discussed now while the vote is pending, Madam. You shall have full time later.

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely wish to make a statement; I do not wish to discuss it, but only to make a statement, that is apropos.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait until after the vote is taken. The Chair now requests the tellers to come to the platform, and asks those in favor of taking this amendment from the table to rise and remain standing until they are counted. The same tellers who served yesterday, Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, and Mrs. Draper, of the District, will count the vote. Those in favor of taking this amendment from the table will please remain standing until they are counted, and all ladies will kindly be as quiet as possible. The Chair understands there are some ladies standing who should not be counted. She requests the pages, and all other persons not having a vote, to remain seated while this count is going on. All ladies may be seated. (After an interval.) Those voting on the negative side will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair wishes to know if this is fully understood. You are now voting upon the opposing side. Do you understand that you are voting not to take it from the table?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that there shall be a perfect understanding before you vote. (After an interval.) The official reader will announce the result of this vote.

READER. Affirmative, 273; negative, 145. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has decided that the amendment shall be taken from the table, and the Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Applause.] The Chair requests that you will dispense with applause.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President and members of the house. My reason in moving that this amendment should be taken from the table—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment. The Chair would like

to request that Mrs. William Todd Helmuth come to the platform and time these speeches, if she is in the house.

A MEMBER. She is not present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry; Will you come, then?

Mrs. McLEAN. If there is a time limit, I am entirely willing to allow the Chair to judge it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; but the Chair requests that the congress attend to that matter.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is there a time limit this morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There will be ten minutes—I believe five minutes is the time limit heretofore agreed upon. Was that requested this morning?

(Cries of "No," and "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All the speakers are granted ten minutes on this question.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have no idea of absorbing ten minutes in this first address. I may wish to speak upon the question again. As I understand, every member is entitled to speak twice upon the same question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If every one else who desires to do so has spoken before her second time.

Mrs. McLEAN. I started to say that my reason for moving that this amendment should be taken from the table was primarily, because I believe every question in which this house is interested should be brought before it for a full, ample, candid discussion. I do not consider that the fact that we take an amendment from the table necessarily either carries it or loses it. We take it from the table in order that the house may have that which is its right. It is an amendment which was sent out to the society months ago, and a similar amendment has been sent many previous years, but never to my knowledge—and I have attended every Continental Congress—have we had a full and free discussion of the question. My remarks now shall be limited entirely to this statement. I believe that the question should come before you for ample discussion, that every one may express a full and free opinion upon the matter, and I have not the slightest doubt that the will of the majority will be carried out heartily.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Each side is now to be recognized in turn.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon which side will you speak?

Mrs. FREEMAN. I wish to speak against this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Against the amendment? Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. FREEMAN. I have only a few words to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be well to have the members hear them, however. The Chair desires that every word upon either side shall be heard.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Madam President, I only have two or three words to say. I merely wish to say that I would like to emphasize by repetition the point made by a member upon my right, I think from Ohio, when she said if this reduction were carried out, it would mean very little to the chapters individually, and a great deal to the National Society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that applause kindly be dispensed with.

Mrs. FREEMAN. We all think more of the prosperity and welfare of our parents than we do of ourselves, and I think surely we ought to put the welfare and prosperity of the National Society before that of the chapters. Therefore, I hope this amendment will not be carried. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Right!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A speech from the other side is now in order.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. Madam President, as a western—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please come forward; we want to hear you.

Mrs. BURROWS. Request all who are going to speak to come forward and get ready, so as not to waste time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested by the recording secretary general to ask Mrs. McLean to send her motion in writing to the desk in order to facilitate business.

Mrs. McLEAN. I made no motion, but reverted to my original proposition, and the motion came from Mrs. Draper, of

the District. Otherwise, I should have sent it in writing to the desk.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been sent in writing to the desk, and it has been credited to Mrs. McLean. Whoever made that motion will please send it to the desk at once, with her second upon it.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. As a western woman, and regent of a western chapter, I am in favor of the adoption of this amendment for two reasons. We are proud of our National Society. We are glad to give what we can to defray the current expenses of the society. We would be glad to see a Continental Hall, but we think it ought to be provided for by subscriptions and donations rather than by sinking in the project our small mites that are left after paying our dues. Our chapter, the Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis, is very seldom represented at this body. We live a long distance from here, and it is often not possible to get any one to come. We are doing a grand work in our chapter. We believe in patriotic educational work amongst the foreign population in our cities. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You simply interrupt the speaker by applause. No doubt she is glad to be endorsed—they all are—but it is better to dispense with applause, to facilitate business.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. During the past year we have given prizes, not in money, but of flags, to be placed in our public schools; we have given a flagstaff and a flag to be placed in the vacation play-ground, where the flag is raised in the morning and lowered at night with appropriate exercises by the children. Thus we teach patriotism. We also give patriotic entertainments amongst the foreign population.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Out of order. [Laughter.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. It takes money to do this. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the speaker is getting to her point, if you are willing to wait a moment. Proceed, Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. This all takes money, and the little money that is left, the fifty cents, which we would like to keep, would further our work and keep up interest

in our chapters. What is a chapter worth if it has no interest in its work, something that it can see that it has accomplished. We are far away. People in the east cannot realize that western people have not the interest in the Continental Hall and in the proceedings of the National Society that they have in their own work that they are doing right then and there at home. What is better than patriotic education amongst the foreign population of our cities? My second reason is that the fifty cents that we keep might enable a smaller chapter to keep a reserve fund and send a clear-minded, able representative to the National Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you in the negative?

Mrs. THOMAS. *No, Madam.* [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The negative has just been heard. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Thomas. Are you on the affirmative side?

Mrs. THOMAS. I want the dues reduced.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I have only a few words to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take the top step so that the congress may hear.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I did not want to be so conspicuous. I voted on the negative side. I believe we have confidence in our national officers and in our National Society, and the little that they get from the chapters should go to the National Society. Some of the smaller chapters have small dues, and it goes rather hard with them, of course. We are all interested in having a home, the Continental Hall, and I think the chapters should be willing to contribute this much. This is my first appearance in the congress, and I for one am very anxious that the Continental Hall shall be built, and I did hope for it before I ever had an opportunity to come to the congress. I understand that the expenses of the National Board are very great and its members get no remuneration or salary for their work, and all the overplus of money they receive from the chapters is intended to go into the Continental Hall fund. Why should we begrudge that little mite from the chapters, if we

can help towards building that home for us. It is all going toward the end in which we are so much interested, and I am not so wrapped up in my own chapter that I cannot think of all the Daughters in the National Society, and therefore I think we ought not to begrudge giving our little mite for the benefit of the whole.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests all conversation to cease in the house. Give this lady the deference and attention she deserves.

Mrs. HOPKINS. Then, Madam President, may I speak also in regard to the site for Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; Madam, that is not under consideration at present.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I was very sorry that there should be any opposition to the payment of these dues by the chapters. Of course, I suppose there is some ground for it in the smaller chapters. Ours is a large chapter. The dues we have in our chapter are a little larger than those of smaller chapters, I presume, but at the same time I think our chapter is very willing to give what the National Board asks of us. We must have a connection between chapter and national interests certainly, and therefore I think we ought certainly to be willing to give our mite.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one on the affirmative.

A MEMBER. I wish to make an amendment, if the house will permit me to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one on the affirmative is desired, and when the next lady desires to speak, I hope she will come forward without any further invitation or persuasion, as we all desire to hear.

Mrs. THOMAS. I was first; I wish to speak on the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Thomas, of Maine, to speak on the affirmative.

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I wish that some one else might take my place to speak, but I merely want to enter myself on record as in favor of the chapters retaining a larger

portion of the dues; and a portion of the life membership fees. I am acting also under the instruction of the chapter which I have the honor to represent, the General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, Maine. I not only represent its decided, unanimous action, but my own personal convictions in the matter. For two years I had the honor of being upon the Board, and I speak of what I do know with regard to the income that comes into the treasury of the National Society. The expenses, of course, are commensurate with the growth of the society, but with the increasing expenses also we have an increased income. I think it would not in any way restrict the liberal action of the Board in any respect, or in any case whatever, if the chapters were allowed to retain three-fourths of the annual dues. I sincerely hope the measure may pass. The speaker who preceded me from the far west begs that the chapters may retain more of the dues. I am one of the representatives from the far east, Maine, and I clasp hands with the Pacific slope and cry to congress for the chapter to retain more of the money. The chapters in Maine beg this. The state regent will speak as representing the state, and I would prefer to leave further remarks to our honored state regent, or our vice-president general. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I desire to speak in the negative.

Mrs. YEANDLE. Mrs. Yeandle, of Georgia, would like to speak from the southern standpoint. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, to speak on the negative, as she has been waiting for some time.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President and members of the congress, I had hoped to follow the lady from Minnesota, because I was going to begin by saying, I am also a western woman and I speak for Indiana when I say that we are decidedly against reducing the money that we send to Washington. [Applause.] We do much patriotic work in the state of Indiana also, but when we have things that we want to accomplish outside, we work for the money, and so we are decidedly in favor of sending our dollar to the National Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We shall hear some one on the affirmative next.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I am not for reducing the dues.

Mrs. YEANDLE. I can be heard from here all right. We want—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair refuses to recognize anybody until there is perfect order in the house. Are you for reducing the dues?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I am for not reducing the dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady who just preceded you is on the same side, and you must wait until we have one on the affirmative.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am on the affirmative side.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests perfect order. I do not think you can be heard there. The Chair requests that you will come to the top step of the platform, and this applies to everybody who desires to speak in this matter. Are you in favor of this amendment?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President and ladies, I wish to speak in favor of this amendment, because I am in favor of Continental Hall. I believe that Continental Hall is the grandest thing that the Daughters of the American Revolution can spend their money for. I, for years and years, have waited to see the money saved from the dollar that is sent here for the Continental Hall. Now, Madam President and ladies, I have a few figures here to show how much has been saved, when the society numbered 10,000 and how much are the net receipts when the society numbers nearly 40,000. I have chosen deliberately a year when the treasurer general made a report for eleven months, because I wish to be perfectly fair, and the treasurer general states that her present report is based upon the receipts and expenditures for eleven months. I wish it distinctly understood that I by no means wish to attack the Board, or accuse them of extravagant expenditure, but Madam President, I am one of the old fashioned women who believe that women do not know any more than men in regard to business. [Laughter.] Therefore, I am going to ask your permission to read what a man says in regard to having a surplus in the treasury. This is a short extract taken from the report of the majority of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, and it says: "It cannot be

denied that a large surplus furnishes temptation for extravagant expenditure." [Applause.] "While Congress generally may be relied upon to keep the national expenditure within reasonable bounds, it should be relieved from the pressure which comes from plausible schemes from every quarter to raid an overflowing treasury." Now, Madam President, in the year 1895-96, the net receipts, that is the receipts which came in during the year, not counting the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$14,725, and \$2,666 was saved of that from the current fund. In the present year, the net receipts were \$29,860, and only \$2,794 were saved. Therefore, we are not saving in the current fund in proportion to our members. We saved \$2,600 when we were 11,000 members, and we only saved \$2,700 now that we are 40,000 members. In the year 1895-96, the net expense of the magazine was \$2,148. In the present year the net-expense of the magazine is \$3,300, and yet, Madam President is it probable that if the treasury were not full the salary of the business manager of the magazine, with such a net expense, would have been increased from \$50 to \$75? Is it probable that other expenses would have been undertaken if there had been no money in the treasury to justify such expenses? I belong to a chapter which has authorized me to state that if this amendment carries, the chapter will vote the additional fifty cents immediately to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] I believe that the Continental Hall fund would be trebled this year if this amendment is carried. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now a speaker on the other side will be recognized.

Mrs. WARREN. Madam President—

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. Madam President, may I be heard—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Weed, of Montana, who has been waiting for some time.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, I had hoped—

Mrs. McILVAIN. These flags hide the speaker entirely. If she will stand on the top step, we can see her and hear her better too.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I had hoped to come after the speaker from Minnesota, as well as the former speaker, be-

cause I, too, represent a western state and a state much further west than the speaker from Minnesota—Montana. I represent a chapter of only twenty-six members. We are opposed to the reduction of dues; that is, we wish to retain one-half for the National Society, and one-half for the chapter. I wish also to refute the statement of the speaker from Minnesota that the small western chapters are not interested in Continental Hall fund, for my chapter of only twenty-six members, with an income of only twenty-six dollars, has this year appropriated twenty dollars to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one on the opposite side will now be recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side do you speak?

Mrs. MURPHY. Against reducing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the same side as the preceding speaker.

Mrs. YEANDLE. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side do you wish to speak?

Mrs. YEANDLE. I am in favor of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it is your turn.

Mrs. YEANDLE. Madam President and ladies—

Mrs. FRAZIER. Will you ask the ladies to stand on the stage so that we can see them? The flags are in our way now so that we cannot see them unless they do so.

Mrs. YEANDLE. I have only a very few words to say, which I could just as easily have said in my seat—

Mrs. MURPHY. You could not have been as easily heard.

Mrs. YEANDLE. We Georgians owe a debt of gratitude. We are the most patriotic of American women, but we have a debt of gratitude hanging over us; we have no monument to our great founder, Oglethorpe, and Emerson says that "Gratitude is the memory of the heart." Let us build our monument to General Oglethorpe, who brought over the colonists and landed them on the Savannah river and founded this thirteenth colony. Let us build a monument to him and then we will turn over everything to this lovely National Board and build our grand Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome, of the District.

Mrs. ROOME. I will give away to Mrs. Lockwood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The last speaker was on the affirmative.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I shall be on the negative, if I know myself. Madam President, I am almost sorry that Georgia has made that plea, because it is quite in my remembrance when she came to the National Society and asked a fund to help her out, which they gladly gave, of \$2,000. [Applause.] And undoubtedly we would do it again. I now want to say a word about a surplus fund. I remember a few years ago that a committee waited on congress to see if we could not get some authority for the protection of our battlefields in Ohio, and Speaker Reed would not recognize them, and what did he say to the committee—

(Cries of "Out of order!")

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. He said: "We have not any surplus fund; we are too poor as a nation to even allow that paltry sum." Ladies, to-day the United States stands ahead of the nations of the world. Is she any the worse for it? She has a surplus fund with which she is able to do anything for the glorification of this great country, and she stands first among the nations of the earth, and I do not think a surplus fund is going to be a detriment to the Daughters of the American Revolution. That is my answer to the speaker who preceded me on this subject. I want this congress to settle this question as they think best, but just consider one thing: when you give us a dollar, we do not put it into the treasury, but take it right out and get all the printing that you have sent back to you, and if I had known this was to come up in this way, I would have had statements here showing where there were states, four or five years ago, that received more money back in printing than they had given to us—more than a dollar's worth, while some states did not receive more than half as much. All these application papers, all these constitutions, have to be sent back to you, and we pay for them out of the dollar that you send us; all that you get back, and if, after all this printing and all this work, and all this clerical work, we

are able to put by a surplus for Continental Hall, it shows what splendid financiers you have at the helm.

Mrs. AMMON. I simply want to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon which side do you speak?

Mrs. AMMON. I only want to speak in reference to a statement made not on the question. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, then. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President and ladies, in reference to the remark just made that Georgia had asked for help and it had been given her, was not that help given by chapters, or by the national congress, because the object was one of national importance, and not strictly local? [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I understood that that title deed was in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I did not know that we gave anything to Georgia. Am I mistaken?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is given in the keeping of the Georgia chapters to hold.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It belongs to the National Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For the honor of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, the state regent of Georgia merely wishes to say that the title deeds to Meadow Garden are vested in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] That Georgia does not claim and has no ownership in that except that of care taking and paying the taxes on this property for the National Society. We do this duty with very great pride. I express my appreciation and gratitude to the National Society for the help that they have given Georgia in preserving this great monument, not only for the National Society, but for Georgia. I wish to say also that we do not believe that this is the appropriate time to speak of our work in Georgia in regard to the Oglethorpe monument as a reason that we should not help the Continental Hall fund. We believe that both things should be done. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one on the affirmative of this amendment.

Mrs. BATE. I rise to a point of inquiry. I wanted to know if the chapters were not taxed throughout the country for this Meadow Garden Farm, ten cents per capita?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not the understanding of the Chair that that is so. The congress appropriated \$2,000.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I supplement the remarks of the state regent from Georgia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MORGAN. I wish to supplement her remarks by stating that one of the great reasons why Georgia wishes a reduction in our dues is the fact that we may do our own work at home and not have remarks like this constantly thrown up to us. Georgia does not own Meadow Garden. The signature of George Walton was affixed to the Declaration of Independence, and surely that signature belongs to all the people of the United States. No matter what property the National Society may own after this, it will never get a more valuable piece, and I think it very ungracious that we should be constantly reminded that the society bought Meadow Garden and gave it to Georgia. Georgia does not own it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The society was very happy to do it. The Chair wishes to resume this debate.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. I desire to speak against the amendment. Is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; some one in the affirmative must have the floor first.

Mrs. TORRANCE. Minnesota has already expressed her feeling on this platform. Four years ago, when I came here a state regent of Minnesota, I was not exactly instructed, but I was informed that our state was in favor of a reduction of the dues. On coming to Washington and conferring with our national officers I was told that it was not advisable at that time to reduce the dues, that the National Society really needed the money in order to carry on their business. But I was also told that in a year or in two years at most, that would be an altogether feasible matter, and that the Board would be perfectly willing that the dues should be reduced. That was

four years ago, ladies. You have heard the figures that have been given to-day in regard to the income and expenditure, and you can see that the income has largely increased, and yet I acknowledge that I can see reasons for continuing this income from a certain standpoint, I am in favor of building our Continental Hall, but those chapters that are willing to contribute, wish to contribute, can continue to contribute their fifty cents; and those chapters who wish to use the money for other purposes can do so. They will be at liberty to contribute or not to contribute, as they choose, to Continental Hall. Now I think as has been said, that there should be an increase in these contributions. Minnesota is a long distance away, and we, some of us, wish to use our money for other purposes. I think we should be at liberty to give this money to the National Board or to keep it ourselves as we may choose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that there will be an announcement made by the official reader.

Announcement by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We may have some one on the negative now.

Mrs. WARREN. I desire to speak in the negative. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I think the point that I am going to touch has not been touched upon so far. We all recognize that we would like more money, perhaps, at home, but I think the time will come when we will have it. I would like to ask that we look at this matter from a business point of view. There are 38,000 members and we gave last year, and will give this year, probably, \$38,000 to the national treasury. If this amendment passes and we only give them fifty cents, they will have \$19,000. Their expenses are more than \$19,000, and who will make up the deficit?

Mrs. THOMAS. They have the initiation fees.

Mrs. WARREN. Will not the chapters be obliged to make up this deficit? Will it not come back to the chapters to pay for the printing and all these expenses that are paid for now by the Board and are sent to the chapters, which amount to a considerable sum? I do believe that the time is coming, when we can do this, but can we cut off the income this year

from this Board and have a deficit at the end of the year? That is not business like. Now, if there can be some arrangement made whereby that deficit could be covered, that would be a different matter, but it seems to me that you or I, if tomorrow our income were cut in half, would find it very difficult to reduce our expenses accordingly. That is using an individual for an example, and you take a society of 38,000 people and their expenses here in Washington into consideration, and it will take at least a year to enable them to conform to the new conditions. There may be extravagance, but we all know it costs a great deal to run a society of these proportions. As I said before, we in Connecticut would like our money in our own chapters, but we are willing, as long as it seems necessary, for the Board to have these dues for the current expenses, rather than to have a deficit in the society. I must say that I do not speak for all the chapters in Connecticut, because we are not of one mind on this subject, but I do speak for my own chapter, which is the largest in the state. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must now recognize some one on the affirmative side.

Mrs. WARD. I am on the affirmation, for reduction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you are in favor of the amendment, kindly proceed, Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. WARD. Madam President and ladies, I am not here to speak of the good work of my own chapter, because I could not think of telling of our good work in five minutes. It would take all day. I merely wish to say that the small amount that is asked for in this amendment, would not be missed in the national treasury, and it would in the end double the amount brought into the national treasury from the local chapters. It would enable them to do more patriotic work than they are doing. The larger chapters, the Buffalo chapter, for instance, sends perhaps \$500 to this national treasury. It spends about that amount, and other chapters do the same, in gold medals, in lectures among the Poles and Italians of the city of Buffalo. This money spent among these people will double the amount in the end to bring into the national treasury, and this small amount asked for—

Mrs. BURROWS, and others. How will it double the amount?

Mrs. WARD. It will double the amount in this way: The small amount will in the end, all over the country, help to popularize the work of the Daughters and to show the good work that this national organization is doing.

Mrs. BURROWS. Are they going to pay for it?

Mrs. WARD. They can, with the small amount asked for, make known the patriotic work and the need of this Continental Hall, and we, although we are a woman's organization, occasionally have to ask a little help from the men, and as we use this small amount asked for to make known our needs, and our patriotic work, the men will open their hearts and their purses to our needs, and I will pledge to you that the small amount asked for will bring in double, and that before the end of the reign of our popular and efficient president general is over we will have our much-wished-for Continental Hall. I hope the ladies will in their justice and good sense and judgment vote for this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President and ladies, I have been sent to the platform by the state of Ohio to speak its sentiments. Ohio is against the reduction of dues, at least for the present. While we have still to build our Continental Hall, and while we know that the National Society has in one year turned over \$10,000 surplus to the Continental Hall fund, and last year \$6,000 to the Continental Hall fund, we feel in Ohio that that is the quickest way to get the money for building Continental Hall. It will be much more easily gotten in that way than to wait for single subscriptions, or contributions from individuals. We get much larger sums that way, and while it has been shown from this platform that only a little was saved in one year and a little in another year, there are two incontrovertible facts, that we have turned \$10,000 out of the surplus into the Continental Hall fund, and \$6,000 in two different years. Now, how long will we be in getting that same amount of money from individual contributions? At the same time, while we deeply sympathize in Ohio

with all the memorializing and building of monuments to individual Revolutionary heroes, and are glad to own such property, we feel that it is the duty of this National Society to build a memorial to the unknown heroes of the Revolution [applause] who have no monument and who are scattered all over this vast country in pathetic unknown graves; and where can we build them a monument except in our capital city? Here is where it should be and this is a good way to get the money. Ohio therefore wishes to continue the dues as they are and perhaps when we have built this as a memorial to the rank and file who obtained the liberty for this country, then we may be in a position to cut down our dues and lessen our expenses, because we will then have the Continental Hall, in which we can meet, and be saved this large rent, and we will have in that hall rooms for our offices, which will also cut off the rent, and we will probably have an income from that building which will help to pay the expenses of the society, and then, and then only does Ohio think that the chapters ought to wish to cut down the dues. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any others in favor of the amendment?

Miss VINING. I am in favor of the amendment. Ladies, as regent of the John Adams Chapter, of Massachusetts, I have found not the slightest trouble in raising the money and sending it to Washington, but I am a firm believer in Continental Hall, and I do think it is the wish of most of the Massachusetts ladies that the fee should be reduced. The ladies that are interested in this amendment in Massachusetts are absent. Some of them are not represented and some of them are detained at home on account of sickness, and I speak in their behalf. For my own part, I have not found the slightest trouble in having plenty of money. We did have quite a fund, and we expect to give to the Continental Hall a thousand-dollar window. We have half of the money now. But for the sake of those in Massachusetts that have not the means, I ask the reduction of the dues for them. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I am sorry that I have to repeat a part of what I said last night. I shall not repeat it all, as the amendment has been so beautifully and clearly covered by those who have preceded me; but I wish to state one thing. The Board is accused, and has been accused of extravagant administration. I met a gentleman, purely by accident, this morning, in the parlors of the New Willard Hotel, who has been treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution, and I showed him our treasurer's report, and he said to me: "Miss Batcheller, do you do all that work for that amount of money?" I said "Yes." "Well," he said, "Women have the reputation of being the economists of the nation, but I never believed it so much before as I do now." [Applause.] Then, another point which I wish to present is this. If any one of us should have to spend our last dollar and run into a big debt besides, we would all feel very sorrowful; and if you cut down the dues of this National Society, we will be exactly in that condition. The treasurer general stated, at my request last night, that the necessary expenses might possibly be paid on seventy-five cents, but that it would be impossible for fifty cents, and we do want a little reserve. You know very well that you want just a few dollars in the bank, and we do want our society conducted in a way that is a credit to itself, a credit to us, and a credit to the patriotic men and women who made this society possible [applause], and have made the women of America what they are in no other country in the wide, wide world; and I firmly believe that the greatest blessing bestowed on womankind, next to the gift of our Heavenly Father, is the citizenship of America. Nowhere else could we find anything like this possible. We want to stand for all that is noble, all that is pure, all that is right. New Jersey is a battlefield of the Revolution. We buy barracks; we buy all manner of things; we work hard at home to be able to do it, and we are so filled with patriotic love of our country that we can extend it all over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the north to the south, and we want to do it with credit to ourselves. I beg and beseech of you, do not do what

would retard yourselves in the reduction of the dues at the present time. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Boynton is recognized.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A lady has been recognized and the previous question cannot be entertained at this time.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I was instructed by the state of Tennessee to vote for the reduction of dues, and I did so, but all this ground has been covered so beautifully on both sides—and there is much to be said on both sides—that I would like merely to give one personal reason why I should think we would better attempt reduction of dues. When women want a thing, they generally want it very badly. [Laughter.] And they are very uncomfortable if they do not get it, and they have a way, sometimes, of making other people very uncomfortable also. I have been made uncomfortable, with many of the rest of you, for years, because we have been told that a majority of the chapters wanted a reduction of the dues, that they were dissatisfied, that they felt that too much money was going to Washington. Now, why not for one year try the reduction of dues. I would not advocate a sweeping reduction, but if our treasurer thinks they might possibly get through on seventy-five cents, why not try that for one year? One lady has said, on the opposite side, that we will have a deficit and run into debt. There are many ways for this congress to appropriate some sum or give the Board the right to use any certain sum if they find they are in debt, but if we try this for one year, we will have settled the question one way or the other. I believe in giving these chapters what they want unless something bad results from it, and the things they say will result from it are these: First, that we will run in debt for our current expenses, and next, that we will not get our Continental Hall. The current expenses, as I have said, can be arranged for easily by this congress by any plan that the treasurer general suggests. As to the Continental Hall, suppose you keep all the dues here unwillingly. Do you want any unwilling stone or unwilling bronzes in that building that you are to put up? You want the loving contribu-

tion of every Daughter in the society. Now, suppose you keep the money and have it in that way, how will it benefit you? Suppose, on the other hand, you give them the reduction of dues, then I believe, with one of the regents who spoke here before me, that they will turn it right back into the national treasury for the Continental Hall fund. I know that in every case that I have talked with members of the chapters, that is what they say, "Let us have the dues if we want them, and we will see that the Board does not suffer, that the current expenses are paid, and our Continental Hall is built," and I believe that if that is done you will find that there will be no lack of money for the Continental Hall. I should not wonder if you would get it sooner that way than the other way. [Applause.]

Mrs. MOOREHEAD. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I am profoundly thankful that this magnificent society has a surplus. I want to keep that surplus. Those of us who have not looked into the minute details of expenditures necessary for such an organization as this, do not realize what they are. Those of us who have to pay all our own bills know something about it, as to how fast these bills come in. The expenses of such an organization will increase every year, more and more. It is much better, in my opinion, to keep a surplus and easier to keep it than it is to raise the money to pay the debt that is sure to come if you reduce the dues. It is easier to reduce the dues than it will be to raise them again. You have voted in this congress not to reduce representation. If you do not reduce representation, you must provide this Continental Hall in which these representatives can meet. The only solution you have is your Continental Hall. If it were only a question of letting this surplus remain, to be invested in securities or remain in a savings bank, I would say, reduce your dues, but that is not the question. It is the question of putting it aside for the purpose of increasing the fund for this Continental Hall. Therefore, I would vote to reject this amendment and let the money accumulate there for that purpose. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. I am on the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may speak then.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President and ladies, if I were to speak to you from the notes I have taken, and from the suggestions that have been made to me, I think I would talk the rest of the day, so I am not going to do that, but while I do not think there is too much money sent to Washington, while I am very sure that the National Society and the officers cannot be accused of extravagance, I still think there is not money enough retained in the states. I think we all know—certainly everybody who has engaged in charitable work—that it is a poor plan to build a big orphan asylum when you have no home for you own children, and that is just exactly our position in Rhode Island. We want a Continental Hall; we are very anxious to see the Continental Hall; but we would like a meeting place for our Daughters, and I have had said to me, when I was regent of my chapter, "I am resigning because I cannot hear anything." We cannot afford to hire a hall, and we certainly cannot afford to send money to the Continental Hall. We are very anxious there, and have voted every time we have had a chance, and as many times as we have had a chance, for a reduction of the dues. The treasurer general, I think, said that she could get along with seventy-five cents.

Mrs. DARWIN. Possibly.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Possibly; I will add that. But we have a large surplus and while it is not a good idea to draw upon your capital, at the same time this body has never known any unwillingness to amend the constitution, and I do not agree with the lady who says it is easier to reduce than it will be to raise the dues. I think it has been very hard to reduce the dues, and it does not seem to me that it would be a very bad idea for a short time if for a year or so we could try this reduction. We have tried one side, tried sending money to Washington, and if now you would give those of us who are anxious for it an opportunity to try the other side, representing as we do a powerful minority—or at least I hope it is a powerful minority—give us our chance and let us have the reduction of the dues for a little while, and then if we find that it does not work well; if the society runs in debt; if this terrible deficit does confront us; we can go back to the present plan. I have just been told that it cannot run in debt. I am hearing

lots of suggestions here. One lady has just told me that the society cannot run into debt.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the speaker be allowed to proceed.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I think I have lost the thread of my argument. I do not know that it was much of an argument anyway.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the speaker to proceed. Every one shall have a chance to speak.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I do not think that individuals should interrupt the speaker when she is speaking on any question whatever.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I have been asked a great many times what the Daughters are doing, and I like to say something that the Daughters are doing in Rhode Island. We are trying to bring up this question of education. I do not like to say the only thing we are doing is trying to build a \$250,000 marble hall in Washington. I would like to see it very much, but I do think that while our dead heroes should be honored in every possible way, that they themselves would be the first to teach the principle of remembering the living before the dead, and I believe if we can bring this country into such a condition that there is no man or woman ignorant enough to perpetuate such a crime as that which filled the whole country with horror last September, that we will be building a greater monument to the dead heroes than if we built a \$250,000 marble building here. [Applause.] Let us educate the living first and then let us raise our Continental Hall; and to educate the living, let us have a little more money in the state, at any rate for a year or two. [Applause.]

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of privilege?

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, moves that the house do take a recess. Until what time?

Mrs. SWIFT. Two, or half-past two o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of taking a recess will

signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt and you may take the vote over. All in favor of taking a recess from now until two o'clock will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is still in doubt, and that vote will be taken once more. Those in favor of taking a recess from now until two o'clock will announce it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion for a recess is lost.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question of privilege, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one which has precedence of you.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I found myself just now in the same condition as the little boy who always tore out a page in his spelling book when he found a hard word, and that created confusion in the family. [Laughter.] I lost one of the pages of my manuscript and kindly ask your attention again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. My question of privilege is to extend an invitation to our Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Charleston exposition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your invitation was accepted with a great deal of pleasure some time ago, by the house.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I did not understand that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was accepted, with a great deal of pleasure. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Eagan.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan has the floor.

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President—

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. My question of personal privilege is that

the seats of this part of the delegation of Illinois are such that it is impossible to be recognized by the Chair. I have asked several times for recognition to speak against this amendment, but I have not been able to gain permission. I now waive that right and move the previous question.

MISS BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

MRS. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

MRS. DRAPER. I think you had already recognized a lady on the floor, and to move the previous question is not a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, will proceed.

MRS. EAGAN. If I had any train of thought, I think it is gone. [Laughter.] I simply wanted to say for Florida, that while we are such a small state and have so few chapters, we do not want any difference made in the way of managing this money. We feel that to build schools is a very good thing, but we feel that the people and the inhabitants in the towns where we live ought to be as much interested in this work as some of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. FREEMAN. I move the previous question.

MISS BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

MRS. MCILVAIN. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which will close debate. All in favor—

MRS. THUMMEL. This question was settled last night, the question of this amendment—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that you are debating the question.

MRS. THUMMEL. I do not wish to debate it, but merely make that statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Make your statement, then.

MRS. THUMMEL. It was taken up again to-day in order that there should be a full and free debate, and that everybody should talk who desired to be heard. For that reason—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to call the delegate to order. She cannot discuss the previous question. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those

opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After pause.) The "ayes" have it, and debate is closed.

Mrs. ROOME. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division is called for. The Chair withdraws her decision.

Mrs. MORGAN. It requires a two-thirds vote, does it not for the previous question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It requires a two-thirds vote. The Chair will take a *viva voce* vote upon this. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Miss DESHA. How do you know it was a two-thirds vote, with a *viva voce* vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the opinion of the Chair, there seemed to be about ten to one in favor of closing debate.

Miss DESHA. That was only by sound.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. What is your wish?

Miss DESHA. My wish is always that a motion to close debate should be carried by a two-thirds standing vote, so there can be no question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls for a two-thirds vote, in accordance with the request of one of our noted founders.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. If debate is now closed, directly after that, may I be allowed the privilege of making the concluding remarks, of which I spoke early in the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you make the amendment, Mrs. McLean? That privilege belongs to the maker of the amendment by courtesy, but if she wishes Mrs. McLean to speak for her, her wish could be granted.

Mrs. McLEAN. She is not present to choose it, and I do not wish to usurp her place, but merely wish to know if I may have the privilege of which I spoke earlier in the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she had no idea that Mrs. McLean was usurping the place of any one else.

Mrs. DAVOL. I am here in place of Mrs. McKenzie, and I

would be happy to have Mrs. McLean make the address for me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean may make the closing address, after we have taken the vote. The Chair calls for a rising vote upon this question, and the tellers will count it. A two-thirds vote is required to carry this motion for the previous question. Those in favor of closing debate—

Mrs. DRAPER. First, ask the ladies moving about to sit down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those moving about will please sit down immediately, because we wish to take this vote. Kindly all be seated, pages and all. Those in favor of closing debate, will rise and remain standing until they are counted. It seems to be unanimous. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. There is no use in counting that vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to assure our honorable founder that there is no use of counting the vote, as everybody is standing. [Laughter and applause.]

Miss DESHA. As long as we keep our rules and there is no unfairness in taking the vote, I am satisfied.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are right. We all think so. The Chair now recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Applause.] Please come to the platform, Mrs. McLean. The Chair also desires that all applause shall cease, so that business may be transacted more expeditiously. Mrs. McLean, you have ten minutes in which to close your debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President and members of this congress. I appreciate the courtesy accorded me both by the Chair and the house. I am not the mover of the amendment; neither does the amendment emanate from the New York City Chapter, or from New York. It emanates from another locality. I, therefore, shall simply take the business view of the situation and present it to you as it appears to me, and as I have knowledge that it appears to many women in this assembly. I make no appeal; it is not my personal amendment. The business view of the situation, in as few words as I can place in succinctly before you, is this: It is only a question of how much money comes here and how much money is reserved. It is a question of the principle involved. Shall the chapters which exist all over the country and manifestly do

all the local historical work of the country, send one-half of their entire income to the central organization, or shall they retain three-fourths of their annual income to provide for their responsible and patriotic work throughout the whole year? That is the question, and that is the principle involved. Every one of us, so far as I know, is loyal to the interests of Continental Hall. It has been one of the objects of this society, from its birth. I believe heartily in the erection of that building. That, however, is a building which may grow as the assembly grows, which will become so permanent a monument to this organization that we must make haste slowly in order that it may be worthy of the greatness of the organization in its own greatness. It is the object of our national work. It is not the object of our local work. Shall we then take half of our income away from the work as I have stated which we do month in and month out and send it to the central organization? If we were all sure or knew that one-half of that sum which we send here would be applied instantly to the permanent fund of Continental Hall, I consider the question would hold an entirely different aspect, for then we would know we were adding \$20,000 a year to that fund, but one-half of our income which comes here is not applied to the Continental Hall fund. It is applied to current expenses. There is a very small surplus left—\$6,000 is not a large surplus to give to Continental Hall from an income which reaches approximately \$40,000. \$6,000 is not \$20,000. Were it \$20,000, perhaps every one of us would say, take it for five years, and you will have \$100,000 then from the chapters, but take it \$5,000 or \$6,000 each year, and you have only \$25,000 or \$30,000 accumulated in six years, and that is a different matter. However, put that out of the question for the moment, for I think it is clearly stated that one-half of the income which this amendment proposes we should retain in the local chapters is not applied in its entirety to the Continental Hall fund. Therefore, I should think that factor would be removed from this discussion. Next, we receive in this—I say “we,” because we are all members of the national organization—there was received in Washington, according to the treasurer’s statement, \$44,000 during the past year in gross receipts. Were we to

cut off that income, making it but half, the Board here, and the clerks, etc., would receive \$22,000. Is it not a question for consideration, as to whether or not \$22,000 is a sufficient income to support the officers of the organization, to do such printing and attend to such business as is the legitimate work of the organization. So far as its sending back to the chapters a great deal of their dues which are sent here, in the form of printed applications, constitutions, etc., the chapters, so far as I know, receive application blanks; if they desire extra ones, they are required to pay for them; they receive constitutions and such printed matter as they need, but every chapter in this country pays for its own postage, pays for its own stationery, pays for its own clerical expenses. These things must be paid for, and therefore we pay for them from the one-half of the income which we retain, presumably to do patriotic work, and the clerical expenses which are done for the chapters' support must come from that half, while the other half comes here in its entirety. Now, if we send but \$22,000 here, is it possible for the organization to conduct its proper clerical work upon that sum? I see by the printed statement of the treasurer, that during the last year from the \$44,000 gross receipts there is a sum of \$13,000 as a surplus. I also see that for the Lineage Book, for the Directory and in the magazine is the sum of over \$8,000. The sum of \$8,000 deducted from the sum of \$13,000 leaves a small sum, \$5,000. I believe that that could be deducted still and yet the society live well, in a dignified, proper manner, on the \$22,000. [Applause.] I have, as I said, simply brought the business aspect of the case before you. [Applause.]

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President, I ask for an opportunity—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the will of the house, the treasurer general will be allowed to make a few remarks upon this case. The Chair will permit it if it is the desire of the house to hear the treasurer general.

(Cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests perfect order, as we wish to hear our treasurer general.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and ladies of the congress. I asked for the opportunity of speaking because there seems to

be some misunderstanding of my report, which has not been made, by the way. [Laughter.] The income of the society is not \$44,000. That \$44,000 includes what we had at the beginning of the year. The actual income of the society, for the current fund, which is stated at the bottom of the first page of my report, was but \$29,000,—the actual income of the dues, etc., that have come in during the year.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. May I ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the treasurer general be allowed to proceed with her remarks.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. I want to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The treasurer general will answer you.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. She says the income is \$29,000 a year. I thought we had 38,000 members. Are that many in arrears, the difference between 29,000 and 38,000?

Mrs. DARWIN. There are, Madam Regent, between 700 and 800 life members and "Real Daughters," who pay no dues. There are also a large number who are in arrears, and who have been dropped or have resigned.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information, if the treasurer general can answer it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the treasurer general has not finished answering Mrs. Smith, of Alabama. After you have made the answer to that side, repeat it to this one, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. DARWIN. We have not 40,000 members. We have admitted nearly 40,000 members, but we have not now on the roll 40,000 members by any means. I suppose we may have about 35,000 on the roll, possibly, but we have not received dues from 35,000 during the year as you will see by the report.

Mrs. SWIFT. How many have we received dues from?

Mrs. DARWIN. We have received dues, \$26,485, and of that amount I refunded to the chapters \$864, so that the actual income from dues alone was but \$25,621.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you pause a moment? What is your question, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have one or two questions that I would like to ask the treasurer general for information. Did I not

understand, in looking at this report, that the report closed on the 31st of January, and therefore it does not include all dues received during the month of February, and therefore the report is only for eleven months of this year?

Mrs. DARWIN. You are correct as to that. It includes the amount of dues received from the 11th of last February until the 31st of this January. You are correct in that.

Mrs. BURROWS. There is only a difference of eleven days.

Mrs. HODGE. I would like to ask a question of the treasurer general. How many life members have we? In our chapter we have 36 life members who pay no dues, our Western Reserve Chapter. How many life members are there in the society?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think there are between 600 and 800 life members and "Real Daughters," who are practically life members.

Mrs. HODGE. Thank you.

Mrs. DARWIN. I have not the exact figures this year.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask another question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ask your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the treasurer general whether that \$6,000 that was given to the Continental Hall last year has been given every year or whether it was the result of three years? Was any given for the three preceding?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President and ladies, that about \$5,000 were given during the last year of my predecessor's term, but during my term none of the current fund was transferred except last year.

Mrs. McILVAIN. May I voice the question around me as to where the gross receipts come from in the society? They do not exactly understand why the gross receipts are \$44,000, or where that money comes from.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly explain it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Under the question of gross receipts—

MISS CHAMBERLAIN. I want to inquire about members at large. I have been told that there are 2,000 members at large and that all their dues come into this society. How many members are there who may be counted double in the receipts of the society?

Mrs. DARWIN. There are nearly 3,000 members at large, each one of whom pays \$2 to the national treasury.

Miss CHAMBERLAIN. Then they pay in about \$6,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Mrs. ROOME. May the treasurer general be asked first to state the net receipts, the net current fund received, and then to state the net expenditures giving the exact total?

Mrs. BATE. I want to ask the treasurer general if most of the dues are not sent in after February, and if she did not tell us the other night she had written to ask them not to send the dues in now because it would retard the office work? I want to know if most of the dues are not sent in until after February? I know in Kentucky we do not send ours until the 10th of February, and did she not request some of them not to send their dues until later? Is this a fair report of the amount received?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think it is a fair statement, judging by my report last year. Those dues sent in in February are mostly the advance dues, almost altogether, though there are some back dues of course. The larger amount of them, however, constitute advance dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the treasurer general to give an answer to Mrs. Roome. She was interrupted by the Chair.

Mrs. DARWIN. There was a lady over there who was asking a question.

Mrs. McILVAIN. My question was kindly answered by your leaflet, thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome has asked a question.

Mrs. ROOME. I asked if the treasurer general would be so kind as first to make the statement of the net receipts and then of the net expenditures.

Mrs. DARWIN. The net income of the current fund for the year was \$29,860.73, and that, added to what we had left after taking the \$6,000 for the permanent fund, made a total for the current fund of \$39,661.45. The net expenditures were—

Miss DESHA. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly do not interrupt the treasurer general until she has answered the question.

Mrs. DARWIN. The net expenditures were \$27,066.35, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12,000 and something.

Miss DESHA. I want to ask if that \$29,000 included the \$10,000 of the current investment.

Mrs. DARWIN. No; it does not.

Miss DESHA. Put that in; we want that too.

Mrs. DARWIN. All right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the treasurer general be allowed to answer each question before another is asked. I will have her answer all the questions as far as her strength will admit.

Mrs. DARWIN. If you will read about the middle of the first page of my report, in your hands, you will see that I say this. In addition to the above balances, there are investments in United States bonds as follows: Current investment at face value, \$10,000, at cost price \$10,552.50. That can be added to the current fund.

Miss DESHA. Tell us how much that makes.

Mrs. BUEL. I want to ask if it is not a gross discourtesy to our treasurer general to discuss her report before it has been submitted to this house. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President, I wish to ask a question for information. Do I understand that our treasurer general has been in office for three terms?

Mrs. DARWIN. Not three terms—three years.

Mrs. THOMAS. Am I correct in that?

Mrs. DARWIN. Three years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this the third year?

Mrs. DARWIN. I have closed my third year.

Mrs. THOMAS. Then the treasurer general has held office three years, and during those three years one contribution only has been made to the Continental Hall. Am I correct in that or not?

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. DARWIN. One contribution by the congress. The Board cannot contribute the money of the society to the Continental Hall.

Mrs. THOMAS. Very well, then, during this administration,

during the past three years, there has been but one contribution to the Continental Hall—

TREASURER GENERAL. From the congress.

Mrs. THOMAS. From the congress, of course. Very well, then, why have not these dues passed over to the Continental Hall?

Mrs. BURROWS. Because congress has not done it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Congress did not vote it so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair only wishes questions for information. The Chair will only admit questions of fact for the information of the house, and not matters in controversy. The Chair wishes to answer the lady who spoke of the discourtesy to the treasurer general. Our treasurer general kindly volunteered to give us these facts.

Mrs. STERNBERG. As chairman of the finance committee, I wish to make a statement. Madam President and ladies of the congress. I wish to say that every dollar of money that has been spent has been authorized by the congress or by the Board, or by the officers under whose disposition the money was spent. You have your auditing committee. You will have your treasurer's report if you will only listen to it, and if you do not wear her out by questions, so that she will not have strength to give it.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. THOM. Ladies, as a member of the finance committee, I wish to endorse what the chairman has said.

(Cries of "Question!")

Miss HETZEL. As a member of the finance committee, I wish to endorse every word that Madam Chairman has said.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The matter which is now in order is the vote upon the amendment for the reduction of the dues. The previous question has been called for and debate on the amendment is closed. The Chair therefore calls for you to signify your wish to have the reduction of dues by saying "aye" if you choose.

Miss DESHA. It requires a two-thirds vote.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We do not understand the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before you is upon the

amendment for the reduction of dues. The Chair now calls for all who are in favor of the reduction of dues in this amendment of section 3, article VIII, to signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

MISS DESHA. It requires a two-thirds vote.

MISS TEMPLE. It requires a two-thirds standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A two-thirds vote is called for. A two-thirds vote in the affirmative is necessary to carry. Does any one doubt that the amendment was lost?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

MISS FRANCIS. I ask for a division, a recount.

MRS. SWIFT. It requires a two-thirds vote to carry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. The Chair will call for a vote upon this measure by the list of the credential committee, and each member may put herself on record. Is the list of the credential committee here? The page of the president general is directed to go and procure the credential list.

MRS. MCLEAN. Was there a request for a roll call?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No one can be recognized during the pendency of this vote.

MRS. MCLEAN. A question of information. Was there a call from the house for a roll call vote? I did not hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in the province of the Chair to decide how the vote shall be taken. [Applause.]

MISS BATCHELLER. A question for information. Is it possible in any way to take a recess now for an hour?

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I could not speak during this vote, could I?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no way in which we can take a recess now. I am sorry you could not be recognized now Mrs. McCartney.

MISS CHURCHMAN. Would it be agreeable to you for us to have a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not allowable to do so after the vote has already been taken, and the Chair is not satisfied with the voting.

MISS BATCHELLER. Could not we do it by unanimous consent?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very important matter. The

Chair requests the congress to remain seated. The Chair also requests an officer to close the door, and all delegates to remain in their seats. This is an affair which concerns the whole society. Every delegate must remain in her seat.

MISS FRANCIS. Ask that the states return to their places. Delegations are seated all over the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces to you that many of the delegates have left their seats during the pendency of this important question, and that if those remaining desire to consider that the voting has not begun, the Chair will permit you to make a motion for a recess.

MISS BATCHELLER. I move that we take a recess until half past two. ,

MRS. SHERMAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to take a recess from now until half-past two. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and a recess is ordered.

Recess taken at 12.55 p. m. until 2.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2.30 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. The delegates will please be seated and we will listen to the announcements by the official reader.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make a statement. It has been represented to her by various delegations that they deprecate the loss of time that we would suffer by having the credential committee call the name of each delegate, and it is desired that the Chair order a standing vote, with tellers to count it. The Chair is willing to do so if the congress desires it. The Chair only desires that there shall be a perfectly full and accurate vote, and that every woman's vote shall be recorded. Is it the desire of the house that we shall have a standing vote?

(Cries of "Yes," and "No")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to a motion on the subject.

Mrs. WARING. I move that we have a rising vote to decide this question.

Mrs. THOMAS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we have a rising vote. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Do you understand for what you are voting?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do those in the back part of the house? (Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house that the vote upon this amendment which has been pending this morning shall be made by rising and remaining standing until you have been counted.

Miss BATCHELLER. May I ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss BATCHELLER. Was it not decided this morning that it was to be a roll call?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not so decided irrevocably. The Chair declared that she would prefer to have a roll call if the ladies would not vote and give their attention to this important measure, but if the congress desires to vote otherwise, the Chair of course will see that the will of the congress is executed.

Mrs. TERRY. I think the house should accept the suggestion of the president general, out of courtesy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thank those ladies who are so considerate for me very kindly indeed, but I do not consider my opinion upon the matter infallible; I desire to execute the will of the majority of the congress. [Applause.]

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, I speak not as reader, but with my delegate's badge. I should like to remind the congress of the way we voted three years ago on this very matter. It was something of a compromise between the two extremes. We

neither rose in our places and were counted, nor did we have this long and tiresome roll call, but the Chair appointed four tellers who stood in the aisle, and those in favor of the amendment voted first of course, passing down the aisle through the hands of the tellers and were counted by the four, standing at the foot of the steps here—I was one of them. We compared the result and found that we had counted exactly accurately. They passed through between the tellers and then on around and took their seats, and then the negative did the same, passing down the aisle, through our hands, and we counted them as rapidly as possible, and they then passed back and took their seats. In that way we think we got an absolutely fair vote, and it took only thirty minutes. I should like to propose that plan as an amendment to Mrs. Waring's motion that we have a rising vote.

Mrs. LIPPITT. The only reason I object to it is that I think the house would be better satisfied if the vote of every woman or state could be put on record. As it is now, there are a great many states having a large number of delegates absent, and I think it would be better if we could have the votes recorded in that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It shall be entirely as the congress wishes.

Miss FRANCIS. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lippitt, the Chair wishes to know if you make that as an amendment.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Merely as a suggestion.

Miss FRANCIS. I move that a written ballot on this subject, so important to us all, be had to-day.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any second to your motion?

Mrs. PARK. I wish to second the suggestion of Miss Richards. I wish to second that suggestion most heartily. I remember with what expedition the vote was accomplished that way last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there is a motion before the house.

Mrs. WARING. I will withdraw my motion to take a rising vote if I can do so before the vote is taken on the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do so if you wish.

Mrs. WARING. I mean before the vote is taken on Miss Richards' amendment. I withdraw my motion for a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Park, your motion is now in order.

Mrs. PARK. I simply moved to adopt the suggestion of Miss Richards.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. As to the motion—

Mrs. PARK. We would then avoid the long delay upon the vote taken the other way. We are very much behind with our program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards says she has already made that motion.

Mrs. PARK. I simply second it, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your motion,

Miss RICHARDS. I move that the vote on the pending amendment (article VIII, section 3) be taken in the following manner: That the voters pass down the aisle and be counted by six tellers, to be appointed by the Chair. The affirmative to come first and after being counted to be seated; the negative to follow, and tellers to keep accurate tally and announce the result to the Chair.

Mrs. LEE. I second the motion and move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion offered by Miss Richards and seconded by Mrs. Park will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The count will proceed in this way. The Chair will now proceed to appoint the tellers to take this vote. She will appoint the usual tellers, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Draper. She will add to that number—

Mrs. ROOME. You ought to have one for and then one against the amendment, alternately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember about that. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. Ask for one for, and then one against—I think that would be better.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The two first ones are arranged in

that way. The Chair will allow the floor to suggest the candidates for tellers. She will be very happy to permit that.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I nominate Mrs. Sherman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Sherman for one. Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, has been suggested, and the Chair will also appoint her.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Chittenden.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I nominate Mrs. Roome, of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one a moment ago nominated Mrs. Chittenden, state regent of Michigan.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Mrs. Chittenden's name is withdrawn. (After a moment.) Mrs. Chittenden has decided to accept.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana. This makes six tellers. The Chair wishes to know if these six tellers whom she has appointed are divided evenly. Mrs. Sherman, how do you stand?

Mrs. SHERMAN. For the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler, how do you stand?

Mrs. FOWLER. Against the amendment.

Miss MILLER. Can we not nominate Miss Richards as one of the tellers? She has had experience in this work before.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes there are six now.

Miss MILLER. I beg pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would have been very happy to have had Miss Richards had she been suggested before.

Mrs. CAREY. There are four for the amendment and two against.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are four in favor of the amendment?

Mrs. SHERMAN. In favor of the amendment.

Mrs. FOWLER. Against the amendment.

Mrs. CAREY. Yes; against the amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to retire.

Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, stated that they were in favor of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Draper, for helping us out.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. I would appoint Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We want another teller who is against the amendment. Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, is appointed as one of the tellers. Will another one upon the other side retire and make a place for her?

Mrs. SHERMAN. How is it now arranged?

Mrs. CAREY. I believe you accepted the withdrawal of Mrs. Draper, and that makes it all right.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Can Mrs. Draper take my place, because she has had more experience?

Mrs. PARK. I have been asked to request that another announcement be made very distinctly as to what is being voted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. The Chair is requested to explain very plainly for what you are voting. You are now about to vote upon the amendment concerning the reduction of dues to the National Society, and when I say, "those in favor of that amendment," you will understand we are taking the vote of those who are in favor of the reduction of dues. The affirmative will be taken first.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. A question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes everybody to sit down except the tellers.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. We want to know whether "those in favor of reduction" means those in favor of the amendment as it stands now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are about to vote on the amendment offered by Mrs. McKenzie.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. As printed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For the reduction of dues. Section 3, article VIII was amended by Mrs. McKenzie. The Chair wishes to admonish the tellers that they must be very careful about the vote and see that their counts tally.

Mrs. COLTON. Is it possible there is any one on the floor not entitled to vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There should not be one person on this floor not entitled to vote. The floor belongs to the mem-

bers of the congress and not to the alternates or to any one else not entitled to vote.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question for information. You have stated that we are about to vote on the reduction of dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes. Under this section to retain three-fourths of the actual dues in the chapters. It is not only a reduction of dues, as I understand it, but the amount.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very true.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is what I want to get before the congress, the amount.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are now about to vote upon the amount of the reduction of dues. The Chair thanks the member from Pennsylvania.

A MEMBER. What is the amount?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed to business. All those who wish to vote in favor of that amendment will begin at the back of the building and come down the middle aisle and pass between the tellers, and then around back to their seats on that side; those who are in favor of the reduction of dues. Then afterwards, from the other side, passing around here. The Chair will say that they may pass up the steps and over the stage and then back to their seats, to avoid crowding.

Mrs. TERRY. Will the president general state the amount of the present dues and the amount of the dues that will be paid?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amount of the dues you pay to the National Society at the present time is one dollar. This amendment aims to reduce it to fifty cents, which shall be paid to the National Society, cutting your dues exactly in two. That is what you are expected to vote upon.

Mrs. TERRY. Thank you.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. Is it too late to offer an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is too late to offer an amendment.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I thought so. I tried this morning several times to get it in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets that you did not succeed in your wishes, but it was impossible, I presume. The Chair now desires that persons voting upon this amendment

will come straight down this middle aisle, march between the tellers, up over this stage and around to their seats. The tellers will notice, especially, whether the persons who pass between them are entitled to vote. You can tell that by the delegate's badge that each one must wear.

Mrs. HOWARD. I think you are putting a good deal on the tellers. There should be some one else standing there to watch the badges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Miss Richards as one to stand there and note the badges, and Mrs. Howard, our recording secretary general, as the other. [Applause.] Please let there be no talking or laughing, and let the vote proceed in a solemn and dignified manner.

Miss RICHARDS. Please have perfect quiet, and if Mrs. Draper, as spokesman for the tellers, will count out loud, every one can hear how the vote is going.

(After an interval.)

Mrs. DRAPER. May the three tellers have permission to record their votes in the affirmative?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. After counting the affirmative, 209, with the three tellers. Ask if there are any others that wish to vote in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any others who wish to vote in the affirmative, who have not done so? If so, now is the time to do it. The Chair requests all delegates to be seated until the negative is called. Now, those in the negative will come forward and pass through the tellers hands to be counted.

(After a pause.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Please ask if there are any others on the negative side.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will, with pleasure. The Chair wishes to know if there are any others desiring to vote upon the negative side. If so, now is their opportunity. Have all voted?

Mrs. DRAPER. 251 in the negative, including the three tellers and the recording secretary general.

A MEMBER. Two more are coming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please be seated.

Mrs. DRAPER. There are three ladies here who wish to vote. Have they a right to do so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They have a right to vote, as they were requested to come forward. The vote on the affirmative side has been closed for some time. The vote on the negative side is almost closed. Is there any one who wishes to vote upon that side of the question now? The Chair regrets to say that the polls have been closed for the affirmative side.

Mrs. DRAPER. The tellers think they were not in the room. May they be counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The tellers?

Mrs. DRAPER. No; these ladies were not in the room, who wish to vote. May they be counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that they may be counted.

Miss BATCHELLER. Please ask for silence in the house, if it is possible to have it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How many of these ladies are there who have not voted?

Mrs. DRAPER. Three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They may vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. Ask them to announce, as they come through, the side on which they desire to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will permit you to vote. Please announce, as you pass between the tellers, the side on which you desire to vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. Seven more for the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, against amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. One against the amendment. These are against reduction who are now coming. One more for the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand fully that the amendment is to reduce the dues.

Mrs. DRAPER. One against.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair declares the polls are closed. The tellers are dismissed. Have your lists coincided all the way through?

Mrs. DRAPER. They have.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With thanks for your courteous attention, we will dismiss you. The reader will please announce the result of the vote. Let there be perfect quiet. Those who are standing remain perfectly quiet and the reader will please give the result of the vote.

READER. The affirmative, in favor of the amendment, 217; against the amendment, 253. [Great applause.]

Mrs. WARING. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote having closed, the amendment is lost. [Applause.] The Chair recognizes Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina.

Mrs. WARING. May I state my question of privilege from the top step?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You certainly should do so.

Mrs. WARING. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress. At the risk of being scolded by you for bringing up a subject which has already been brought to your attention, I want to say a few words to you, and I want to say them very badly. Indeed, I find myself in the condition of a young girl friend of mine who loved to play with the boys. Her mother told her that those boys were as bad as bad could be, and if she did not stop playing with them, the day of retribution would come; but she would not stop. And the day did come. Whereupon her mother said: "Sarah, didn't I tell you not to play with those bad boys?" "Yes," she said, "You did, but it is worth it. I would rather play with the boys and get the whipping." [Laughter.] I would rather get your scolding and say my few words. The state regent of South Carolina has invited you to be present in Charleston on February 27th. I want to urge that invitation upon you. I want to insist upon your accepting it, not only in words but in deed. I want you to come. I want to fill up the measure of hospitality until it is brimming full and running over. We are very happy at the prospect of having a visit from our distinguished chief executive, and her able assistants on the National Board, but even this does not satisfy us. We want you. We want this body of women, which is the cream of American womanhood. Won't you come? [Laughter and applause.] Do say you will. We hope you will. Do not dis-

appoint us. If you want to know how to get there and how much it will cost you and where you will find a place to stay, the state regent can give you all of that information in a nutshell, and I hope you will come. Thank you for your kind attention. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A question of privilege—

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Ladies, of this congress. I am so anxious to have you all, and Madam President General, honor us with your presence, that I once more come before you to tell how to get to Charleston. I do not think I need give you any greater assurance of the success than the distinguished speakers mentioned this morning, who have promised to honor us by their presence, but I will tell you how you are to be entertained when you get there, and also how to reach the city of Charleston. The Sons of the Revolution of Charleston have requested permission to entertain the Daughters of the American Revolution by an excursion around their beautiful bay, giving you a perfect sight of old Fort Moultrie, which scattered Sir Peter Parker's fleet a hundred years ago, the gallant men sheltered by the palmetto logs embedded in sand; also Fort Sumter and other historic spots of the harbor. Right after the exercises of the day, the chairman of the reception and entertaining committee will tender the Daughters of the American Revolution an entertainment at the women's building, another historic place, being an old Colonial mansion. That night, under the executive management of the regent, the Rebecca Motte Chapter will give a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many of you have missed her well-remembered face from this congress. She unselfishly remained at home to make ready for our expected guests. Indeed, my friends, we have everything on our program for welcoming you to Charleston, except an earthquake. [Laughter.] The Atlantic Coast Line offers the quickest and most comfortable service, and I trust many of you will test it for yourselves. The St. John's hotel will be the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There are many private boarding houses for those who prefer them. A list of these will be found in the lobby, with rates. Thanking you, Madam President and ladies of the congress, for your

kind attention, and once more bidding you a warm and cordial welcome to the state of South Carolina and the city of Charleston, we bid you come, one and all. [Applause.]

MISS BENNING. I move the thanks of congress be given for this kind and cordial invitation.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Benning moves that this cordial invitation, so graciously extended to us by the state regent of South Carolina be accepted with the thanks of the congress. All in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. It is unanimous.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Thank you Madam President, and ladies.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and ladies. I have just a word in explanation, as the chairman of the press committee. I think there is such a misunderstanding. When the Board decided that there was so large a congress coming this year that they could not give us this space here in front of the stage for tables for reporters and correspondents, they went to work to devise some other arrangements. These seats that have usually been given to the press had to be occupied by delegates and officers. The Board, not the press committee, decided that the reporters who are sending out their communications every hour should be on the platform, where they could hear. A great deal of it is stenographic work. They were therefore put on the platform. Then, I came in with my plea, as there were no seats then vacant for the correspondents, who write their stories, except under the gallery, and I said it would never do to put the correspondents under the gallery; that they must have seats where they could hear. Then I asked for the front seats in the balcony, twenty seats. Those were considered by the management of this opera house as the best seats in the house for hearing, and the Board very kindly voted the press committee those twenty seats. A complaint has come to our president general that the chairman of the press committee has not treated them fairly. I will say now that we have usually given out about twenty-five tickets to the press. I have already given out forty-seven. [Laughter.] I do not find any fault with that; I am glad of it. It shows

how popular we are becoming in the newspapers in the United States. I only wish that we had room so that we could put all the correspondents right here under the eaves of the sanctuary, but we cannot do it. We have done the best we can and we do hope that the members of the press will understand this. We know that many of them desire to meet individuals and get little stories from each one, and if we can do anything for them, we shall be most glad to do it, but I will say that we have not a single press badge left; we have had one extra one printed, and if we should order more, we could not get them until the day after we adjourn, so it is no use to order more. I hope the press will understand this explanation. It is what the Board did in the dilemma, not the press committee.

Mrs. KAROW. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read to you the amendment upon section 5, article VIII, the congress having resumed the regular order of business.

READER. Proposed amendment to article VIII, section 5, is as follows: "Amend by adding: 'Members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from the chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated through their respective chapters, upon payment of all back dues to the chapters, the chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement.' It will then read: 'A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of her indebtedness has been sent her may be dropped from the rolls by the Board of Management; but no one shall be dropped until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her. *Members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated through their respective chapters, upon payment of all back dues to the chapters, the chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement.*' Presented by unanimous vote of the

Illinois delegation. Alice Bradford Wiles, state regent-elect, Illinois."

Mrs. SWIFT. A national member-at-large or member-at-large does not belong to a chapter. How can she be reinstated through a chapter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a mistake in this amendment. Members-at-large belong to the National Society and do not belong to the chapters.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. May I call attention to an error? Probably in the restatement of the section they have omitted "By the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated." That is omitted from the restatement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Miss Avery kindly repeat that?

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. If you will kindly look at the fourth line on page 7 of this pamphlet, containing the amendments, you will find that after the words, "members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated," through a mistake in printing, they have omitted the portion of the amendment which says: "By the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated," giving then the following words.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read this amendment as it is, and show you how it is, and then how it should be. It is not a correct statement. The Chair requests that there be perfect order in the room while this amendment is being read, especially in the back part of the room, as the delegates there say they cannot hear. You understand that members-at-large do not belong to chapters, therefore they could not be reinstated or pay dues through chapters, as they never have belonged to chapters, a member-at-large being an entirely different sort of member of the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. May I make a little correction to that statement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. DARWIN. There are a good many members-at-large

who have been dropped from chapters. When members are dropped from chapters, we have no recourse but to put them on the at-large list until we know whether they wish to be dropped entirely or not, so they stay on the at-large list until that matter is settled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your consideration of this amendment, then, Madam? Did you hear the reading of the amendment?

Mrs. DARWIN. I read the amendment last year and said that I would not oppose it; I do not exactly like it, but I said I would not oppose it.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information? It says here, "Members-at-large of the National Society," etc., may be reinstated through their chapters. Suppose they do not want to belong to their chapters. Cannot they be reinstated in any way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will give you the explanation.

READER. The attention of the Chair had already been called to this amendment, and the reader has been instructed to explain. It is evidently through a printer's error that the two do not exactly conform, and through some other inadvertency, which we do not understand, that phrase came in, "Members-at-large," and it is handed to the reader to read in this way. Look on page 6 and follow. After the words "Amend by adding" to the end of the quotation marks should be identical with what is in italics on the other page. They are not exactly identical, and that must have been the printer's error. The expression "Through their respective chapters" is evidently inaccurate, because members-at-large have no connection with chapters. Hence the reader is instructed, in reading this proposed amendment, to leave that sentence out. It will then read: "Amend by adding, 'members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated,' skip "upon payment of all back dues to the chapters, the chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of

each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement.'” That leaves out members-at-large.

[NOTE.—The reader evidently made a mistake in reading the amendment to section 5 at the bottom of page 6 of the leaflet of amendments, instead of the restatement of that amendment at top of page 7 of said leaflet.]

MISS MILLER. Is not this the custom now followed? It does not seem to be any different from the usual course of reinstating members by payment of back dues. I think that has been the custom.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that has been so. I think you are correct.

MISS MILLER. If I am not mistaken, that has been the custom.

Mrs. DARWIN. I do not quite understand the question.

MISS MILLER. Is this any different from what we have been doing all along; reinstating members by paying back dues? I think we have been doing it—I know of many instances in which it has been done.

Mrs. DARWIN. The only difference is in this. When a member has been dropped from a chapter and placed on the at-large list, she is liable for the dues of an at-large member, which are two dollars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is also expected to pay her dues as a chapter member that are delinquent, and her dues as an at-large member.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. When a member is dropped from her chapter, must she be reinstated through her chapter, or can she pay her back dues to the National Society and be reinstated in that way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer that question, if you please.

Mrs. DARWIN. Perhaps. I will answer the other question first. This amendment arose out of a difficulty which has often confronted my office. When members are dropped from chapters, we do not know what to do with them. They are always dropped because they are in arrears for dues. We cannot, by the constitution, drop them from the National Society until notice of dues has been sent them twice, and conse-

quently they are placed on our at-large list, that we may have some record of them. Sometimes the chapter from which they have been dropped wishes to reinstate them, and we have always held that they could not reinstate them until those members had paid the regular dues of at-large members, two dollars per year to the National Society, before they could go back into the chapter. This amendment is to the effect that they shall pay but one dollar per year to the National Society instead of the two dollars. It has been customary, as you asked, Mrs. Day, that they should pay two dollars, and that they could be reinstated in the National Society without joining a chapter, as a reinstated member paying two dollars would be in good standing in the National Society, which is all that this office has to deal with.

Mrs. DAY. I just wanted to ask the question. The amendment says they may be reinstated, and I wished merely to find out whether they must be reinstated through their chapter.

Mrs. DARWIN. They do not have to be reinstated through their chapter.

Mrs. DAY. That is all I wished to know.

Mrs. DARWIN. They may be reinstated through some other chapter or through the National Society.

Mrs. DAY. The back dues would have to be paid up to the National Society?

Mrs. DARWIN. They have heretofore been paid to the National Society before reinstatement in a chapter. This amendment makes a change in that respect. At the time it was offered, I promised I would not oppose it.

Mrs. DAY. It was for information that I asked my question, as we were under the painful necessity of dropping seven members, whom we hoped to reinstate.

Mrs. DRAPER. While the treasurer is up there, may I ask another question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The treasurer general will answer the question.

Mrs. DRAPER. Has it not been the custom sometimes in these latter years to allow a woman who has been dropped for non-payment of dues to join the society over again by payment of fees? Would not this prevent that?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President and ladies, that it would not prevent it, because it does not say she must be so reinstated.

Mrs. DRAPER. I was hoping that it would prevent it, because it seems to me it is very hard indeed, and it is a very inaccurate practice to have a woman with two national numbers, as I know has occurred in a number of cases.

Mrs. DARWIN. It has been the custom, as Mrs. Draper says, that when ladies found it impossible to pay up their back dues, when they had accumulated to such a large sum that they could not pay them, they have decided to give up their original national number, and their original certificates, and join again as new members, on the payment of three dollars, and in that case their old number is declared vacant and they are required to return their old certificates and application papers, which are destroyed. It has never seemed to me a wise practice, but it has been the custom of the society for many years.

Mrs. McILVAIN. Does the society approve of the repudiation of back debts?

Mrs. DARWIN. I do not think it should.

Mrs. McILVAIN. Don't you think that is repudiation?

Mrs. DARWIN. It seems to me so.

Mrs. McILVAIN. And is it the object of the National Society to take in as Daughters those who are in arrears and have gotten out of the chapters because they did not wish to pay dues?

Mrs. DARWIN. I should think it should not be so, but it is the custom to do it.

Mrs. McILVAIN. Does this amendment cover that point? I ask for information.

Mrs. DARWIN. It does not cover it.

Mrs. McILVAIN. It seems to me that this is letting people come into the society who have dropped out because they did not want to pay their dues.

Mrs. SWIFT. What becomes of that back number?

Mrs. DARWIN. It is declared vacant.

Mrs. SWIFT. Not used again?

Mrs. DARWIN. Never again for any one. And they take a new number and new papers.

Mrs. WILES. May I speak to my own amendment first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We hope to hear you in a moment.

Mrs. ROOME. I only want to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order; otherwise, the speakers cannot be heard.

Mrs. ROOME. I only wish to state that the chapter may be very reluctant to do so, but a chapter will feel compelled to drop a member for long arrears of dues, and therefore if she is reinstated in the National Society, without paying back to the chapter what she owes—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

Miss TEMPLE. We cannot heard a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the Chair has heretofore remarked, she would be glad if persons speaking to the congress would come to the platform.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, if a member is in arrears of dues to a chapter—I am speaking of members-at-large, but a member of a chapter—and the chapter, however, reluctantly feels compelled to drop her for non-payment of dues, and she at a later date applies for reinstatement and pays those back dues to the National Society, I certainly think, and I think every chapter almost will agree with me, that she should pay the half of those dues back to the chapter, because it is a rule or regulation of the National Society that she shall be dropped for non-payment of dues. It is not optional with the chapter. And therefore, if the National Society compels a chapter to drop a member for non-payment of dues, it certainly should refund to the chapter the half of those dues. That is a debt owing to the chapter. It belongs to the chapter. That is the ground I take, that it would be a very cruel and unjust thing to deprive the chapter of its half of the dues, when the National Society compels the chapter to drop the member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the maker of this amendment, Mrs. Wiles is recognized.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies, it seems to me that if this amendment were understood it could be passed unanimously and very quickly. It is simply a matter of routine as to the particular way in which members of chapters drop-

ped for non-payment, shall be reinstated. It is misprinted at the top of page 7, but is correct on the bottom of page 6. and I suppose, Madam President, we take the correct printing as a matter of course, do we not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. WILES. So that if you will read it from the amendment printed on the bottom of page 6, you will have it correctly, and be saved much confusion. There is no intention in any way, in this amendment, of affecting the way in which members of the National Society at-large are reinstated. It has nothing whatever to do with them. The misprint has made it confusing. It refers simply to the method of reinstating members of chapters dropped for non-payment of dues. Under the present system, as Mrs. Darwin stated, if a member of a chapter is dropped for non-payment of dues, she is not dropped out of the society, but is dropped into the society at-large. She becomes a member-at-large of the National Society. Then, if she wishes to be reinstated, instead of being reinstated through her chapter, which is the only body, in many cases, with which for years or forever she has had any dealings whatever, whose officers she knows and whose rules she knows—instead of being reinstated through her chapter she is made a member-at-large of the National Society, and is told that she is a member-at-large of the National Society, although she never asked to be made a member-at-large and perhaps never thought of such a thing. And if she wishes to be a member of her chapter, she has to take a transfer card from the National Society back to her old chapter, and it causes a great deal of confusion. For instance, a case which brought this to my mind was that of a lady who had been abroad, and for that reason had not paid her dues, and upon her return from abroad, there had been dangerous illness in the family. She was a member of a chapter and did not know we had members of the National Society at-large; and when she wished to be reinstated instead of being reinstated through the chapter, which she had joined in the first place, and of which she had been a member, she was informed that, without knowing anything about it, with no correspondence or consent on her part, she was a member-at-large of the National Society and must have a

transfer card from the National Society back to her old chapter. It was very confusing and entirely unnecessary, it seems to me. She should have been reinstated through the chapter, because she joined through that chapter originally, and it is not a question of money in any way as I perhaps may have been mistaken in gathering from the last speaker's remarks. It is not a question of money, or if it ever became such a question, it would be but a dollar either way—perhaps ten dollars in the year, or something like that. The question of money does not enter into it, because in either case the one dollar according to this amendment for each year of delinquency is to be paid back to the National Society. The question is not involved of a woman being dropped entirely from the National Society and then becoming a member again. That has nothing to do with this amendment, and therefore I hope it will not be discussed. It is simply the question of a lady who has been dropped from a chapter into the National Society, under the present method. I hold that she should be reinstated through the instrumentality of the chapter, the chapter paying back to the National Society one dollar for every year that she may have been delinquent. The Illinois delegation last year were unanimous in asking to have this change in the method of procedure made. It is simply a change in the method of procedure.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, I have simply—

Mrs. McILVAIN. Is it in order to move that this amendment be tabled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady has the floor at present, Madam.

Miss TEMPLE. I have simply a word to say. This amendment is so obvious, it seems entirely unnecessary for us to spend our time on it, and I consider both the points that have been made by the two speakers are very pertinent. The money point is not to be disregarded, nor is the sentiment in connection with the member coming back through her own chapter to be disregarded. These points are so obvious that it is not necessary to discuss them, and I believe it will go through unanimously, if the congress understands it.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. McILVAIN. I move that this amendment be tabled.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have a right to move it.

Mrs. McILVAIN. I move that this amendment be tabled.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion—

Mrs. McILVAIN. It has been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up the motion in writing. There is a motion before the house to table this amendment, to article VIII, section 5. All in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion to table is lost.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. I move the previous question.

Mrs. THOMAS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly send up your motion in writing, Mrs. Holcomb. The previous question has been called for, which will close debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now reverts to the amendment to article VIII, section 5. All in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is accepted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Does it not require a two-thirds vote to accept an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thought there were fully twice as many voting in favor of it as against.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am for it. If those against it are satisfied, surely I am, because I am for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would a rising vote be more satisfactory to the members of the congress upon this amendment?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress does not desire a rising vote. Read the next amendment.

READER. "Article IX, section 1. Amend by inserting, after the words 'to the constitution' the following clause, 'If endorsed by twelve members of the society, or by any organized chapter.' It will then read: "Proposed amendments to the constitution, *if endorsed by twelve members of the society,*

or by any organized chapter, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.' Presented by unanimous vote of the Illinois delegation. Alice Bradford Wiles, state regent-elect, Illinois."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. It is permissible for the maker of it to make the first speech.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies, the only point that is new in this amendment is that one lone individual may not present an amendment and force us to take our time, both in our chapters at home, possibly in our state conferences, and certainly in the national congresses in discussing it. We have many of us felt the need of spending less time over amendments to the constitution, than we have done in the past, and at the same time we do not wish to bind ourselves by any iron-clad rules so that we cannot amend the constitution if for any reason we wish to do so. I can hardly speak of this amendment of mine without speaking of the one that follows immediately afterwards, whose purpose, as I understand it, is the same, although the means adopted is somewhat different. The means in the next amendment is the provision that we shall have no amendments offered oftener than once in three years. Naturally, I think my own method of restricting this matter is better, or I should not have offered it. I think to bind ourselves, not knowing what may happen in any three years, not to make any change in the constitution for that length of time would be restricting ourselves too much; but on the other hand I do not think that a congress of hundreds of women should be obliged to discuss a question because some one single individual rises here at one congress and asks that it be discussed at the next. We know how many amendments are brought up here never to be carried; brought up here to-day and perhaps only a very few women want them. It seems to me we might restrict this evil somewhat by adopting this amendment, which is unanimously presented by the Illinois delegation of last year,

asking that any amendment in order to take our time should be presented either by an organized chapter of the society or by twelve members of the society, that is, twelve members of chapters, wherever those chapters may be located. I decided upon the number twelve, not because it has any magic in it, but because it takes twelve members to make a chapter, and it simply occurred to me that twelve members, for that reason, would be a good number, because then any twelve women, whether in one chapter or in various chapters, might have the right to present amendments. The purpose is simply to prevent taking our time to consider an amendment to the constitution which may be desired by less than twelve people.

(At this point the president general relinquished the Chair to Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan.)

MISS BATCHELLER. May I speak on this.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you upon the opposite side from the lady who last spoke?

MISS BATCHELLER. Yes, I think I am on the opposite side.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you come to the platform.

MISS BATCHELLER. I understand that its adoption has not been moved, so it can hardly be discussed as yet.

PRESIDING OFFICER. These amendments are all before the house without any separate motion, so it is under discussion. You may come to the platform.

MISS BATCHELLER. I speak on this question as the next amendment is mine, and if the state regent of Illinois and I could have gotten together there would certainly have been only one amendment offered on this question. I have been greatly impressed with the amount of time, strength and energy wasted on so many proposed amendments to the constitution. The state of my birth, the empire state of the United States, can only amend its constitution once in five years. The state of New Jersey, my state by adoption, can only amend its constitution once in three years, and in both states we manage to get along most beautifully. We all know the standing of the empire state, and the state of New Jersey is the richest state in the country, because it has the largest surplus fund, and we owe nothing to any one. I have felt if these two great states

could get along without tampering with their constitution, that we could. We are robbing our constitution of every particle of its present dignity, and it is a great pity for us to do so. This does not apply to the by-laws. I am speaking to my own amendment, but I am speaking in opposition to Mrs. Wiles. I know it is very easy to obtain twelve signatures. At the same time, I should not have offered mine if she and I had come together. We could probably have compromised on it. I will say in addition, that the United States of America, in the 110 or 112 years since their constitution was made have only amended it fifteen times, and they have increased from three million to over seventy million, or about seventy-five million inhabitants, so that the increase in the size of the society is a very weak argument in favor of these continual amendments. We have toiled faithfully and well yesterday and to-day with these proposed amendments, and I enter a great protest against it.

MISS TEMPLE. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you to speak in favor of the amendment?

MISS TEMPLE. For the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you come to the platform, Miss Temple.

MISS TEMPLE. I do not feel that these two amendments are in opposition to each other. I feel rather that after the days and weary hours we have spent here struggling with these amendments, and with the headaches and the backaches and aches of all kinds that we have in consequence of this endless, endless discussion of amendments we need both of these amendments to protect us from the waste of time that is occasioned by useless amendments that are presented here. I feel that every safe-guard we can have to protect us against changing our constitution and being so vacillating as we have proved ourselves to be in the past in regard to our constitution would be useful and helpful, and consequently I am in favor of this amendment, and I am also in favor of the other one, but possibly in a modified form.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any one else who wishes to discuss this question?

Mrs. ORTON. I call for the previous question.

Seconded.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to ask, for information, how many times our constitution has been amended in the eleven years that we have been coming to this congress—about how many times?

Mrs. WILES. A point of order. The previous question has been ordered.

Mrs. SWIFT. Let us have these amendments only once in ten years.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been called for, and therefore I suppose this is out of order. The previous question has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. SWIFT. We ought to have some other way of spending our time except talking about amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that debate now cease and we proceed to vote on the amendment before the house. All in favor of closing debate will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We now revert to the amendment. Does Mrs. Wiles wish to say anything further?

Mrs. WILES. Nothing more Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of this amendment will manifest it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Miss DESHA. It requires a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If you wish another vote, we will take it. Understand, you are voting on the amendment we have just been discussing. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it.

Mrs. ROOME. It is not a two-thirds vote. I move a division. We should have a rising vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If it will be more satisfactory, you will rise and be counted, and the tellers will come to the platform, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. WILES. They did not hear you in the back of the room.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mrs. Carey has left the house.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It seems it was not understood. I an-

nounced that a rising vote had been called for. The tellers will come to the platform.

MISS BATCHELLER. May we have the amendment read again?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The reader will read the amendment, if the house will be very quiet so that you may hear.

READER. The proposed amendment is as follows: "Proposed amendments to the constitution, *if endorsed by twelve members of the society, or by any organized chapter*, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution."

MRS. WILES. Is it too late for me to close debate? The vote has not been taken. The previous question has been ordered; is it too late?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may be allowed to speak. Mrs. Wiles has the floor to make her closing remarks.

MRS. WILES. I will only take your time half a minute in these closing remarks, which the parliamentarian says I have a right to make. I appreciate very highly the force of the remarks made by the state regent of New Jersey in regard to our United States constitution and the constitution of New York, about which I know something. The constitution of New Jersey, I am not familiar with. This does not apply in any sense to our constitution. Our constitution was not so carefully prepared, after months and months of anxious deliberations, by bodies of selected men from all over the country, or in the case of New York state, gathered from the state at large. These constitutions were very carefully prepared, and then they were not changed, whereas our constitution was adopted by a body in session only a week, and has been constantly changed every year, so that it is a mass of patchwork now, and I do not think under these conditions that we can be sure of being willing to leave it unchanged for any three years. Perhaps if we had a committee or convention or something of that sort to consider it very carefully and put it

into proper shape for us in accordance with the will of the body, we might do that, but we have nothing of the kind now, and therefore I hope my amendment may carry.

MISS BATCHELLER. Is it quite impossible for both amendments to carry?

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

MISS BATCHELLER. Is it quite impossible for both amendments to be adopted by this congress? I do not see that it is.

PRESIDING OFFICER. No, it is not impossible; I do not know why it is. We will proceed with the vote now. In the absence of the tellers—

MRS. EAGAN. Would it be in order to make a substitute amendment?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Not now; the previous question has been called for.

MRS. HELMUTH. Is not this all out of order?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think it is. We will proceed to the vote. One of the tellers is not in the house—Mrs. Draper is here, but Mrs. Carey is absent—so I will ask Miss Clay, of the District, to take her place. All in favor of this amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) All those opposed will rise and remain standing until they are counted. Do you all understand that you are voting on the negative? There seems to be some confusion in regard to that. All those who desire to vote in the negative will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The vote stands 244 in the affirmative and 34 in the negative. The motion prevails, there being more than a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

MISS DESHA. I rise to a point of personal privilege. I most assuredly object, Madam Chairman, to any one on this floor calling our constitution a patchwork. [Applause.] The constitution was prepared by one of the assistant attorneys general of the United States, was worked over by several Sons of the American Revolution, by the entire Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we were at least six weeks or two months at work on it before it was submitted to the meeting that adopted it. It did not begin to be any-

thing like patchwork until we felt that the power to amend ought to be put in the congress. I think they have gone to extremes, and some day they will come to a stop, but I do not want anybody here to say that this constitution is a patchwork. [Applause.]

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. I certainly do not wish any one to think when I called the constitution a patchwork I meant to reflect in any way on the constitution. I used that word as the first one that came to my mind to express the idea that it had been patched almost every year, which no one can deny. I certainly meant no reflection whatever, and it was simply a statement of the historical truth that it has been patched almost every year.

Miss DESHA. "Patched" means improving something that has worn out. "Amended" means making something better. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The house will come to order. The question now is upon article IX, section 1, the amendment offered by Miss Batcheller.

READER. "Article IX, section 1. Amend section 1 to read as follows: 'Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented *once in three years* at a Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.' E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, New Jersey."

Miss MILLER. I move that a vote be taken upon this at once. It has been discussed a great deal and I think we all understand it, and would be glad to take the vote.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish to speak upon your amendment, Miss Batcheller?

Miss BATCHELLER. One word only.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that I should have been very glad to vote for this amendment of only permitting amendments to the constitution once in three

years, as there seems to be some reasonableness about that, but now we are already restricting ourselves by requiring a proposed amendment to have twelve signatures, or a whole chapter behind it, and it is almost too much to expect that any one should have to wait three years and then run around and get twelve signatures in addition to that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is too late to change that now. Miss Batcheller is recognized.

MISS BATCHELLER. I have very little to add to what I said before, which was not all parliamentary, but as almost anything can be done by unanimous consent, and nobody objected, I went on. I wish to say that the printer left one word out of this amendment. I had in the original proof the word "only," that is "once in three years only," and that is the way it should read. I shall be very sorry if this amendment cannot be carried. I think that in three years time we might come together and find out exactly what is required and amend our constitution if need be, at that time, and then let it thoroughly alone for another three years. I was very much pleased to hear Miss Desha, who is one of the founders of the society I believe, one of its originators anyway, state that this constitution was drawn with great care and thought. I was aware of it, and intended to make that statement myself, but I feel greatly indebted to her for it. I have said all that I have to say on this subject, and I hope that the amendment will be carried.

MRS. PARK. I rise partly for a question of information. As we have passed the former amendment, offered by Mrs. Wiles, that amendments can be offered at any Continental Congress, how can we consider the next one which says that they cannot be offered except once in three years. We have passed the other as I understand it, and how is it possible to consider this?

MRS. MCCARTNEY. How can this be argued? Does it not speak for itself?

MRS. BRUSH. Would it not be well to call the attention of the house to the fact that if this amendment is passed, no matter how great our necessity might be, we could not reduce representation for three years to come. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. Will you kindly allow the state regent of New Jersey, the maker of this amendment, to ask a question? I would like to know if the prior amendment conflicts with it, whether the last amendment adopted does not do away with those previously carried? It does in ordinary organizations.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move that this amendment be tabled.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, it is moved and seconded that this amendment be tabled. Are you ready for the vote?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of tabling this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it and the amendment is tabled.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I move that we take from the table—

Mrs. COLEMAN. I rise to a question of information only. I want to know what we voted upon. I could not hear it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We voted upon Miss Batcheller's amendment, and laid it upon the table.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Thank you.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I move to take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, relating to the proposed change in the date of the congress, signed by the Montana delegation, seconded in writing by the state regents of Connecticut, Montana, Georgia, Mrs. Ward, of the Catherine Schuyler chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Barney, of Colorado, the regent of Kentucky and Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

Mrs. EAGAN. Florida would like to second that.

Miss MILLER. The District would like to second that motion also, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair cannot recognize any one until this motion is read.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Is it in order to speak to my motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Let it be read.

READER. "I move that we take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, relating to the proposed change in the date of the congress. Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Seconded by Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Tallant, state regent of Montana; Mrs. Park, state regent of Georgia; Mrs. Warrick, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Nash, and the state regent of South Carolina; also the state regent of Maryland."

Miss MILLER. And the District.

Mrs. EAGAN. Florida also.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion of this kind is not debatable.

Mrs. HOOPES. I wish to ask if it could not be appealed to the congress to finish our consideration of the by-laws before we take anything from the table.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Was not the motion made this morning to take from the table another motion debated for a long while before the motion was put?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. HOOPES. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the order of the day. As it has been introduced, we must take action upon this motion which is now before the house. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye." Those opposed "no." Do you understand what you are voting upon?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask that the reader announce what the vote is upon, so that the ladies may hear?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The reader will read the motion once more.

READER. It is to take from the table—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that we take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, relating to the proposed change in the date of the congress." Signed by a number of state regents.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. It is to take from the table.

READER. That amendment was tabled.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, and this motion is to reconsider it.

Mrs. ROOME. Does not a call for the order of the day take precedence of any motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the order of the day.

Mrs. ROOME. No, we have not finished the amendments to the by-laws.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is considering amendments, so it is the regular order of the day. We have not reached the by-laws yet. The Chair wants to take the vote again, as she is in doubt how it stood. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye."

Mrs. SWIFT. They do not understand the amendment at all, whether it merely means for the congress to meet in May, or whether the provision for a biennial meeting is also included in it.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The reader will read the amendment.

READER. At the top of page 5 you will find the amendment which was tabled last night, which was: "The biennial meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, beginning the first Monday in May. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require." The reader may further add, it was amended to read, "The week in which the 30th of April falls," and that motion was tabled. It is now moved to take that amendment from the table.

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. I rise for information. Is a motion to take from the table debatable?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to make a statement for the information of this house. Last evening we passed an amendment as to the time of paying the dues, changing it to the 22nd of March, to suit the treasurer general, for the reason that the work of the Continental Congress was so great she could not receive the dues in February. If we change the date of the meeting, we would not need to have changed the date of sending in the dues. If we now adopt this amendment, we would have to undo the whole thing again.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. A question of privilege—
Mrs. McCARTNEY. We all remember that.

READER. I am reminded from the floor that section 4, the one that is now before you for consideration, was further amended last night by changing the word "biennial" to "annual," so it would have read: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be in the week in which April 30th falls." As amended in that way, it was laid on the table, and the motion is now made to take it from the table, in order that the matter may be reopened for consideration.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you all thoroughly understand the question upon which you are to vote? All in favor of this motion to take the amendment from the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is really difficult to tell. The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Division.

Mrs. SWIFT. This is too small a house to reconsider this motion. It is too important to be considered by a handful of people.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Division is called for. Those in favor of taking this motion from the table will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The tellers will come to the platform.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Is it too late for me to withdraw my motion and present it at another time? The negative vote has not been taken.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, it is too late now.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Can I not withdraw it before the negative vote is taken and bring it up for consideration again?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Not without the consent of the house.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I ask the unanimous consent of the house to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You can move to take it from the table even if you lose it this time. Ladies, the tellers have not been able to secure this count. All remain standing until you are counted. All who are in favor of taking this amendment from the table will again rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After a pause.) All who voted in the af-

firmative be seated, and those in the negative please rise. There is no question about its being lost. Shall we go on with the counting?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. We shall consider that the "noes" have it. Next in order is the consideration of the proposed amendments to the by-laws.

MISS BATCHELLER. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think we can dispose of these by-laws in a very little time. The reader will read article XIII.

MRS. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move that we have a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

MRS. DRAPER. I second that motion.

MRS. McLEAN. In the middle of a vote—

PRESIDING OFFICER. No, we have finished the vote. It is very evident that it was lost.

MRS. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Has the vote been announced?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

MRS. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock.

MRS. DRAPER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Hear the announcements first, ladies. Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to take a recess is before the house. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye." Opposed "no." Carried.

MISS BENNING. These amendments to the by-laws are very short, and I ask the courtesy of the house.

MRS. SILERMAN. The chairman has announced the recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have taken a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Recess taken at 5 p. m. until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8.10 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour for convening has arrived and the members of the congress will kindly be seated. The reader will read the announcements.

Announcements by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further announcements to be given to the reader? There being no further announcements, the reader will read the next amendment, and we will now proceed with the amendments to the by-laws.

READER. "Proposed amendments to the by-laws. Amend the second sentence article XIII of the by-laws by substituting the word 'dark' instead of 'light,' so that the clause shall read 'a field of *dark* blue enamel on its tire,' " referring to the pin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have you heard this amendment to the by-laws?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I move the passage of the amendment to the by-laws.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this amendment to the by-laws?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Did we not have a reconsideration of section 4, article V, that was not ruled on before the recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think there was nothing left unvoted upon. I think there was no reconsideration.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Pardon me; my recollection is that it was so—Mrs. Burrows was in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. During the time Mrs. Burrows occupied the Chair was there any reconsideration? The motion taken from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, was voted down. Is there any discussion upon this amendment, which the reader has just given to you?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. Read the next one.

READER. "Article XVI. Substitute the following: 'Sec. 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress.' 'Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters thirty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon.' 'Section 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress,

amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting.' Lilian Pike Roome."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. Will it be necessary for me to speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is possibly better for you to explain it, Mrs. Roome. You are at liberty to do so. We will re-read the original, and then the amendment.

READER. In the by-laws, article XVI, relative to amendments, it reads, as now printed: "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management, written notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting." Mrs. Roome would substitute the following: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." That is section I.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Continental Congress of 1897 the congress by resolution said that the by-laws belonged to the National Society, and therefore were in the power of the Continental Congress, and in 1898 this and some other amendments were offered to the by-laws to provide for amending the by-laws in the Continental Congress, but at the same time a committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, which, of course, included all these other amendments. In 1899, for want of time, that report of the committee on the revision of the by-laws was postponed. In 1900, when it came up again, I forget now why the committee on the revision of the by-laws did not report, but nothing was done; I cannot just at this moment recall why not. For some reason, we did not at that time take any action, and then it was first called to our attention that it still remained on the books that the amendments were to be made by the National Board. So then in 1901 I offered this amendment for the purpose of providing some way of amending the by-laws. As it was, we could not amend in any way. The National Board could not amend, because the Continental Congress had taken it out of their hands, and yet in the constitution it was provided that the

National Board should amend. That is the object of this amendment. Of course if this form of amendment is not satisfactory, it is open to any member to amend it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment to the by-laws?

Mrs. BUEL. I move the adoption of the amendment.

Seconded.

Mrs. THOMAS. May the amendment be read again for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read the amendment again for information.

READER. I am requested to read it once more. "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." It now reads, by the "Board of Management."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the lady who moved the adoption of this amendment please send up her motion in writing to the recording secretary general?

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not think I properly understand that amendment, and will be very glad to have it explained. Does it mean that the by-laws are to be amended by the National Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been expecting to hear that. It means that the congress is to amend these by-laws, according to my understanding of Mrs. Roome's remarks.

Mrs. MURPHY. I understand the reader to say it now reads, "Board of Management."

READER. I meant instead of by the Board of Management. I was trying to throw light on the matter and I am afraid I made it more obscure. In the original constitution it reads: "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management." The proposed amendment reads: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." I meant to say that this wording replaced that original provision about the National Board of Management.

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that explanation to your satisfaction?

Mrs. MURPHY. Quite so.

Mrs. THOMAS. The mover of this amendment does not mention by how large a vote the amendment shall be made. I did not notice it until the last reading.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It takes a two-thirds vote to pass an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. ROOME. The second paragraph belongs to the first section, however.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It requires a three-fourths vote at present under article XVI of the by-laws to pass an amendment to the by-laws.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move to amend this amendment by making it at least sixty days instead of thirty days before the meeting of the congress that the amendments shall be sent to the chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes that there is a motion before the house, but still it can be amended; is there a second to your motion?

Mrs. MURPHY. I will second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send up your amendment in writing to the recording secretary general?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. May I ask the maker of this amendment why she made conditions for the amendment of the by-laws different from the conditions for the amendment of the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state your reasons, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. ROOME. Because Robert, in his Rules of Order, says that by-laws not being so binding and of such force as the constitution, the vote is not required to be so large, nor the time so extended, but if any lady prefers that it should be a three-fourths or two-thirds vote, or if she prefers that proposed amendments should be sent out sixty days before the congress as far as I am concerned I have not the slightest objection or feeling on the subject, if any one chooses to amend it to that extent. I only offered this as a basis for our get-

ting it as it ought to be, as it was decided three years ago that this matter should be in the Continental Congress.

Mrs. QUINTON. We could not hear on this side of the house whether there was a motion to adopt this amendment. Has there been?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to adopt the amendment; also a motion for an amendment to the amendment. Did you understand what the amendment was for?

Mrs. QUINTON. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you all a full understanding of the amendment to that amendment?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the reader to stand on this side and read the amendment so the ladies under the galleries can hear the original and the amendment.

READER. It now is as follows: "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management, written notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting." The proposed amendment changes it as follows: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." Then: "Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters thirty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon." "Section 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting." All that is new matter.

Mrs. QUINTON. It was the voices on the other side that we could not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a full understanding of it? Please state that amendment to the amendment, Mrs. Brush. Have you sent it up in writing?

Mrs. BRUSH. I have written it and am waiting for a page to take it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will read it.

READER. The amendment to the amendment pertains to the second clause. "I move to amend this amendment by substituting 'at least sixty days' instead of 'thirty days.' Mrs.

Brush, of Connecticut." Making it read: "Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters at least sixty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment to the amendment. It has been moved and seconded that "sixty days" shall be substituted for "thirty days." Is that your amendment?

Mrs. BRUSH. It is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment to the amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "No." The "ayes" have it and this amendment is accepted. Kindly read the amendment as amended.

READER. As amended it will read: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress. Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters at least sixty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment as it is amended. All in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. There is one more.

READER. The last amendment to the by-laws, article XV. "I move to strike out all article XV of the by-laws. Mrs. Roome." Article XV pertains to discipline, and reads as follows: "Any member conducting herself, either at the chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

Miss MILLER. I move the adoption of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the maker of the amendment speak to it and state the reasons for it?

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have two reasons. One is that it is

not clearly defined as to what the offense shall be. The second reason is that any penalty would be too harsh for mere inharmonious conduct. I think that if we are going to punish any one, we should punish them for something that deserves punishment. If we were to punish every one who acts in an inharmonious manner, I am afraid we would all be punished. [Laughter.] And, as I was not allowed at one time to make an amendment to this article of the by-laws, I thought the best plan to bring it before the house was to move to strike it all out and then if any one desires to amend that article and retain it, she can move a substitute for my amendment.

Mrs. QUINTON. It seems to me that every organization of every sort needs a disciplinary provision in its constitution or by-laws. Madam President General, and members of the congress, it seems to me that every organization even of good women needs a disciplinary resolution of some sort. There are sins of ignorance and sins that are not sins of ignorance. Even a good woman may sin through ignorance. There should be some way to call her to order and inflict some sort of punishment, we won't say what or to what degree. No society can defend itself from irregular doings of all sorts unless it has some sort of discipline. Even in missionary societies and philanthropic societies there are often those who are not only marplots, but who hinder and obstruct good work, sometimes, as I said, through ignorance. There must be some way to regulate affairs. No machinery can run successfully and smoothly and safely without a regulator of some sort. I am decidedly in favor of retaining this provision or some other which is better. I quite agree with the previous speaker that it is vague, and I think it should be a better one, but it certainly does seem to me that we should be somewhat like a ship without a rudder if we had nothing of that sort. I hope we shall never be obliged to resort to it, but I have known instances in which it has been most useful already, and I think we should be very unwise to abolish such a provision altogether. I shall be very pleased if some one offers a substitute that is not so vague.

Mrs. MORGAN. I have a resolution bearing upon this subject, if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it an amendment of this amendment?

Mrs. MORGAN. It is not an amendment—I think I would hardly offer it as an amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. As a substitute?

Mrs. MORGAN. It would have to be a substitute.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Amend by substitution?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes, perhaps a substitution would be more correct. Could I offer it as a substitute motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order to do so.

Mrs. MORGAN. Whereas, the law of our land declares that a citizen accused of a crime or a misdemeanor shall be tried for such an alleged offense in the state in which the crime or misdemeanor is said to have been committed, and that no person accused shall be tried before a court without due notice having been given of the nature of such accusation; and the law further declares that both complainant and defendant shall be entitled to witnesses, and that the accused shall have right of counsel for defense; And whereas, it is well for us in most instances to shape our legislation along the lines of that already tried and proved good; and whereas, it is contrary to our inherent sense of justice and right that any body having the power to pass judgment upon an accused member of our society, should do so without having heard both sides of the case brought before it; And whereas, should dissensions or vexed questions arise between chapters or individual members of a chapter or chapters, or between the state regent and the chapters, or the state regent and a chapter, or between the state regent and the individual member of a chapter, it would be expensive and inexpedient to bring such case or cases properly and legally before the only body now vested with any sort of power of adjustment by our constitution—the National Board; And whereas, the National Board is an administrative body and has its hands full in carrying out the commands of congress and should not be required, nor should be vested with authority to adjudicate affairs that belong to

a state and which it should be the right, privilege and duty of a state to settle within its borders; Therefore, notice is here given of intention to move the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution: Amend article IX of the constitution by the following: The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conference assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand, suspend or expel from membership in the chapters in the state any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution; and said board of arbitration shall report to a board of five members appointed by the Continental Congress each year; said board to constitute a court of final appeal. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; M. B. F. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mary Washington Swift, California; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Sallie Newton Page, Virginia; Kate Duncan Smith; Emily Hendree Park, Georgia; Katharine R. Wolcott Verplanck, New York; Mary Robertson Day, Tennessee; Elizabeth H. Delafield, Missouri; Amelia I. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Harriet Gould Jeffries, Georgia; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Edw. H. Ogden, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Horace Getchell, Pennsylvania. Madam President, I offer this substitute, and I think it comes with grace from a member of a chapter in a state where we exist in perfect harmony; the state regent and the chapters entirely endorse each other's actions; there is no feeling, nor is it in reference to anything in the past. It is simply trying to smooth the way before us for future action. Madam President, I am so anxious for the good of the society, rather than for the carrying out of my amendment, that I would like to say there are two others in the house, maybe much better than mine, and if you can arrange it as being in order, I would be

glad for the congress to hear the other two before mine is acted upon.

Mrs. CUMMINGS. We could not hear the amendment read over in this part of the house, and we would like to have it read from the platform.

Mrs. MURPHY. Did I not understand that this is a resolution and not an amendment?

Mrs. MORGAN. It was suggested to be offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mrs. Roome.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair fears that that is hardly a substitute or an amendment to this amendment we are now considering.

Mrs. MORGAN. That is perfectly right, Madam President.

Mrs. PARK. I would like to speak one moment only in favor of the retention of this article in the by-laws relating to discipline. I believe it is a very necessary article in our society. Where a member of this society persistently disturbs the peace of the society and acts in a manner unworthy of a lady, this discipline should be exercised. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. McILVAIN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you going to speak on the affirmative or the negative?

Mrs. McILVAIN. For the retention of this article.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just wait a few minutes until we hear some one on the affirmative. We would like to hear some one on the affirmative if there is any one to speak upon that side.

Miss BATCHELLER. I suppose I might be considered on the affirmative, although I have an amendment which I would like to offer to the paper already read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To the paper just read or to the amendment?

Miss BATCHELLER. To amend Mrs. Morgan's paper.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morgan's paper is not before the house, inasmuch as the Chair ruled it was scarcely a substitution for this amendment. You wished to speak upon that, did you?

Miss BATCHELLER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot at present. We are now speaking upon this amendment; as to whether you wish to accept this amendment which strikes out the whole of article XV of the by-laws. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information? I did not distinctly understand as to whether we are considering the resolutions which were offered by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are considering the amendment which wishes to strike out article XV of our by-laws referring to the discipline of members, and you are now discussing that subject.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to speak on the negative side, if it is my turn, or when it is my turn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Two have spoken on the negative and now we are waiting for some one on the affirmative. Is there any one to speak on the affirmative of this?

Miss BATCHELLER. Do I understand that Mrs. Morgan's paper is under discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not now under discussion. The Chair has ruled that it is not a substitute for the amendment on discipline. She does not consider it a substitute for that. The Chair wishes to say that she has it called to her attention that there are many vacant seats in the first balcony. Those sitting in the gallery may come down to the balcony if they choose. The Chair would request that those making the change be as quiet about it as possible.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. May I know from the Chair when my resolution will be in order. I dislike constantly to rise with questions of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will very gladly consider it later, after the discussion of this amendment, and the amendments which are before us for discussion. You will kindly read the 15th article again, Madam Reader.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read this article again. Article XV of the by-laws pertains to discipline and is as follows: "Any member conducting herself, either at the

chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide." Mrs. Roome's amendment is: "I move to strike out all article XV of the by-laws."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment of Mrs. Roome's to strike out the 15th article of the by-laws will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" have it and the amendment is lost.

Miss DESHA. How can I ask a question about an amendment which has already been passed? [Laughter.] I want to ask a question about an amendment which was passed a few minutes ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly call attention to the matter upon which you are speaking.

Miss DESHA. You know the amendments to the constitution are sent out ninety days after the adjournment of the congress: Notice of all proposed amendments must be sent to the Board of Management ninety days after the adjournment of the congress. And this amendment that just passed, as I understand it, is "sixty days before the meeting of the next congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One is for the constitution and the other is for the by-laws, I understand.

Miss DESHA. I know; but it means sending out two sets of amendments, and it would be that much extra expense. That is what I wanted to call attention to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are greatly in favor of economy.

Miss DESHA. Yes—for Continental Hall. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. The amendment to that amendment is "at least sixty days," and it can be sent out ninety days if necessary.

Miss DESHA. Ninety days after the adjournment of congress?

Mrs. ROOME. When the amendments to the constitution are sent out, if they want to; "at least sixty days" means any time over that would be right.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I desire to make the motion which is seconded in writing on this paper.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Weed, of Montana: "Whereas, many delegates to this congress still feel that the will of the majority has not been expressed in the tabling of the entire subject matter of the amendment to article V, section 4; And whereas, many delegates to this congress who should be in their seats taking an active part in its deliberations are detained at their hotels by illness contracted in this inclement February weather [Laughter] and are unable to express the will of their chapters by either voice or vote; And whereas, state regents or delegates speaking for the women of their section from all parts of the country have urged upon congress the desirability of a change in date from the winter season to either spring or fall; And whereas, it is repugnant to many women of the Catholic and Episcopal faiths to have to take part in this congress, with all its attendant social duties, in Lent; And whereas, valid reasons have not yet been expressed why the date of the congress should not be changed to spring or fall; Therefore, Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this Continental Congress that the week of February 22nd is an unseasonable one for the Continental Congress; And be it further resolved that we do now take from the table the amendment to article V, section 4, in order that the subject may once more be open for discussion and for further action at the hands of this body if it so desires. Mrs. Weed, of Montana; Mary Desha, District of Columbia."

Mrs. THOMAS. If there is no motion before the house, I would like to make the motion to take it from the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before the house already. It has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. THOMAS. To take it from the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. The Chair desires to know from the recording secretary general what is the nature of

this question. Was it tabled, or was it the motion to reconsider which was tabled?

Mrs. HOWARD. This amendment was tabled and the motion to reconsider was lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are talking about the date when this congress shall meet.

Mrs. HOWARD. That was tabled in the early part of the week.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is to take this matter from the table?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That amendment which was tabled about the 30th of April being made our meeting day?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your idea?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Simply to take it from the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was no reconsideration required on that, simply the amendment itself, which was tabled. Read the amendment, not the resolution.

READER. I am instructed to read the amendment which has been tabled, which it is now moved to take from the table. It is as follows, as amended: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, in the week in which April 30th falls. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to take this from the table and to vote upon it again. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It only takes a majority vote, and certainly there must have been a majority. Still, the Chair will allow you to have this over again.

Mrs. MURPHY. Please explain a little. I think there was some inattention here and they do not know what it means. Is it about changing the date?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. To make it in April?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is to take from the table that amendment which refers to our changing the present day of our meeting of congress to April 30th, and that amendment was tabled. Now, the mover of this resolution wishes to have it reconsidered.

Mrs. ROOME. It was moved to take it from the table and the congress voted not to do so. It was tabled last evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That does not prevent them from making a motion to do so to-day.

Mrs. ROOME. I did not say it did. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; that is correct; you did not.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, the motion to take this amendment from the table this afternoon was defeated with the aid of those in favor of taking it from the table for the reason that there was not a full house, and our object in taking this from the table, and having it voted on again is to get the full and complete expression of the will of the majority of this house on this subject, which will, we believe, be in favor of a change of the date of the meeting of the congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to take the vote upon taking this from the table? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt. She will request you to rise and remain standing until you are counted. Those who are in favor of taking this amendment from the table. The tellers will come forward and count. (After an interval.) Those voting in opposition to this motion will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The official reader will announce the vote.

READER. In favor of taking from the table, 151; opposed, 99. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I would like to speak to my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs Weed is recognized, and will kindly take the platform. The congress will please come to order and the delegates will take their seats, so that the speakers may be heard.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, I would like to state why many of us think the vote tabling the amendment the other day did not express the will of the majority of the congress. The amendment as presented called for a biennial meeting. It was amended to read "annual meeting," which amendment was accepted by the maker of the amendment. Mrs. Thomas, I think, made the motion that the date should be changed from the first Monday in May until April 30th, and it was the amendment to the amendment which was voted upon in tabling. Although the Chair stated very clearly that in tabling this we tabled the whole matter under discussion, I do not think it was understood in the rear of the hall, there was so much confusion at the time, and it was supposed by many that in tabling we simply tabled the amendment to the amendment, and that the subject matter of changing the date of the congress would still be open for discussion. If you remember it was carried by a very close majority, 127 to 123, and very many more than the majority of four have told me that they voted in favor of tabling supposing they were simply tabling the amendment to the amendment, and not the whole amendment. Speaking as a Montana delegate, I simply wish to say that our great reason for opposing the meeting in February is the danger of being blockaded on the road in coming, and many women from the northwest do not wish to start out on a long journey across the country in the dead of winter, when they are liable to get caught in snow blockades and all kinds of things that will hinder them on their trip. When I made the motion this afternoon, it was seconded by many state regents from all over the country, and many of the women prominent in this congress, who had very strong reasons for seconding this motion and wishing the date changed. I hope they will now give them. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any one wishing to speak in the negative will now be listened to.

Miss BATCHELLER. I am totally opposed to the change from the 22nd of February to any other date. It is a much more convenient time for those who are keeping house to leave home. Coming here the last of April would be exceedingly inconvenient. We have had the 22nd of February as the day of our meeting ever since the organization of the congress, ten or eleven years, and I can see no good reason for changing it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to some one in the affirmative.

Mrs. THOM. I think the speaker from Montana gave a most excellent reason when she stated that we feared to leave home on account of the blockades on the road, as I have been much in that country and I know how very serious a snow blockade is. Furthermore, I live in an adjoining state, in Maryland, and two or three years ago, at the time of the congress, the trains were not running between Washington and Baltimore. [Laughter.] Consequently, I am in favor of the change.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to some one in the negative.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. I live out in the far northwest, too, and I can tell you the railroads are in good running order. We do not have many snow blockades. But I am afraid of the spring freshets, if we come in March. I came near being in the Johnstown flood. My husband tells me to stay until the last of March, but I say I am coming home.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I regret to tell you that the congress has not heard you. Do you speak in the negative or the affirmative?

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. In the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to some one in the affirmative. The Chair recognizes Mrs. White, of Brooklyn. Come to the platform, and the congress will please give attention.

Mrs. WHITE. I think this is a good half-way place. Some of the ladies say they come from the south and get cold. I am sorry, very sorry. For four years I have come here from

my home in Brooklyn and left the cold behind me, and come here to get well, but that is a small part of it. We do not want to make it a personal matter, but in our national work and our Continental Congress here, do we want to forget George Washington's birthday? [Applause.] Do we want to change that day? We all love it; we all want it. [Applause.]

Mrs. JONES, of Georgia. George Washington crossed the Delaware—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Affirmative or negative?

Mrs. JONES, of Georgia. Affirmative.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege. I have been informed that several ladies who are very much interested in this amendment are at present in committee meeting, called to that committee to settle the Monmouth matter. May I have the privilege of going to them and telling them that this is before the house, so as to allow them to get here before this subject is closed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have the privilege, Madam. Take the platform, Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. JONES, of Georgia. The lady who preceded me said that we must come on the 22nd of February so that we could remember Washington's birthday. If that is a fact, you must all cross the Delaware in the snow. If our delegation is left at home on the 22nd, we can observe his birthday there in a very much more general way. [Applause.] It is a very great hardship to people from the west and from the south to come through the snow. Every train was from one to five hours late reaching Washington for this meeting.

Mrs. DANA. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you in the negative or the affirmative?

Mrs. DANA. *Negative*. Madam President, I would like to ask whether any of the ladies have remembered that the 30th of April is Decoration day.

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. DANA. It is in some states. Another thing; I think there is a bill before congress which passed the house—I do

not know about the senate—changing the inauguration of the president to that week. Therefore, once in four years that would bring us all here together. I do not know whether they can take care of us. Some of the ladies think there are too many of us now, and I do not know what they would do then.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, I have such a cold I am afraid I cannot be heard at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure you can if you come to the platform.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, I have just one word more to say in reference to this amendment, on which I have spoken several times, and that is that if the congress of the United States considers that the 4th of March is an inclement time for the inauguration of a president once in four years, and it is necessary to protect the health of its citizens by changing the time on that account, it does seem to me that the National Society ought to care enough for the health of its Daughters who come here every year in the inclement month of February, to change the date of the meeting for the congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have been asked by some lady in the gallery to call attention to the fact that the General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet on the first of May this year in Los Angeles, California, and that it meets biennially in the spring of the year.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Generally in June.

Mrs. MURPHY. Sometimes in May and sometimes in June.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Always in June heretofore.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, if you will kindly allow me—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please come to the platform.

Mrs. McLEAN. If you will allow me to speak from here. while not undertaking to amend an amendment, may I have the privilege of suggesting that the 19th of April, being the anniversary of the first inauguration, might be a proper date for us to celebrate, and then in no wise come in conflict with the meeting of the state federations to which so many members here belong.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you offer that as an amendment to the amendment?

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I have a prejudice against amending an amendment to an amendment to the constitution. [Laughter.] I simply, therefore, offered it as a suggestion. If no one else shares my prejudice and wishes to move it as an amendment to the amendment to the amendment to the constitution, I have no objection. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You would be quite in order if you did so.

Mrs. THOMAS. I offered that amendment that the meeting should be held in the week in which the 30th of April occurred.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order so that you may hear Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. THOMAS. As I offered the amendment that the meeting might be held in the week in which the 30th of April occurs, I rise to say that I endorse heartily Mrs. McLean's amendment to the amendment to the amendment by the substitution of the 19th of April.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean did not make the amendment. She made a suggestion. The amendment would be in order, but she has not made it.

Mrs. THOMAS. I move an amendment to the amendment—to my own amendment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is the same thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney has offered one. Will you withdraw yours, Madam?

Mrs. McILVAIN. May I ask for information? The 19th of April is a very sad anniversary in Washington. It is the anniversary of the murder of President Lincoln, and not a suitable day for us to meet.

MANY MEMBERS. The 14th.

Mrs. McILVAIN. I think it is not right.

Miss MICKLEY. The 19th is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order.

Mrs. MORGAN. I want to add a word to say that certainly the change of date would be very desirable to the southern delegates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests ladies in front of her not to converse. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has the floor.

Mrs. MORGAN. The change of date would be very pleasant for the southern delegates. We find it very hard to come here at this season. In the first place, we are not prepared with the kind of wraps which are suitable for weather in Washington, and further north, and all day long for the last two or three days we have been holding to our skirts and hats and at the same time trying to keep a footing. [Laughter.] We shall have to come here in the future in bloomers if we do not change the date. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The registrar general, Miss Mickley, is recognized. Will the congress please come to order. Miss Mickley has the floor.

Miss MICKLEY. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I simply want to mention the fact that the 19th of April is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

Mrs. LAWTON. Madam President, and ladies of this congress, whereas Massachusetts would be very glad to change the date of the meeting of our congress, if it would convenience any of our western members, or any of our southern members, the 19th of April is a very sacred day to Massachusetts, and I doubt if they would care to change to that date, so I will ask you please to take that into consideration when you are making a change in the date.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Why?

Mrs. LAWTON. The 19th of April is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord, and we would like to celebrate that at home.

Mrs. MORGAN. I want to know if Massachusetts would not be pleased to have us celebrate it here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house. She has recognized Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. MORGAN. I beg pardon. I thought you had ruled me out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all.

Mrs. MORGAN. I only wanted to ask Massachusetts if it would not please the state to have all the other states jubilate

with her here on the 19th of April, so that we might all join in the celebration of that anniversary that belongs to us all. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. As you probably know, I am not an Episcopalian or Catholic; I am a blue Presbyterian, and therefore I am ignorant on a certain point, and request information. I understood one of the reasons for changing this date was that the 22nd of February often came during Lent. If I am not mistaken, the 19th of April often comes in Holy Week, and isn't that considered more sacred than the first of Lent?

Mrs. MORGAN. Church matters should not be mixed with the affairs of the congress.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, I simply wish to say that there is one greater anniversary than the battle of Lexington, and that is the 19th of October, and I will say that Virginia would gladly come here, and I am sure that there is not a member who would not come here to help to celebrate it.

Mrs. FRANCIS. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. FRANCIS. I would like to inquire how a change of date will affect the elections. We are bound to have our elections.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, Mrs. Francis.

Mrs. FRANCIS. I would like to inquire how a change of date will affect our elections. We are bound to have the elections next February. If the date is changed, do we have another one in April, or do we have another one in October, or how does it affect that matter? Will that constitute another term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would answer to that that you would have an election whenever a Continental Congress occurs, every two years or every one year, for your vice-presidents general. Of course if you elect a president general in February, that one will be expected to hold over until your next congress.

Mrs. FRANCIS. She holds over if it comes in April—She holds over again—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you change from February to April, she will hold over.

Mrs. FRANCIS. But if it comes in October, she holds over a year and a half.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish we could have quiet in the house and on the stage.

Mrs. FOWLER. I only want to say a word, Madam Président, and it is hardly worth while to mount all these steps to do so. I want to say, Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress that, as I cannot think of another suitable day to suggest to the Daughters of the American Revolution as a date for the meeting of this congress, I move the previous question. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state to the regent from Indiana that the motion has not yet been read to the house, which was presented by Mrs. Thomas; therefore, could you withdraw that motion?

READER. Mrs. Thomas has sent this amendment to the platform: "I move to substitute 'April 19th' for 'April 30th.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this the third amendment? This is the second amendment.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Have I not the privilege of closing debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; you have.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I would like to speak—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When the time comes, you shall close debate. Ladies, you have heard this amendment of Mrs. Thomas to substitute. The official reader will read it to you.

READER. "To substitute 'April 19th' for 'April 30th.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is carried. [Applause] There is one more amendment. What is the second amendment? Now you may read the whole motion as amended, and the congress will kindly give its attention.

Miss McBLAIR. Was that motion carried?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment was carried changing the date from April 30th to April 19th.

Miss McBLAIR. I think not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It sounded much like it to the Chair. Do you ask for a division?

Miss McBLAIR. I would like to have the vote taken again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment to substitute April 19th for April 30th, and the Chair will request those in favor of that to signify it by rising and standing until counted. This is for April 19th; those in favor of the substitution of April 19th for April 30th. Do you all understand? (After an interval.) Now all those on the negative will rise and remain standing until they are counted, and all other delegates will please be seated. The Chair wishes that all other delegates will please keep their seats.

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All delegates will now be seated and come to order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wanted to ask a question. Is it true that it requires a two-thirds vote of the congress to carry this measure?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not to carry this one.

Mrs. MURPHY. I meant, when it is in the affirmative, does it require a two-thirds vote to carry it? For instance, if we want to change it to April 19th?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would if it were changing the constitution, but not when you are merely arranging to get matters into shape as we are now in this amendment. When you come to the amendment as amended, the whole matter, then it will be different.

Mrs. MURPHY. Oh! Yes. Thank you, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The result of the vote is now to be announced.

READER. The vote on Mrs. Thomas' amendment to the amendment, which was April 19th instead of 30th. In the affirmative, 152; in the negative, 48. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now read the whole amendment as amended.

READER. The question upon which we are to vote next is as follows: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress

shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, in the week in which April 19th occurs. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require." Madam President, I am requested by Mrs. Thomas to call attention to the wording of her amendment. "*In the week in which April 19th occurs,*" which does not necessarily mean that the session will begin on the 19th.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment as amended will signify it by saying "aye." It is debatable, but I think you have debated it long enough. [Laughter.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I have requested permission to close debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs the pardon of Mrs. Weed, and she will request you to consider that vote as not taken. Mrs. Weed, you may close debate, and the Chair begs your pardon.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President and members of the congress, I have reserved for my closing argument one that has already been touched upon. That is the fact that the congress of the United States is soon to change the date of the inauguration of the president of the United States to later in the spring, for the very reason that we have proposed for changing the date of our congress. If we have our congress in the week in which the 19th of April falls, the members coming to the Continental Congress can every four years see the president of the United States inaugurated, and we think that is a very good reason. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will now proceed to take the vote upon the amendment as amended.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. A question of information. If we vote on this amendment as amended, won't we have to reconsider the motion we made last night to satisfy Mrs. Darwin about the dues, changing the date to the 22nd of March? Won't we have to change that again.

Miss BATCHELLER. As the mover of that motion, and after conversation with our treasurer general, I wish to say that

our treasurer general states that she would be very much pleased if we would change it back to the 22d of February.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Would it not be easier to change the payment of the dues to the 22nd of February, and have our congress in April, than to have the members get sick coming to the congress here in February? The dues come here in envelopes through the United States mail and are not liable to have serious disorders resulting from contact with Washington weather in February. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does any one else wish to speak. The Chair is willing to hear any one else who desires to speak on this subject. If not, we will take the vote upon the amendment as amended.

Mrs. MURPHY. Has the date of the inauguration been changed absolutely now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe it is only in contemplation.

Mrs. MURPHY. That is what I thought. Would you allow me to call the attention of the congress to the fact that we sit inside of a house for our deliberations and we do not have to sit out on the porch in the open air as the president does to be inaugurated. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. We sit in a nice warm house, and we get very warm in here; and then we go out and encounter the weather outside, and a good many of us go to bed with colds and sore throats and all kinds of troubles. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to call the attention of the lady to the fact that we would get nice and warm sitting here in April and May. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready for a vote?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the amendment as amended, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. ROOME. Doesn't it require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall have your count. All those in favor of this amendment as amended, will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval) Those voting in the negative—

Mrs. DRAPER. One moment. It is almost impossible to count if they are talking.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would request on account of the tellers that you will keep quiet while they are taking the count. Those voting in the negative will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The delegates will be seated and the result of the vote will be announced.

READER. In favor of the amendment, 171; contrary, 95. [Applause.] This means that the amendment was lost because there was not a two-thirds majority. [Applause.]

Mrs. LAGARDE. I do not believe that they all understood that it was to be changed to the 19th.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets very much that they did not understand.

Mrs. McILVAIN. I would like to state to the house, in the name of several of the ladies around me, that I think the wishes of the whole house will very shortly be carried out, because as we have not yet finished with Monday's business, we will be very apt to stay here until the 19th of April before we get through. [Laughter.]

Mrs. WHITE. I want to ask if we decided to change the date.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been changed. It stands exactly as it did before.

Mrs. ROOME. I move the order of the day.

Seconded.

Mrs. CAREY. I move that we have a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly withhold your motion for a recess for a few minutes.

Mrs. ROOME. That is not the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day has been called.

Mrs. ROOME. If I recollect aright, the order of the day is the report of the national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read the names of the committee on the [report of the] recommendations of national officers. Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont; Miss Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Fowler, Indiana.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I have just a small question before we leave our old friends, the amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come to the platform. The Chair did not understand exactly what you said.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I wish to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. LIPPITT. Having amended this section 14 of the by-laws, what becomes of the foot note to that section?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It goes with the old by-law. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. LIPPITT. What becomes of this foot note?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the opinion of the Chair that that foot note is not a part of the by-law; it is simply a foot note.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Will it stand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not stand; it drops out.

Mrs. LIPPITT. It is wiped out?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It drops out.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Thank you.

Miss BATCHELLER. At the request of quite a good many, I desire to ask if I can make, or if I can ask the congress to make a special order for to-morrow morning at the beginning of the session for the election of vice-presidents general. Quite a number of delegations are obliged to go home to-morrow night. They feel that they have done their duty on the amendments, and would like to vote for their candidates before leaving. Is it possible to make this special order for their benefit?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can make the motion, and if the congress sustains it it will be possible to do so. Do you make the motion?

Miss BATCHELLER. I make that motion, that the election of vice-presidents general be the order of the day for to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

Seconded.

MISS BATCHELLER. I will send it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your motion.

Mrs. BRUSH. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next in order is the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. We are now waiting for her report. Madam Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of chapters, we will listen to your report.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Mrs. TULLOCH:

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor and pleasure to report a year replete with patriotic and intelligent work performed by state and chapter regents; of a constant and steady growth in membership, and a conscientious effort better to understand the conditions that surrounded the lives and homes of our ancestors; a depth of loyalty in striving to "perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence;" and also to protect the places consecrated by their devotion even unto death.

All lines seem to converge into my office and stretch out thence to almost every town of importance in the country, for almost every town has a resident membership or a chapter, and if a chapter, that chapter has an object. Some chapters are struggling for existence, some have given up the struggle, while others are marching on triumphantly. A few have internal dissensions that lead even to the parting of the ways; but generally there is harmony and good fellowship.

I found the office of vice-president general in charge of organization well organized, and owe a debt of gratitude to those predecessors who have made it possible for such constant duty and service to be enjoyable. Faithful and intelligent clerks render efficient aid in the work which would otherwise be impossible.

The following is an itemized account of the work done in this office during the past year:

Regents appointed,	74
Regents resigned,	10
Regencies expired by limitation,	17
Chapter regent's commissions issued,	74

Chapters given formal authority to organize,	5
Chapters declared null and void, being in arrears for several years,	4
Chapters at present organized,	600
Chapters at present unorganized,	91
Increase in the number of chapters,	37
Charters issued,	35
Charters re-issued,	5
Letters received,	909
Letters written,	1,175

The importance and value of the card catalogue, which comes under my charge, is being appreciated. With the growth of the society the work naturally increases. At the present time, the applications for membership average 500 a month. Corrections, from marriages, deaths, etc., average 500 a month. The ancestor's cards, including new, and additions to old ones, average about 600 per month, the total amounting to about 16,000 per year.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the report of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Mrs. THOM. I move that it be accepted.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

READER. "I move that the election of vice-presidents general be made the special order of the day (Thursday) to-morrow. Miss Batcheller."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At what hour?

READER. There is no hour mentioned.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the hour, Miss Batcheller, that you desire to insert?

Miss BATCHELLER. In the morning, immediately after the opening exercises of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You had better correct your motion, Miss Batcheller, by adding the hour. The next in order is the report of the recording secretary general. Madam Recording Secretary General, the congress will listen to your report.

READER. Miss Batcheller's motion: "I move that the election of vice-presidents general be made the special order of the day Thursday, to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. We will now listen to the report of the recording secretary general.

Mrs. PARK. Will Miss Batcheller allow an amendment?

Miss Batcheller. Certainly.

Mrs. PARK. I move that we set the hour in the afternoon instead of the morning. It will be almost impossible for us to be ready for that election at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, can we not begin the nominations at 10.30 in the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be thought that with the placing of the board on which the names of candidates are to be posted, and the other arrangements necessary, you could not begin at that hour. Possibly you could, however, What is the opinion of the state regent of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I merely rose to ask a question. I think we had a vote here that we should follow the program seriatim, and it seems to me if we change we will have to reconsider that vote to make it legal. Is that not so?

Miss BATCHELLER. My request was for a special order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of the house committee to come forward.

Miss DESHA. Does not a special order require a two-thirds vote—not that I object, but I do want a two-thirds vote when Robert says it is required. I am in favor of the motion, but I want it passed according to law.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of the house committee to state whether she will be able to have the board on which the names of the candidates are to be posted in place by to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes, Madam President. Everything will be in readiness.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the house committee says that everything will be in readiness. Miss Desha, of

Kentucky, has observed that she fears we did not have a two-thirds vote. Upon what motion was that?

MISS DESHA. To set aside the regular order and make a special order, according to Robert, requires a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh! yes. That was upon the motion of Miss Batcheller. The Chair will say that we will take that vote over again.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of Miss Batcheller's motion changing the order of the day will be requested to rise and remain standing until they are counted. The tellers are summoned.

MRS. THOMAS. What are the reasons for changing the order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because a change of the order of the day demands a two-thirds vote.

MRS. THOMAS. No, I don't mean that; but why not carry out the program? Why go to the elections to-morrow?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because many of the delegates are leaving.

MRS. THOMAS. That is the reason?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; that is the reason. The Chair wishes to know if the state regent of New Jersey has taken into consideration this part of our constitution and by-laws, which she will have read—section 7. This will be read before we take the vote.

READER. Article IV of the by-laws, section 7: "No officer shall be elected by the National Board of Management at the same meeting at which she is nominated. The name of the candidate for election must be presented in writing, together with the qualifications that would make her a desirable member and the election shall be by ballot."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That refers to the National Board of Management—has no bearing upon this.

MRS. ROOME. No; none at all.

MRS. MCLEAN. Do I understand that this article just read presumably affects the motion we have just carried, as to proceeding to elections in the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question? The Chair fails to hear it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is the article which has just been read by the official reader presumed to affect the motion just carried?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was brought to the attention of the Chair as affecting it, but the Chair decides that it does not affect this section.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will respectfully state that that article is really a dead letter. When there was a resolution or an amendment before this house some years ago, vesting in the Continental Congress the right to elect officers and taking it from the National Board, that article became a dead letter and with all due respect, should have been eliminated by the printing committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has decided that it does not affect this election.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am very sorry to say, as one of the tellers, that the ladies sat down while that was being read and it would be impossible for me to state correctly the number of members who were standing on my side of the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request those in favor of the motion of Miss Batcheller to rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The members will please be seated and those opposed to this motion will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair requests Miss Desha, one of the founders of our society, to listen to this vote. Miss Desha, kindly give your attention. Will the congress please listen to this vote?

READER. On Miss Batcheller's motion, in favor 205; opposed 21. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. I had the great pleasure of voting in favor of Miss Batcheller's motion, but I simply called attention to it—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, you are always right. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. Because that is the way it should be done according to Robert, and Robert is our guide, and I want to keep you in a straight line. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Madam Founder. I am willing to be kept so. Madam Recording Secretary General, your report will now be listened to. The Chair requests the congress to come to order and listen to the report that is now to be read.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. HOWARD:

Madam President General and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my report for the year 1901. The work has gone on steadily, and when the magnitude of the society is taken into consideration, it is with thankfulness that as recording secretary general I have to report, so far as has come to my official knowledge, a wonderful degree of harmony and steady, healthy growth in a vast majority of the states.

Since the National Board of Management was made purely an administrative body, to "carry out the ordering of congress; act upon applications for membership; fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the society; subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress," the settlement of chapter difficulties has been outside its jurisdiction.

As ordered by the Tenth Continental Congress, the contract to be entered into at once with Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, for the furnishing of a recognition pin, was drawn up and signed as soon as practicable after the termination of the contract already existing between the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and Caldwell and Company, of Philadelphia; the United States law, a higher law than that of this Continental Congress, forbidding a second contract being made that would interfere in any way with the rights of a prior contract. According to the ordering of the Tenth Continental Congress, a contract was entered into with Caldwell & Co. on the same date as that made with Miss Dutcher, to furnish the official insignia of the society, the official bar-pin and ancestral bar, also rosettes and souvenir spoons.

The resolutions in memory of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of the society, were engrossed and sent to her family. In obedience to a resolution passed by the Tenth Continental Congress, the testimonial offered by that body was engrossed and sent to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the originator and founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Also the resolutions of sympathy offered by the National Board of Management

at its first meeting after that terrible tragedy which shook our whole land to its foundations, were handsomely engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley.

During the past year the recording secretary general has striven to carry out promptly and thoroughly all orders and instructions of the National Board of Management, and it has been her earnest endeavor to further in every way the work of the office, always gladly giving a helping hand to those around her whenever it has been in her power.

During the past year it has been my privilege to cast the ballot for 3,820 applicants; to sign 2,713 certificates, 3,970 application papers, besides commissions to 29 national officers, 47 state regents, 72 chapter regents and 40 chapters. Letters written, 1,923.

In closing my report I wish to express my grateful thanks to all those who have by a kind word of confidence and approval, encouraged me to conquer the difficulties that have from time to time confronted me in the discharge of my official duties, and also for the assistance and counsel that have so often been given me.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR SELDEN WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the report of the recording secretary general.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I move its adoption.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to adopt the report. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. We will listen to the report of the corresponding secretary general, unless the Chair hears a motion for a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I move to take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I see that our corresponding secretary general is here, and I would suggest that the motion for a recess be withheld for a few moments until we hear her report.

Mrs. HATCHER. My report is very short.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly step to the front and read it.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. HATCHER:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:

I have the honor to submit, as my report, the following statement, showing the amount of business transacted in my office during the past year: Letters received, 645; letters written, 443; letters referred to departments of other national officers, 202. Supplies and circulars have been issued as follows: Application blanks, 18,672; constitutions, 3,538; membership circulars, 2,202; officers' lists, 1,443; Caldwell's circulars, 295; circulars concerning application papers, 332; miniature application papers, 332; amendments, 2,000; railroad circulars, 2,000.

A material reduction in the salary account of the office of corresponding secretary general was made, at my request, whereby the society is saved the sum of forty dollars per month. This change was effected by utilizing the services of the very efficient clerk to the historian general at an advance of ten dollars per month over her former regular salary.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of our corresponding secretary general.

Mrs. AMMON. I move that it be adopted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report will please say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. NASH. Your committee, appointed to investigate the Monmouth matter would be glad if this congress would grant them the services of a stenographer. We do not wish to incur any expense for the congress, but we feel that we would like to have the evidence in some detailed form, and we would be glad if some one would move that we be granted the services of a stenographer.

Mrs. BRYAN. I make that motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the committee appointed upon the Monmouth case shall have the services of a stenographer. All those in favor of this mo-

tion will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. HOOPES. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Hold it for one moment, please, until the announcements are read, and the appointment of one committee is announced.

READER. Committee on ceremonies appointed by the Chair in memory of General Nathaniel Greene, in Savannah, Georgia, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Mrs. S. V. White, founder and first regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, named in honor of General Greene; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of the Fort Greene Chapter, as her alternative; Mrs. J. J. Colman, of Illinois; Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina.

Announcements by the reader.

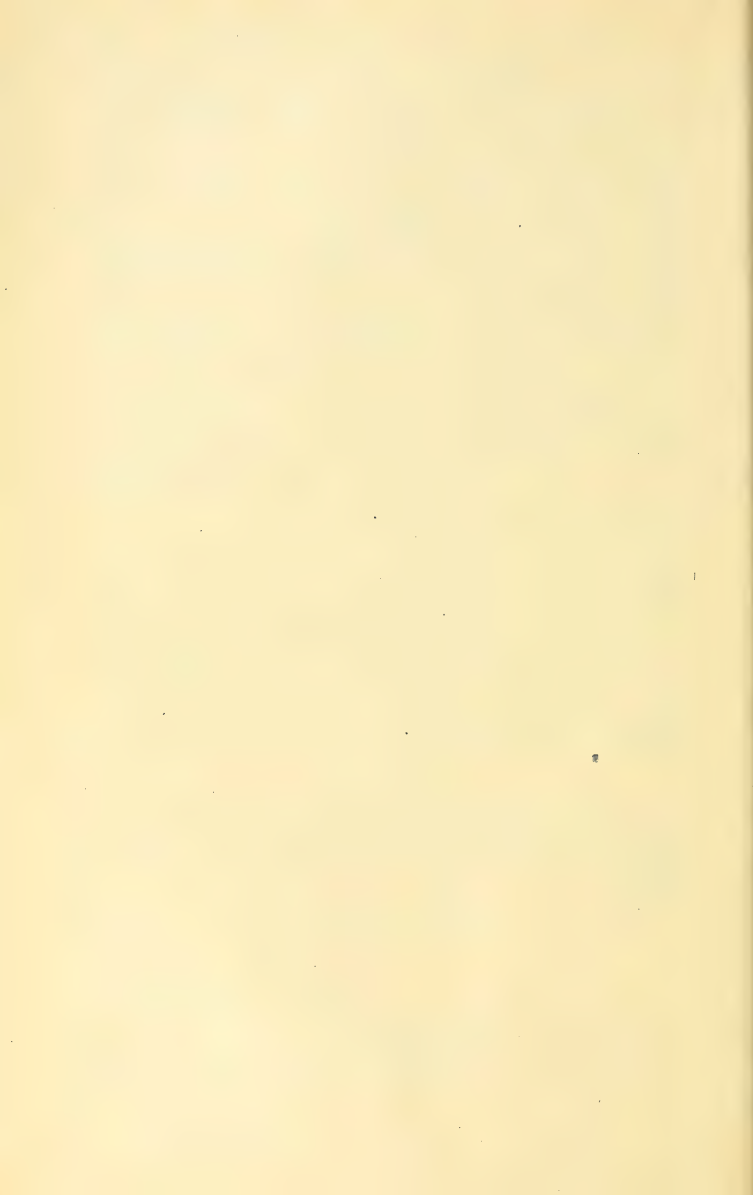
Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. HOOPES. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it.

Recess taken at 10.20 p. m. until Thursday, February 20th, 1902.

NOTE.—The rest of the "Proceedings of the Eleventh Continental Congress" will be printed in the June issue of this magazine.



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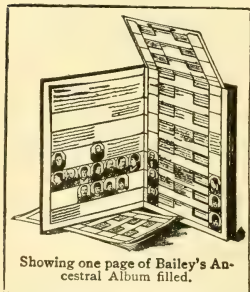
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Vol. XX

JUNE, 1902

No. 6

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY THE
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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON D. C.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Editor*

The American Monthly Magazine.

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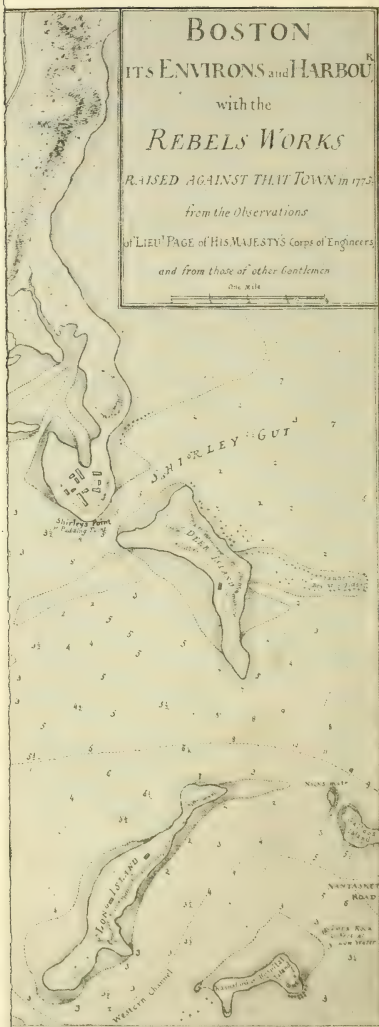
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NO. 6.

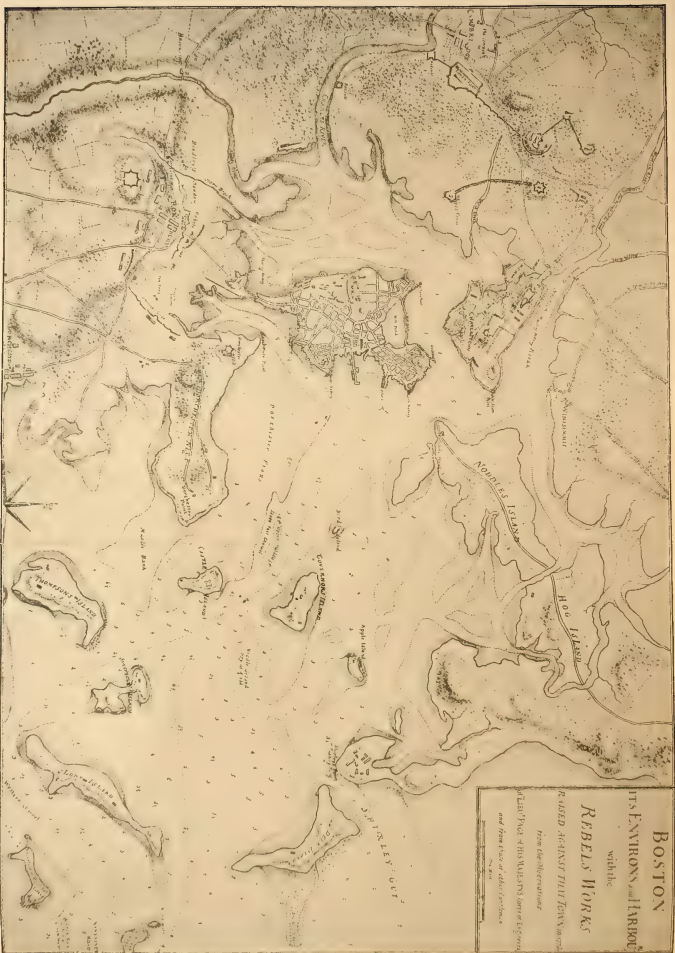
HISTORICAL MILITARY POWDER-HORNS.¹

GILBERT THOMPSON.

Since the earliest times the horns of animals have been prepared for various purposes; as musical instruments, drinking vessels, badges of rank and authority, and titles for the transfer of property in place of a written deed of conveyance. To those interested, the British Archaeological publications furnish descriptions and illustrations of some very ancient Danish and British horns, dating back to the "beginning of the Conqueror's Reign;" also one horn which was mentioned in a will of date of July 31 1515.

Soon after the invention of gunpowder, and the consequent development of firearms in Europe, horns were found to be admirable for carrying powder on the person. They were easily prepared by first removing the pith by soaking, or by boiling the horn in water containing a little potash, then they were scraped and cleaned. The small end was sawn off a short distance then bored and fitted with a wooden stopper; this end was cut down to the black horn for a few inches, with the exception of a narrow band, which was left for the purpose of holding the shoulder-cord in place. The large end was closed with a wooden bottom, fastened in place by pegs and fitted very snugly; a button on this bottom, or a portion of the horn which projected beyond pierced with holes, afforded the means of fastening the other end of the shoulder-cord. At the top and bottom there was frequently

¹ First read before the Society of Colonial Wars of the District of Columbia.



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POWDER-HORN.

1757-60.



PETER FORCE COLLECTION

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an attempt at decoration, by carving a rude scallop pattern. An additional attachment to a powder-horn may be mentioned; this was the "charger," resembling a miniature open horn, which was used for measuring the powder for different ranges. Such a one could be made and arranged to cover the stopper and serve as an additional protection against the effects of wet weather. A powder-horn thus made, was light, strong and elastic against rough usage, impervious to water or long exposure to storms, resisting decay even when buried for a long time in the earth.

A powder-horn was part of the equipment which a Colonial militiaman was required to have at hand for service at a moment's warning. This requirement was continued in the act of congress of the United States, of May 8, 1792, providing for the militia, as follows in part: "That every citizen, shall provide himself with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and a powder-horn." I must remark that this regulation was not repealed until 1820, and the use of the powder-horn was continued during the Mexican war of 1847. It was a military rule that each horn should be marked with its owner's name, in order to secure its prompt return after being refilled at the powder-wagon.

Gun-makers and engravers made them as articles for sale, but it was probably the fashion in those days to make a powder-horn. There is one in existence made by George Washington, when a young man, on which are only his initials. Of its workmanship he stated, that, "I made its mouth wide, so I could get a charge at a single lift." Such horns were frequently made and appropriately inscribed as a gift or testimonial to some respected citizen or favorite officer.

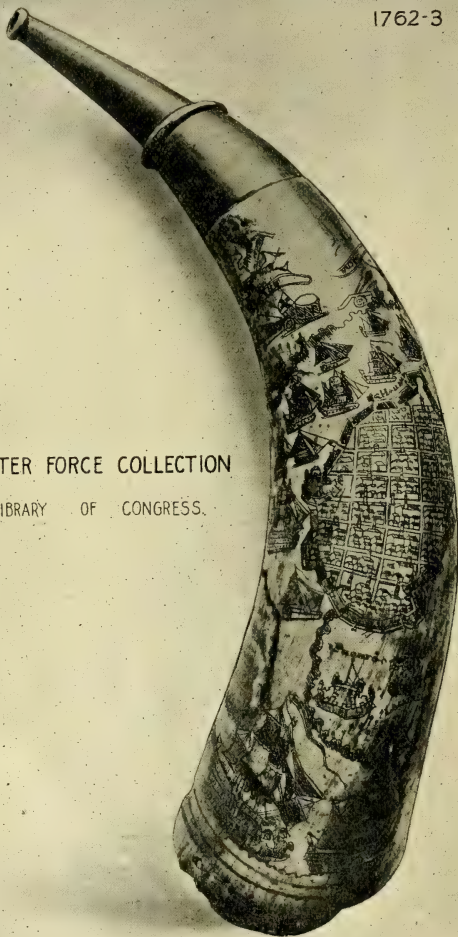
The ornamentation was executed in fine outline, with a sharp cutting pointed graver. There was no attempt at effect by heavy lines, but it was accomplished to some extent by close lining or cross-hatching. The professional engravers executed some very fine work, but the greater number were decorated by the maker or owner. This is described by Parkman in his relation of the appearance of the provin-

POWDER HORN

1762-3

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cial troops under Johnson at Lake George in 1755, "at their sides were slung powder-horns, on which in the leisure of the camp, they carved quaint devices with their jack-knives." Any soldier, who was especially skilful no doubt was employed by his comrades, and rewarded in any barter current in the camp. The horn was frequently dyed a saffron or orange tint. The lines of the engraving, for a greater contrast and clearness, were often filled with a dark pigment, and the smaller ornaments, such as leaves and flowers, were appropriately colored, which is still to be seen in some specimens.

The ornamentation ranged from elaborate coat-of-arms, plans of cities, warships, to rude figures resembling Indian pictographs. The most interesting, were routes of travel, and they are so original and frequent as to gain the designation of "powder-horn maps." It is not improbable, that some geographical information appeared for the first time in this graphic manner. Some of these have an unique value, such as lines of fortifications, as having been delineated upon the spot. No two are alike except in the attempt to show the same locality. There is a conventional representation of towns, certain ornaments and scrolls, yet there is an individuality which is sometimes very characteristic and striking, particularly as shown by the temper of the mottoes and sentiments selected for inspiration and perpetuation. Of these some examples may be found interesting:

On the Israel Putnam horn, made at Fort William Henry, Lake George, November the 10th, 1756, A. D., is inscribed:

"When bows and mighty spears were used in fight,
Twere nervous Limbs Decl'd a man of might
But now Gunpowder scorns such strength to own
And Heroes not by Limbs but souls are shown."

ELNATHAN IVES. Lake George, September ye 22nd A. d. 1758.
"I powder With My Brother-Baul
A Hero like do Conquer All.
Steel not this Horn For Fear of Shame
For on it is the Oner's name.
Roos is Red, the Grass is Green—
The Days Are past Which I Have seen."

JOHN VAUGHN, Made Sept. 20, 1764.

"I powder With my Brother Ball
A Hearoe like do conquer all.
Steal not this Horn; by Day nor Night
For the Owners name stands fare in sight."

DANIEL HIGBE, Roxbury, May ye 8, 1775.

"So steel not this for fear of shame
For on it stands the owners name.
Within this horn their doth abide
A dost to humble tyrants pride
Then let us rise and play our part
And (strike) bloody tirants to the heart.
The Lord will shield us in the fight
And we shall put our foes to flight.
Then freedom shall be ours forever more
And liberty resound from shore to shore."

SANFORD EARL, His Horn.

"Ten Dollars Bounty on Wolves
& Panthers and British Lions. All British Lions in the
U. S. hereafter must wave the Stars and Sripes."

This was accompanied by a caricature of a lion sitting with his tail erect as a flagstaff from which flies a U. S. flag.

"Lyme, March the 9th, A. D. 1776. Major Samuel Seldens P Horn
Made for the Defence of Liberty."

Between these rude lines one can read the downfall of feudalism, the charge and turn of Cromwell's cavalry, the germ of American independence nurtured and hardened by the training of the campaigns of 1757. Altogether there is more historical significance in these unique chronicles than in coins or medals. They were used by the pioneers of this nation in the defense of their rude homes against savages and wild beasts; in skirmishes and battles against jealous nations, some of which were turning-points in the history of the advancement of mankind. These relics of the past can but warm our hearts to sentiments of veneration and remembrance.

How suggestive a single specimen may be is well exemplified by the work entitled, "Appendiculæ Historicae, or,

Shreds of History Hung on a Horn. By Fred W. Lucas. London. 1891." This is a quarto volume of 216 pages and devoted entirely to the incidents of history suggested by an engraved powder-horn of about the date of 1759-1760. The scroll of this horn is without name or date. It is decorated with a map of that portion of the Hudson river from New York to Albany, thence northward by Lake Champlain to Montreal. The Mohawk river and Lake Ontario are also included. A full-scale engraving of this horn-map is furnished together with many other contemporaneous maps affording ample comparisons. The thoroughness with which this has been accomplished will never be again attempted or equalled. It would be impracticable for me to attempt to credit him except in this general way for the information I have received from his invaluable compendium of historical research.

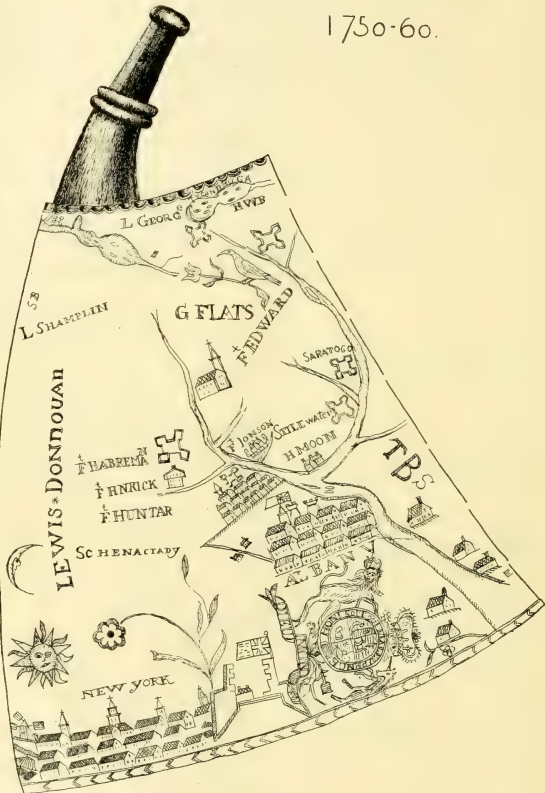
Among our own authors, the late Prof. R. A. Girder, Cañajoharie, New York, began very early to make facsimile drawings of all specimens he could find. He had drawings made of many of those found preserved in foreign countries. His collection finally consisted of six series: 212 of the French wars, 158 of the American Revolution, 12 of the wars of 1812 and Mexico, 38 hunting horns, 21 of wild Indians, and 60 foreign. A description of this collection, with illustrations, may be found in the St. Nicholas Magazine for October, 1896, by J L. Sticht, United States navy. Another mention with fourteen illustrations may be found in the Philadelphia Press, February 20, 1898.

Illustrations and mentions of such horns are scattered through various historical publications. That of the Elnathan Ives horn is illustrated in the "American Historical Record" for April, 1873.

I have made drawings as though the map was unrolled, from several examples of powder-horns, which are here reproduced, accompanied by descriptions. Several maps and plans are included from various sources, for commentary and comparison. The greater proportion of these have never before been published.

POWDER-HORN.

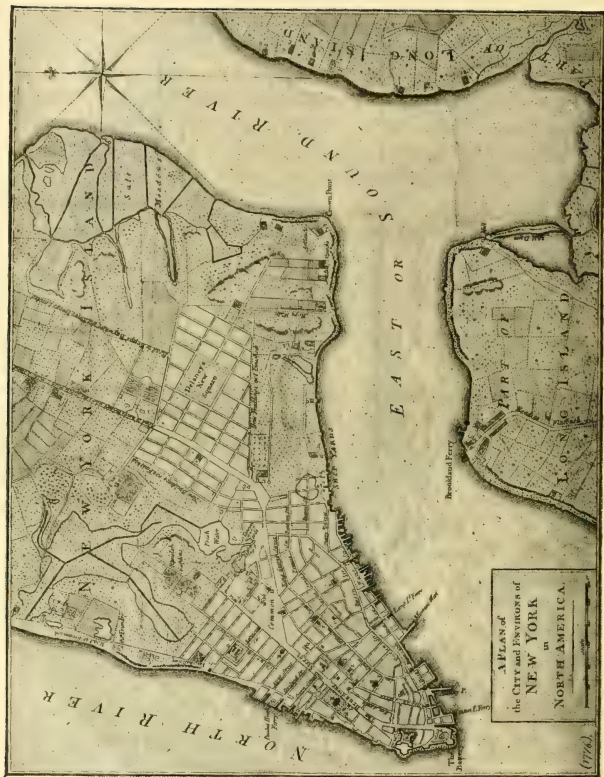
1750-60.



Drawn from original by Gilbert Thompson, 1800

THE LEWIS DONNOVAN HORN.

It is without date, and of an orange tint. The map engraved upon it is similar to that upon the horn described by Mr. Lucas, therefore it is of probably the same period, 1757-1760. The Hudson river is shown for its entire length, but not named, as also the Mohawk river as far as German Flats. Lake George and Lake Champlain are indicated. The British coat-of-arms is very well executed. The city of New York is drawn in the usual manner for that date, with the fort with the British flag flying over it, as also the four church spires and the windmill. These are indicated upon the accompanying "Plan of New York," 1776. The town of Albany has the castle overlooking it, as described by Kalm in 1748-1750. From this town to Schenectady is shown the trail, or "carrying-place," of the Indian traders, over which they carried their goods from the Hudson to the Mohawk river. At the junction of these rivers is the little town of Half Moon, named in honor of the ship in which Hudson ascended the river in 1609. Now following the Mohawk river on the horn-map, Fort Johnson is first given. This was one of the fortified houses built by William Johnson. The modern town of Johnstown occupies its site. Johnson was appointed major-general in 1755, and led the expedition against Crown Point. This was one of the four English enterprises of that year against the French. The other three were each commanded by Shirley, Lawrence and the unfortunate Braddock. Fort Hunter, was built as a protection against the Indians, at the mouth of the Schoharie. Fort Hendrick (Fort Henrick on the horn) was also one of these wooden forts, and whose general construction with the projecting upper story is well shown. This was named in honor of the sachem of the Mohawks, who joined Johnson's forces, and was killed in an ambushade. On the horn described by Mr. Lucas this is given erroneously as Fort Henry, and of which he could find no trace or mention. Fort Habreman, as given on the horn, is probably Fort Herkimer. The town of Herkimer is on its site. The church, indicates the



A PLAN of
the CITY and ENVIRONS of
NEW YORK
in
NORTH AMERICA.

(1790.)

location of Stone Arabia, a village by that name exists there now. On the Lucas horn it is given as "Stone Raby." German Flats (G. Flats) was a German settlement at the mouth of Canada creek in a fertile valley. On some maps it is given as "Burnet's Field." This place was frequently mentioned in the orders and correspondence of General Washington during the American Revolution.

Resuming with the Hudson river, the fort erected in 1713 as Stillwater is shown, as also Fort Saratoga. This is variously spelled upon horns and maps, as "Saraktoga," "Saratogo," "Saractogos." A map of date of 1780, has it "Saratoga." These variations will relieve the horn engraver of a great deal of criticism as to his orthography.

Fort Edward was the frontier post of the English in 1755, although they claimed to the north end of Lake Champlain. Fort William Henry, or Fort George, at the south end of Lake George is shown but not named. This lake and "L. Shamplain," are crowded around the upper portion of the horn. Fort Ticonderoga (Tycandroga) is indicated. There are a few ornaments as flowers, wild turkeys, the sun and moon. Originally, and which remained to a late date, there was a wide border around the lower edge, and in the center of the wooden bottom was a small compass.

The present owner, Mr. G. V. Chandler, of Washington, District of Columbia, has been unable to obtain its early history. It came into the possession of Thomas Burnside who put his initials upon it. He was related to the Ten Eyck family which came from near Bound Brook, New Jersey. Andrew Ten Eyck and his sons were tories and finally settled in Canada, and one of his descendants presented to Mr. Chandler this relic of Colonial times.

In the library of congress, in the Peter Force collection, there is a similar horn, with corresponding decorations. The Mohawk river is omitted, but the map extends from New York by Lake Champlain to Montreal. This horn is notable by having an ornamental band around the bottom and a spout of the same material, which was originally closed by a metal cap. Another horn in the same collection has the St. Lawrence river from Montreal to Quebec. Over the

POWDER-HORN.

1757-60.



PETER FORCE COLLECTION.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

British coat-of-arms is: "G III R" therefore its date may be assumed as early as 1760, the beginning of the reign of George the Third.

I have been unable to find anything concerning Lewis Donovan, and the New York Historical collections only furnish the name of David Donnavan as a soldier.

The following affidavit of Stephen Trowbridge as to service in the vicinity of Lake George, 1775, is of interest, as referring to the localities indicated upon these horn-maps:

At a Court of Common Pleas held at the Court House in the town of Poughkeepsie on and for the County of Dutchess in the State of New York on the twenty-fourth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Edmund H. Pendleton,
Albro Akin, Stephen Thorn,
Joseph J. Jackson, Judges.
Robert S. Livingston.

State of New York, }
Dutchess County, } ss:

On this day appeared in open court before Court now sitting (the same being a court for said County) Stephen Trowbridge a resident of the Town of Washington in the said County of Dutchess, aged seventy-six years and upwards, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress Passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. That at Danbury in Connecticut on the first of May, 1775, deponent enlisted as a private for seven months in a Company of Connecticut Militia, Commanded by Captain Noble Benedict in a regiment commanded by Colonel Waterbury, Lieutenant Colonel Mead, the Lieutenants of the Company were Ezra Stevens and James Clark, Ensign Daniel Hickok; marched from Danbury to Horseneck, remained there a few weeks, thence went to New York and encamped and remained there until some time in July when they were ordered to Half Moon Point (now Waterford). Deponent thence went in a company of men detached forward to mend the road before the main army as far as Fort George, went thence across the lake and joined the army at Ticonderoga then commanded by General Montgomery, from thence crossed Lake Champlain to Isle au Noix, from thence by water to St. John, there had an engagement with the Indians, was in the siege of St. John's about six weeks, after taking of St.



John's went to Montreal, and was there when that place was given up to the Americans army and stayed in Montreal until about the 20th of November on his return home, was discharged at Fort George and arrived at home on the fifth day of December, 1775. On 1st of May, 1776, at Danbury aforesaid, enlisted for eight months in the Connecticut troops in Captain Gailor Hubbels' Company, first Lieutenant Peter Penfield, Ensign Benjamin Hickok. Marched to Norwalk, thence to New York and joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Silliman, remained in New York until toward the last of July, thence went to Long Island, returned to New York with the army under General Washington and was with the army on the retreat from New York to Kingsbridge and along the North River until the last of December, 1776, when he was discharged at Tarrytown. Deponent served under both engagements fifteen months. Deponent was born at Danbury in January, 1756, lived since the war in the town of Amenia in Dutchess County from the year 1783 until March, 1851. Deponent has no direct proof of his said services except the affidavit (herewith sent) of Daniel Hickok, Elihu Taylor and Eli Taylor. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except and declares that his name is not on the Pension List of the agency of any State. Has a family record of his age at his home. The town record of his age was destroyed at the burning of Danbury by the enemy. Had not any written discharge.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court
the day and year aforesaid.

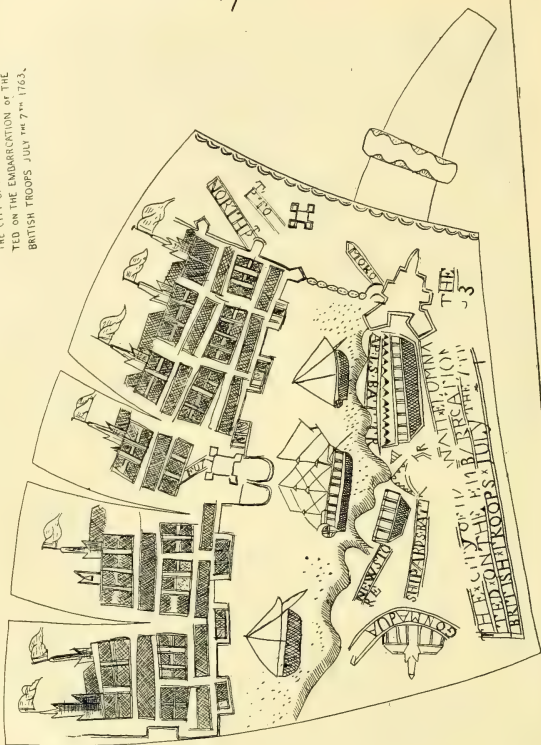
Stephen Trowbridge,
Henry E. Traver,
Clerk.

We, Elihu Taylor & Eli Taylor, both of Danbury, Fairfield County & State of Connecticut. The said Elihu Taylor aged 74 years & the said Eli Taylor aged 72 years, being duly sworn do depose and say that we are well acquainted with Stephen Trowbridge, of Washington, County of Dutchess and State of New York. That said Trowbridge in the year 1776 resided in said Danbury and on the first Monday of May entered the United States Service by enlisting in the State troops of the State of Connecticut, in the Company commanded by Captain Gaylord Hubbel & proceeded with said Company to the City of New York in the State of New York & joined the Regiment commanded by Colonel Gould S. Silliman in the Brigade of General Wadsworth & served the term of Eight months & was discharged on the 25th day of December in the same year. We served in the same Company with him and are well knowing to the aforesaid facts.

Elihu Taylor,
Eli Taylor.

1762-3

The more inscription in full.
THE CITY OF HAVANA ELUNNA
TED ON THE EMBARCATION OF THE
BRITISH TROOPS JULY THE 7TH 1763.



Drawn from original by Gilbert Thompson, 1900.

State of Conn. }
 Fairfield Co., } ss: Danbury.

On this 23rd day of August, 1852.

Personally appeared the above-named Elihu Taylor & Eli Taylor, & made oath to the truth of the above deposition before me. I further certify that the said Deponents sustain good characters for truth & are credible witnesses.

Edward Taylor, Justice of the Peace.

The accompanying reproduction of a map of this section of country, of date of 1780, will be found of value as a reference.

THE HAVANA HORN.

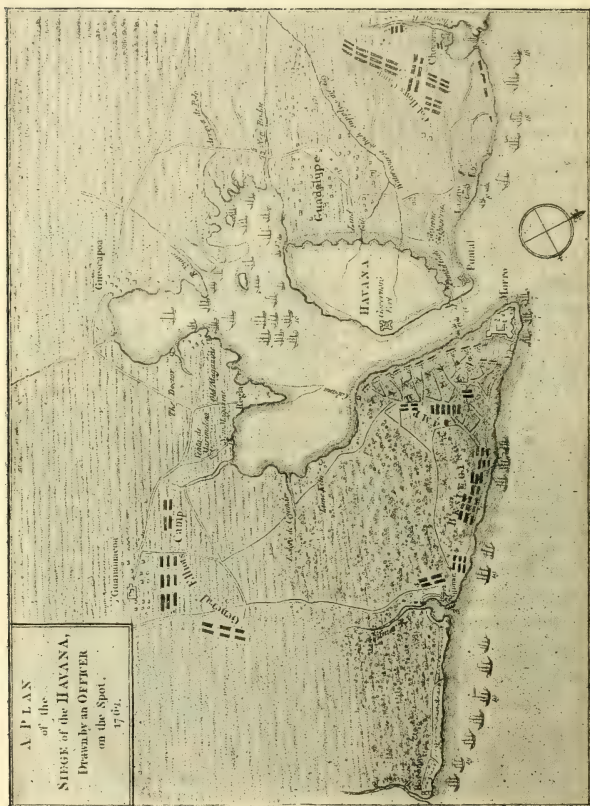
I give it this title as it is not inscribed with its owner's name, and is decorated with a plan of the city of Havana, Cuba. This is described by the inscription, "The City of Havanna Elumnated on the Embarcation of the British Troops July the 7th, (?) 1763." In some places, this inscription is worn away by long use, as shown by the fac-simile drawing.

Havana was captured by the British troops in 1762, and was restored to Spain the following year. This siege involved the captors in an enormous loss by the many disorders peculiar to a tropical climate. In addition to the regular military and naval forces, there was included a considerable contingent of Colonial troops. Among the provincial officers were General Phineas Lyman and Colonel Israel Putnam, who became distinguished during the American Revolution.

The Connecticut brigade alone mustered 2,300 officers and men. The provincial forces were: 4 independent companies, 2 companies Gorham Rangers, First Conn. regt., 6 companies New York, 2 companies New Jersey, 3 companies Rhode Island. These forces embarked for home, October, 1762.

The journal of the Rev. John Graham, chaplain First Connecticut regiment, printed by the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, 1896, and the journals of the siege by English engineer officers, reprinted with an introduction by Edward E. Hale, Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 30, 1898, may be referred to.

A P L A N
of the
SIEGE of the HAVANA,
Drawn by an OFFICER
on the Spot.
1769.



The city of Havana, is frequently used as a decoration upon powder-horns and possibly by veteran provincials of this siege of 1762.

In the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for October, 1762, is an engraving, which is reproduced for purposes of comparison. It is entitled, "A Plan | of the | Siege of the Havana. | Drawn by an Officer | on the Spot. | 1762." On page 458 of the same number, there is furnished an explanation of the references to this plan.

1. Place where the troops landed June 7.
2. March of the army after landing.
3. The Dragon against Cojimar.
4. Where the army first encamped.
5. Where the cannon, etc., were landed.
6. Batteries against the Morro.
7. The Dragon, Cambridge and Marlborough, against the Morro.
8. The bombs against the Puntal.
9. The Belleisle against the Chorera fort.
10. Batteries against the Puntal.
11. Batteries on the Cavannos hill.
12. Hoetzers against the shipping.
13. Three Spanish Men of war sunk.
14. One company's ship upset.
15. The chain and bomb.
16. Spanish admiral and fleet.
17. Two ships on the stocks.
18. Admiral Pocock with the men of war and transports.
19. Commodore Keppel with the men of war and transports.
20. Camp at the water mills.
21. Fortified houses.
22. Headquarters.

The English words "North Pt." for "Puntal" on the horn have added credence to the belief that it was carried at the battle of North Point, Maryland, and other engagements during the war of 1812. The owner, Mr. W. R. Phillips, of Washington, District of Columbia, is unable to furnish any additional information in time for publication.

Cent. Hist. Journ. 1782



References.

- A The New Castle.
- B Point Castle.
- C Soldiers Barracks.
- D Knight College.
- E Governors Fort.
- F Government of St. Domingo.
- G Point Liza.
- H The Great Church.
- I The Parade.
- K The Custom House.
- L The Market Place.
- M St. Diego Hospital.
- N The Island Gate.
- O The de Amunoz Quay.
- P The Magazine.
- Q The Mile.
- R The English Factory.

POWDER HORNS FROM THE PETER FORCE COLLECTION, OF
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

There are three specimens in this collection, of which I have been enabled by the courtesy of the officials² of that library to present reproductions. They are probably of the period of 1757-1763. These have been already referred to. As a commentary on the one showing Havana surrounded by a fleet of various classes of ships, a plan of Havana, from the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, for May, 1762, is also reproduced.

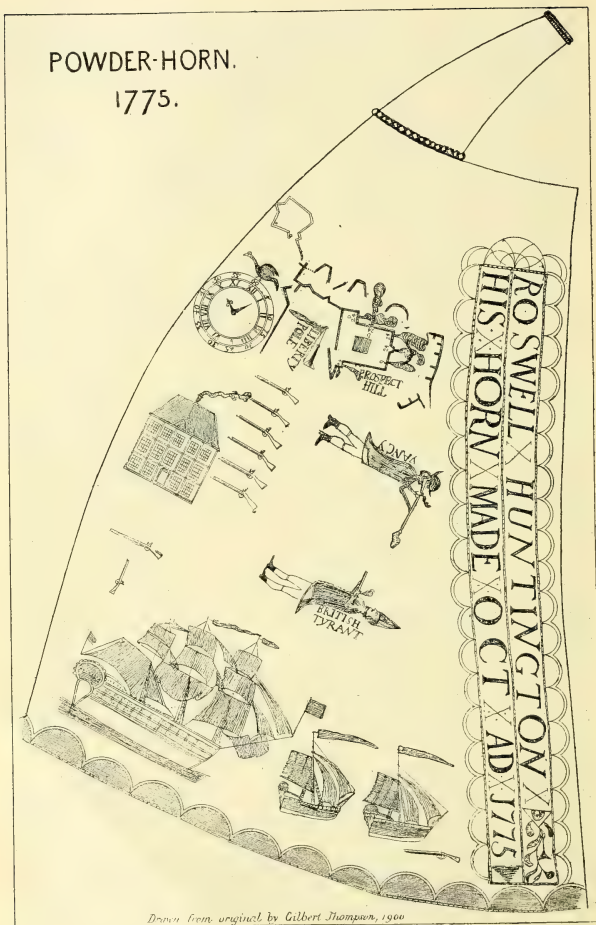
THE ROSWELL HUNTINGTON HORN.

This horn is in perfect preservation and is distinguished not only for its historical value, but for the bold inscription, "Roswell Huntington, His Horn. Made Oct. A. D. 1775." At the top is delineated a portion of the lines of the American left wing at the siege of Boston, Massachusetts, lying between Cambridge and the Mystic river. The fort at Prospect Hill is given in detail, even to the caliber of the artillery, viz: 4 pounders, 9 pounders, 24 pounders, from which the smoke is belching, as in action. The fort lying more to the front, the engraving of which is left unfinished on the horn, is the Winter Hill Fort. A "Liberty Pole," with the flag flying is shown to the rear of, and between the forts. The clock-face with the hands at 5 minutes past X, may indicate the hour of the beginning of some battle. A toy, or "dummy watch," is drawn with the hands at 18½ minutes past VIII, so that the hands may be equi-distant from XII. The house of three stories, has been supposed to be intended for Faneuil Hall, but it more nearly resembles the Old Brick Church in Boston, built 1712, except that the cupola is omitted. It might possibly have been intended for General Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, but all these suppositions are unsatisfactory. The grounded rifles are simply decorations. The two figures, "Yancy," and "British Tyrant," blazing

² I am especially indebted to Mr. P. Lee Phillips, custodian of maps, for valued assistance and information.

POWDER-HORN.

1775.



Drawn from original by Gilbert Thompson, 1900

away at each other as duelists show spirit. The men-of-war indicates the British fleet.

There is a horn map copied by Girder, which has been published, and is known as the "Bunker Hill Horn." This is inscribed, "Ephraim Moors, his horn, made at Temple's wharf, 29, 1775." (Oct. 29, 1775.) The same line of forts are shown as on the Huntington horn, but it also includes Bunker's Hill, the city of Boston and the harbor. Two figures are fighting a duel with swords, thus these horns are very similar in decoration and sentiment. It may be noted that the king in October, 1775, proclaimed the American colonists as rebels. This horn is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The "Huntington Horn," is preserved by Mrs. F. H. Newell, Washington, District of Columbia, who kindly loaned it to me for delineation.

In the published rolls of the Revolutionary soldiers from Connecticut, is found the name of Roswel Huntington, who enlisted May 12, 1775, and was discharged December 16, 1775. He was in the 2nd company of the 3rd Connecticut regiment, which was commanded by Israel Putnam. This regiment was recruited in Windham county, Connecticut, except one company from New London. His name also appears upon a roll preserved in the Record and Pension Division, United States War Department, of Captain P. Conner's company of Colonel John Ely's regiment of Connecticut troops, Revolutionary war, dated March, 1777, with remark, "Enlisted Dec. 15, 1777." No further information as to his military record has been obtained. In the "History of Windham county, Connecticut," I find the record of "Roswell Huntington, born 28 Dec., 1754, married 29 Oct., 1777, in Windham, Conn., Sarah Reed; after his death she married Samuel Spencer."

Details from the 3rd Connecticut Regiment were in the battle of Bunker Hill, under General Putnam, and it is not improbable that this horn may have been used in that engagement. This regiment was in position on the left wing during the siege, and on one occasion was paraded at Prospect Hill to receive a flag from the hands of General Wash-

ington, which was presented to this regiment by order of the Continental Congress.

For comparison, to accompany this drawing is a reduced reproduction of a manuscript map, in the Library of Congress, which has not been heretofore published as far as known. (See frontispiece.) It is entitled, "Boston | its Environs and Harbour | with the | Rebels Works | raised against that town in 1775; | from the observations | of Lieut. Page of His Majesty's Corps of Engineers, | and from those of other Gentlemen. | " To those who may wish to make further comparisons, a more complete map of the American lines compiled from later and more accurate information, may be found in the Atlas, Plate I, accompanying Marshall's Life of Washington, published 1806.

THE HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

MARTHA BLADEN CLARK.

GEORGE ROSS.—The Ross memorial in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bears the following inscription:

Here stood the house of George Ross—signer of the Declaration of Independence—Born 1750—Died 1779—Lawyer—Statesman—Patriot.



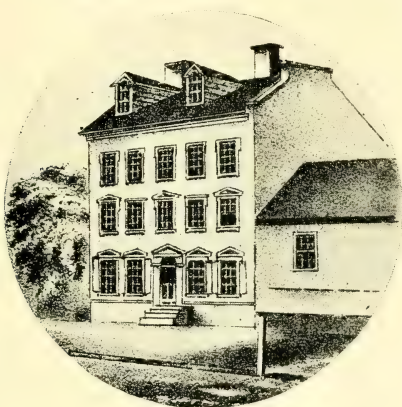
Geo. Ross

The pillar and tablet erected was to mark the site of his country home, then a suburb of Lancaster, and his city house stood upon the site of the present court house. He is also remembered by a splendid stained glass memorial window in St. James' P. E. church, the gift of Miss Mary Ross, the only lineal descendant who bears his name.

George Ross was of Scotch descent, his father being an Episcopal clergyman who emigrated to this country in 1705 and settled in New Castle, Delaware, where his son was born May 10th, 1730. He studied law in Philadelphia, and after

his admission to the bar settled in Lancaster, 1751, and married Miss Anne Lawler, August 17, 1751, a native of Lancaster. Soon after he received the appointment of prosecutor for the king, a position he filled with credit. From 1768 to 1776, excepting the years 1772 and 1774, he was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania.

George Ross was chosen a member of the first Continental Congress that met in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. It has been said of this congress that "it is the grandest and most important assembly ever



HOME OF GEORGE ROSS,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

held in America, and that the all of America is entrusted to it, and depends upon it. A body of greater men, of purer impulses, of nobler aims, or devoted patriotism, never met together or crowned a nation's annals." Congress in their session in May, 1775, resolved to raise a Continental army, and Pennsylvania's portion were 4,300 men, and to assist in carrying out these measures, a "Committee of Safety" was formed and George Ross was chosen to represent Lancaster county. He represented his constituents in the Pennsylvania assembly and the same time as a delegate to congress.

He was not a member of the congress from Nov. 3, 1775, to July 20th, 1776, in which time the adoption of resolutions for Independence on the 2d of July had been cast, and the vote on the 4th of July in favor of the "Declaration." The 2nd of August found him a member of congress, and he enjoyed the distinction of signing the Declaration. July 4th, 1776, at the very time the Declaration of Independence was being adopted, he was in Lancaster presiding at a meeting of the officers and members of the 53 battalions of associators of Pennsylvania, to choose two brigadier generals. He was chairman of the Lancaster county committee of "Observation and Correspondence," colonel of first battalion of Associators of Lancaster county. On July 18th, 1776, he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention; was also one of the inspectors of military stores. In 1776 he was associated with George Washington and Robert Morris on the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to devise a national flag. When he retired from congress he was offered a gift of \$150.00 as a testimony from his friends of their sense of his attendance on the public business, but declined the honor and assured his admirers that in bestowing his exertions he was impelled solely by a patriotic sense of duty. Mr. Ross was interested in the cause of the Indians and frequently was called upon to exercise his sympathy in their behalf. After his retirement from congress he was appointed to the bench of admiralty of Pennsylvania. The following record from the Philadelphia *Evening Post* of July 16th, 1779:

"Last Wednesday died at his seat near this city, the Hon. George Ross, Esq., judge of the admiralty of this state who justly merited it. A firm and impartial judge, and yesterday his remains were interred at Christ's church by a number of the most respectable inhabitants. He was buried from his home in this city, in North alley, above Fifth street."

Next to John Hancock, the strongest and boldest signature to the Declaration is that of George Ross.

"Among the strongest and the best
Our delegate sustained the test
And cast his ballot with the rest
Brave, wise and witty.

Of broad, well educated mind :
King's advocate and well inclined
To weigh the rights of human kind
Ross of our city."

ODE TO WASHINGTON.

LYDIA WILLIAMS KENDALL FOSTER.

Read at the meeting of Bristol Chapter, Bristol, R. I., February 22d, 1902.

Great-hearted Washington! so nobly brave
So bravely noble, sweet indeed must be
Our privileged right, thro' peace, thro' stress more grave,
To keep thy natal day, remembering thee!
Soft sang the song-birds in the southern groves
The flitting blue bird and the cardinal proud—
Faint breathed the first spring scents from violet banks
When thou wert born, while yet in hurrying droves
Grey clouds sped o'er the blue, and torrents loud
Outspoke, while dun-brown oaks held serried ranks
As met fierce winter with the gentle spring,
So sweetness with the strength in thee was bound;
For not the more thy power makes praise outring,
Than all thy tenderness of heart which did abound.
For greatly did'st thou love, as men of old,
With courage grand, which onward bore all hearts,
Held faith midst doubt, with trust in God and man,
No taint of selfish zeal or lust for gold,
No yielding to the tempter's veiled arts
But one, pure, steadfast striving tow'ds God's plan.
With iron will and valiant hand, thou fought
Those sad, sad battles drear, did'st lead our sires
Thro' pain, yea, death, to victory dearly bought,
On, to the glow of freedom's beacon fires.
Yet grander still thy poise of soulful strength
When midst success, thou turned not from the goal,
Midst later storms, midst cruel taunts, midst tears,
Didst march, breast forward, and throughout the length
And breadth of life, taught men that self-control
Which loves high honor first, which trusts midst fears.

Strong-bulwarked stands thy nation here to-day,
Prosperous and glad, brave for the onward march,
Firm-standing on the rock foundation thou didst lay,
With heart uplifted to'rds the heaven's blue arch.
From eastern surge to golden western sand,
From northern pine to southern rose and palm,
We praise thy name, O Washington, and pray
That thou in spirit still may'st guide our land.
Inspire, restrain, uphold thro' storm and calm.
Leading us ever on into eternal day.

COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Nothing was omitted on the part of France to make the unveiling of the monument to Rochambeau, the gallant Frenchman, a success.

Lafayette came to the assistance of the colonies in their darkest hour of his own initiative running the risk of detention by his king and capture by the British. Rochambeau came by order of his monarch with a fleet and an army, the representative of French military authority. France gave us this illustrious man and now she gives to the American people the replica of the statue erected to his memory at Vendome. The Countess de Rochambeau was fittingly chosen to unveil the monument.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, appointed a committee to extend to the countess the greetings of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, upon her arrival in this country.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, chairman, sent the following letter:

Madame la Comtesse de Rochambeau:

DEAR MADAME: I have the honour to be directed by Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to serve as chairman of a committee of that society, to welcome to the shores of a grateful country, you, Madame, the descendant of the famous Comte de Rochambeau. The ladies of this committee will have the honour to wait upon you, Madame la Comtesse, at three o'clock on Monday, May 19, 1902.

With the hope that you may bear with you, on your return to your

native land, memories as sweet as those which arise in our hearts when we think of France and of Paris—the most beautiful city in all the world, I am, dear Madame,

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

CAROLINE GALLUP REED.

Accordingly at three o'clock on Monday, the committee waited on the Comtesse de Rochambeau. The Comte de Lafayette and the Vicomte de Chambrun were also present. The following greeting was extended in behalf of the National Society:

Madame la Comtesse de Rochambeau:

Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has delegated us to welcome, in the name of that society, one whose name has been for a century and a quarter pronounced from childhood with gratitude and affection by every American citizen.

In the darkest hour of war for American Independence, a gleam of light and hope cheered the heart of Washington and his army when the Comte de Rochambeau arrived and landed his troops on the shores of Rhode Island, where he was welcomed by General Sullivan, whose forces he joined.

Again, at that critical moment when Washington, with the Marquis de Lafayette as his ally, stood in front of the army of Cornwallis, and the great French fleet of Rochambeau closed in behind, the problem was solved. And on that 19th day of October, 1781, the stars and stripes waved over an independent and united people.

We rejoice that the statue, which the nation has erected to your illustrious ancestor, should be unveiled by a lady who bears his name and who represents the nation whose friendship has been our pride and a tower of strength since that famous October day. May the two great republics of the world be allied to the end of time!

MRS. SYLVANUS REED, Regent of the Manhattan Chapter,
Chairman.

MRS. ALETHA R. BEDLE, of New Jersey, Vice-President General.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, of Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Vice-President General.

MRS. S. V. WHITE, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter.

MISS MARY E. VANDERPOEL, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter.

MRS. FREDERICK HASBROUCK, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter.

MRS. A. G. MILLS, of the Mary Washington Chapter.

It is a notable coincidence that one hundred and twenty-two years ago—11th of July 1780,—when the Comte de Rochambeau and the admiral of the French fleet landed with 6,000 men in Rhode Island, and Newport was illuminated in their honor, the adjutant on General Sullivan's staff, which received them, was Colonel Sylvanus Reed, the grandfather of the late Rev. Sylvanus Reed.

The dedicatory exercises in Washington drew an immense concourse of patriotic citizens. The president of the United States, Ambassador Porter, Senator Lodge and others made memorable addresses.

The statue, a duplicate of the one unveiled in Vendome, France, on June 4, 1900, is of heroic size, representing Rochambeau at the siege of Yorktown, October 10, 1781, ordering the French wing of the patriotic army to attack that of Lord Cornwallis. Rochambeau is represented in the uniform worn by him at the battle that decided the future of the thirteen colonies; in his left hand is a plan of the field while his right arm is extended, the index finger pointing towards the British forces. This inscription appears on the north side of the pedestal:

"We Have Been
Contemporaries and Fellow Laborers
In the Cause
Of Liberty,
And We Have Lived Together
As Brothers Should Do
In Harmonious Friendship.
Washington to Rochambeau,
February 1, 1784."

"For destiny never swerves
Or yields to men the helm;
He shoots his thought, by hidden nerves,
Throughout the solid realm."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

April 18, 1777. Extracts from the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the enemy.

Taken prisoner at sea:

MR. JOSIAH, first lieut. of the Continental brig *Andria Doria*, was taken on the sixth day of June, 1776 by the *Cerberus*, man of war, Captain Simmons, and confined six months on ship board.

Taken prisoner at Fort Washington:

THOMAS BOYD, of West Caln, in Chester county, Penna., private in Captain Wallace's company of the Flying Camp, imprisoned in New York.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON, of East Caln in Chester county, Pa., a private in Captain Wallace's company of the Flying Camp. In prison in New York in a house called New Bridewell.

JAMES STUART, of East Caln in Chester county, Penna., a private soldier in Captain M'Lures company of the Flying Camp. In prison in Mr. Mason's church, New York.

SAMUEL YOUNG, taken prisoner at Fort Washington by the English army on Saturday the 16th of November. Confined about two weeks in a church in New York. Afterwards he was carried on board a ship, where about five hundred of the prisoners were confined below deck. James Shannar and William Houston of the same company, made the same deposition.

JOHN CARYL, a prisoner taken at Fort Washington was confined with five hundred in one ship below deck for some weeks.

OLIVER WOOLRUFF. In prison for three months in the North Dutch Church on William street.

ADOLPH MEYER, prisoner in Middle Dutch Church into which three thousand prisoners were crowded.

Philadelphia :

JACOB RITTER, taken prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Wine, imprisoned with nine hundred Americans in "the British Provost" or Walnut street prison, in charge of Captain Cunningham.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL WAPLES of Accomac county, Virginia. Taken prisoner, as lieutenant in the ninth Virginia regiment, at the battle of Germantown.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL WAPLES, was confined in the common jail of the city of Philadelphia, where he suffered many privations, being kept for three days and nights without any kind of sustenance. He made his escape therefrom in the disguise of a Friend (Quaker) furnished by an old aunt, and succeeding in passing the lines, served in the army during the rest of the war. (Obituary in Paulson's *Advertiser*, 1834.)

Extract from *Trenton Gazette*, New Jersey, Wednesday May 7, 1783:

Tell it to the whole world, and let it be published in every news-paper throughout America, Europe, Asia and Africa, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British king's commanders of New York:

That, during the late war 11,600 and 44 American prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant British Prison Ship called the *Jersey*, lying at New York. Britons tremble, lest the vengeance of Heaven fall on you—for the blood of these unfortunate victims.

(Furnished by Mrs. D. A. Depue, Newark, N. J.)

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

"Nothing is ever settled till it is settled right."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

The Eunice Farnsworth Chapter of Skowhegan, Maine, is so fortunate as to have had five "Real Daughters." All were farmers' wives, and they represented the towns of Solon, Canaan, Athens and Norridgewock.

The first to join the chapter were two sisters, Mrs. Hunniwell and Mrs. Merrill, who became members in September, 1898. They were the daughters of Ebenezer Dean, of Madison, and his wife, Jane Green, and were part of a family of twenty-four children. The father was born in Wiscasset, Maine, January 5, 1758. He enlisted as a drummer in the Revolutionary war in 1778 and served one year. In 1781 he enlisted again for three years. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and received a pension until his death, June 24, 1857, at the age of 99 years and nearly 6 months. The pension was continued to his widow until her death in 1873.

MRS. REBECCA (DEAN) HUNNIWELL.

The elder of the sisters, Mrs. Rebecca (Dean) Hunniwell, was born in Abbot, Maine, April 10, 1815. She was married in 1840 to Daniel Hunniwell, and had six children. One son died in the Civil war. Her married life was spent on a farm in Cornville. The husband went to California in the early days and died there, leaving her to bring up her family alone. She moved to Augusta and was housekeeper in the Augusta House for nine years, after which she bought a farm in Madison which she carried on for twenty years. She was a very capable and energetic woman, and led an active life to the end. The last five years of her life she spent in the home of her son Asa, in Solon. She was a member of the Congregational church in that town. When the gold spoons arrived for Mrs. Hunniwell and her sister she was visiting a relative in Skowhegan. The chapter was preparing suitably to celebrate the occasion of presenting the spoons, hoping to have both ladies present at the meeting, when the sad news came that Mrs. Hunniwell had met with a fatal ac-

cident in falling down stairs. The spoon was given to her on her deathbed. She lingered a week and died October 27, 1898.

MRS. JERUSHA CAROLINE (DEAN) MERRILL.

Mrs. Jerusha Caroline (Dean) Merrill, youngest daughter of Ebenezer Dean, was born in Blanchard, Maine, October 7, 1830. She was married February 6, 1855, to Stephen Merrill, of Solon, and had two sons. She was one of the first members of the Congregational church in Solon, and at the time of her death the oldest member. She was always very active in church work, and much interested in missions. She was also an active member of the "Grange." She died after a long and painful illness on Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1901, at the age of 72, in the same house to which she went as a bride.

MRS. SYLVIA (HALL) HUSSEY.

The third of our "Real Daughters" was Mrs. Sylvia (Hall) Hussey, of Canaan, who was the daughter of Jabez Hall and Tryphena Wilbur. The father was born in Halifax, Mass., January 19, 1766, and died in Canaan, Maine, November 20, 1839. He was a private in Col. Tupper's regiment of the Massachusetts line, and was honorably discharged at West Point December, 1783. He received a pension for his services, which was continued to his widow until her death in 1857. Mrs. Hussey remembered her father telling how at at one time he had no shirt. Gen. Washington came along and probably noticed it, for the next day a shirt came for him. Sylvia Hall was born in Waterville, Maine, February 6, 1805. She was married October 1, 1823, to Nathan Hussey. They had three sons and one daughter. They made their home in Waterville for ten years, afterwards removing to Canaan, where she spent the remaining 65 years of her life. Her husband died in Canaan January 1, 1875. Mrs. Hussey passed her last years with her son, Owen Hussey, and was affectionately cared for. She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree. A delegation of the chapter drove 12 miles to her home one beautiful "Indian Summer" day to pre-

sent her with the spoon which had been received from the National Society. She walked into the room to meet them with a step as sprightly as a girl's. After a few days of suffering she passed peacefully away July 8, 1900, at the age of 95.

MRS MARY PRUDENCE (BAXTER) ELLIOTT.

Two "Real Daughters" are still living to hold an honored place on the rolls of the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter. Mrs. Mary Prudence (Baxter) Elliott, of Athens, is the daughter of Benjamin Baxter and Margaret Hewitt, of Mercer. The father was born in 1757, and was a private in Col. Bellows' regiment of the New Hampshire line, receiving a pension for his services. He died in Mercer October 17, 1831. Mary Prudence was born in Mercer, Maine, March 21, 1819. She was married November 24, 1839, to Adam Elliott, and had seven children. She passed her early married life in Starks, afterwards removing to Athens, where she has lived 49 years. Her husband died April 15, 1881, and she lives at present with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elliott. She is a member of the Methodist church, as were her father and mother before her. Some years ago she met with an accident which obliges her to go on crutches, but otherwise she is well. The chapter paid her a visit last October, driving 13 miles through as beautiful farming country as there is in Maine to a pleasant farmhouse which commands from its doorway a wide view over rolling fields and wooded hills. They were cordially received by Mrs. Elliott and entertained with stories of old times, and shown many interesting keepsakes.

MRS. CAROLINE (FARRAND) HIGHT.

Our fifth "Real Daughter," who is now approaching her 102nd birthday, is Mrs. Caroline (Farrand) Hight, of Norridgewock. She is the daughter of William and Jael (Manchester) Hight. The father was born in Montpelier, Vt., November 18, 1759. He enlisted at Bennington, Vt., and served one year in Col. Warner's regiment of the Vermont line. He, like the other fathers, was a pensioner of the United States. He lived to be nearly 95, and died March 18,

1854. Mrs. Hight remembered hearing her father tell many stories of hardships suffered during his campaigns, and of once going for seven days without rations. The daughter



MRS. CAROLINE (FARRAND) HIGHT.

Caroline was born in Industry, Maine, July 5, 1800. She was married December 31, 1822, to Hanson Hight, and has ever since lived in Norridgewock. She has been the mother of

three sons and five daughters, and in her day led an active and laborious life. Her husband died September 12, 1874, at the age of 76. As long as she was able to go she was an attendant at the Congregational church, and she much enjoys the ministrations of her pastor. She is now quite deaf and very infirm, and her sight is growing dim. She has been exceedingly interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution since she became a member, and shows her spoon to visitors with great pride. The chapter has called upon her four times; first to present the spoon, and upon her 99th, 100th and 101st birthdays. She greets them always affectionately and is delighted to see them. Indeed, her mind seems to be in all respects as clear as ever. Upon her one hundredth birthday, July 5, 1900, she held a festival which was attended by over 200 kinsfolk, neighbors and friends. A tent decorated with the national colors was spread under the old elms of the yard and a bountiful lunch was served. The chapter sat at a table together, at one end of which Mrs. Hight presided by her own special desire. Our youngest "Real Daughter," Mrs. Merrill, sat at her side. In the afternoon a brief program was carried out, with a poem, and congratulatory addresses. Mrs. Hight was very happy all day, and welcomed her friends most warmly. The chapter presented her with a basket containing one hundred roses, and with a Century plant, besides other remembrances. The success of this celebration was due to Miss Naomi Hight, who put her heart into its arrangements, and whose cordial greeting to each guest made one of the pleasant features of the occasion. This loving and faithful daughter took devoted care of her mother for seventeen years, and her death last August came to Mrs. Hight as the crowning affliction of her old age. She is now in the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. H. Butler, and has a nurse who gives her skilful care. She especially enjoys being read to out of the Bible. She lives much in the past, but retains a deep interest in her family and friends, and has recently sent a loving greeting to the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter.—LOUISE H. COLBURN, *Registrar*.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF MISSOURI.

Madam-President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Missouri's regent will find it hard to tell in a brief space of the prosperity of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in her state. The word prosperity is used in its truest sense, for not only has the roll of the organization increased, until it numbers over six hundred, but better still perfect peace and unity dwells amongst our chapters.

The chapter whose home it at our state capitol, the Jane Randolph, is still presided over by Mrs. Thos. O. Towles, who each year is unanimously elected to succeed herself. Mrs. Towles, has planned the patriotic work and social entertainment. The chapter has had beautiful results. A colonial tea where the ladies, dressed in the costumes of long ago, dispensed hospitality to the 41st general assembly of the state of Missouri, was greatly enjoyed, as was the May-day fete given as a reward to the children who planted trees on Arbor day. This last proved a notable occasion. An address was delivered, and the children danced around the "May Pole." Two hundred trees have been planted during the year—one in the executive mansion yard, named for the Jane Randolph Chapter.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter at Kansas City, with Mrs. John R. Walker acting regent, has a strong hold on the community. The alcove of the beautiful Kansas City library furnished by the members of this chapter with historic volumes, is a treasure highly prized.

The St. Joseph Chapter has elected Mrs. John J. McDonald as regent. The state regent and many of the Missouri Daughters were entertained during the past year by the hospitable Daughters of St. Joseph.

The Osage Chapter is still presided over by one of the choicest women in our state, Mrs. I. T. McCluney. May she and the chapter live long and prosper!

The state regent is a mother very proud of her Daughters, and can say naught but pleasant things of the Nancy Hunter Chapter, at the old French town of Cape Girardeau, with Mrs.

Judge Houck as its leader; of our youngest child at Hannibal, of which Miss Elizabeth Harrison is regent, called the Hannibal Chapter, and of the four chapters in St. Louis, where a majority of the Missouri Daughters dwell.

The St. Louis Chapter is really the parent of all the other chapters in the city of St. Louis. It has been blessed by having regents with the true catholic spirit who have helped their sister organizations and co-operated with them in the wisest of ways. During the past twelve months they have been more active than ever in the promotion of that love of liberty and country which our ancestors bequeathed to us.

Mrs. John Booth is serving a second term as regent of the St. Louis Chapter. Mrs. Edward De Wolf is still the regent of the Laclede, and Miss Delafield of the Hannah Arnett Chapters. while Mrs. Winthrop Chappell is at the head of the Jefferson Chapter.

The St. Louis Daughters are looking forward to and working for the event which will mark the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. We beg that all our sister societies bear in mind that as Providence has placed us in the very heart of our continent, we are preparing a welcome for them in *our* hearts and home at the World's Fair of 1904, which will celebrate the purchase of the beautiful Mississippi Valley by the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. L. SHIELDS,
Regent of Missouri.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF WASHINGTON.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: This third annual report is offered by the state regent of Washington with more pleasure than ever before, as increased interest is manifested in us throughout the estate, showing that previous years of conscientious work are at last bringing forth the fruit we all labor to obtain,—appreciation of our society.

We have a new chapter in Seattle, the "Lady Stirling," and several new members throughout the state, three from Hoquiam, two from Port Gamble, one from Whatcom, one from Fairhaven, and one from Everett. The state regent frequently now receives letters of inquiry as to how to become a Daughter of the American Revolution, the more gratifying, as it has never occurred until within the past year. In time, we hope for chapters in various places, as each member will now be more or less interested in forming chapters. This state is of such vast proportions that it is seldom we meet, but much is accomplished by letters.

The Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma (named for Washington's mother), numbering over 60 members, is the oldest in this state, and takes much pride in recording on its charter roll the name of Mrs. Addison G. Foster, now one of our honored vice-presidents general. The chapter is studying Colonial history, the history of its state, and of the Indians of the great Northwest. Some years ago they gave a drinking fountain to Tacoma and are now planning further embellishments for their pretty city.

The Rainier Chapter, of Seattle (named for the highest mountain peak about us), was the second chapter organized in this state, and now counts 62 members, with nine more papers still before the National Board. During the past year several entertainments have been given by one of the chapter members and a picnic by another member. The chapter gave a Colonial ball on the night of January 6th, 1902, when powder, patches and antique gowns took one back a hundred years or more, whilst gazing as the fair wearers tripped the "light fantastic." \$35 was sent from the net proceeds to Continental Hall fund. Some of the members gave to the Jacksonville relief fund, in response to Mrs. Eagan's touching appeal last summer, and at that same time, two of the chapters responded to the appeal from the Pohick Church committee. The state regent did her best in placing these appeals before all her chapters. Rainier Chapter rejoices in the possession of all the genealogical books issued by our National Board, and having no rooms of its own has purchased book shelves to hold them and for the present they are kindly housed by The Young Women's

Christian Association, which, being in the heart of the city, is easy of access. Lately this chapter has been presented with good photogravures of Stuart's George and Martha Washington by their newly elected regent.

The Virginia Dare Chapter, of Tacoma, was formally organized April 13th, 1900. (Virginia daughter of Ananias and Eleanor Dare was the first child of English parents born on the island of Roanoke August 18th, 1587. At that time her grandfather, John White, was governor of the colony. They were all members of Raleigh's colonists, who came over from England on the "Dragon," and through some mistake, were landed on Roanoke Island.) It was organized as a closed chapter, limited to twenty, and now numbers 18 members. It was thus organized that it might study American history in its own way, not practicable in a larger chapter. It meets every two weeks and has already read aloud and discussed Fiske's "Old Virginia and her neighbors." Last summer the state regent had the pleasure of personally presenting its charter.

The Esther Reed Chapter of Spokane, has been in existence nearly two years. (Esther de Beedt, born in London, 1746, in 1763 there met Joseph Reed, of America. In 1770 Mr. Reed again crossed to London, bringing his bride to live in Philadelphia. Both were ardent patriots. Esther Reed died in 1780.) This chapter during its first year purchased a large flag and presented its highly esteemed regent with the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem mounted on a breastpin. This past winter it gave a Colonial tea when many of its members wore old Colonial gowns and sent \$5.00 of the proceeds to the Continental Hall fund. It has 27 members who are studying Colonial history.

The Lady Sterling Chapter of Seattle, is as yet our youngest, having been only about six months in existence (Sarah, sister of Governor William Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston, born in Albany, 1722, married Major General, the Earl of Stirling, loyal to our government.) This chapter started with 27 members, and now numbers 42, with eight more whose papers have not yet returned from Washington, D. C. The state regent had the pleasure of presenting their charter this winter.

Senator Foster, of our state, has been so kind as to send the state regent "for the use of the state," the three reports of the National Society, the last one being equal in size and contents to both the others combined. They grow more interesting as years progress and the illustrations improve in similar ratio.

On June 26th, 1902, we hope to have in Seattle a state meeting from all chapters and members in the state. Both of our Seattle chapters will do their best to entertain our guests, and we hope greatly that this re-union will tend to strengthen the Daughters of the American Revolution bonds and quicken us into gathering more Daughters under the Stars and Stripes of our beloved flag.

With gratitude to the National Board for their unfailing support and courtesy,

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN D. BACON.

The whole series of colonial events was a continued and accumulating cause. The spirit was kindled in England; it went with Robinson's congregation to Holland; it landed with them at Plymouth; it was the basis of the first constitution of these sage and self-taught legislators; it never left them nor their descendants. It extended to the other colonies where it met with a kindred impulse, was nourished in every breast, and became rooted in the feelings of the whole people.—JARED SPARKS.

No age will come in which the American Revolution will appear less than it is—one of the greatest events in human history. No age will come, in which it will cease to be seen and felt, on either continent, that a mighty step, a great advance, not only in American affairs, but in human affairs, was made on the fourth of July, 1776.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut), celebrated another "Red Letter" day April fifteenth, when it had the pleasure of entertaining the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

A luncheon was given for Mrs. Fairbanks by the chapter's regent, Mrs. William H. Moseley.

After the menu, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the state regent, with a graceful tribute to Mrs. Fairbanks, proposed the health of the president general. It was responded to with enthusiasm. Then Mrs. Otis Northrop, of the Millicent Porter Chapter, in fitting language, proposed the health of Mrs. William H. Moseley. Quiet was no sooner restored, than Mrs. T. Weed, of South Norwalk, rising, said, that the "Graces" generally included three, and proposed the health of our state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, which was met with enthusiasm. A reception followed the luncheon.

A short program was rendered before the reception. The Daughters of the American Revolution hymn, words by Mrs. Fanning, music by Mrs. George, both Connecticut musicians, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "Hail Columbia" were rendered by the Mary Clap Wooster Glee Club, a club of fifteen members, and under the direction of Mrs. S. S. Thompson, a member of the chapter, and one of the state's leading sopranos. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the state regent, made a short address, in which she spoke of the historic memories of New Haven, and welcomed the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, to its hospitality. Mrs. Fairbanks complimented the chapter on their city, and spoke of the Daughters of the American Revolution mission.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut), gave a colonial party February 21, at which about two hundred guests were present. The mantles of our loved and revered George and Lady Washington rested upon Mr. Timothy Parker, of Wauhegan, and Mrs. John F. Bennet, of Danielson, who, in a prettily decorated tent, welcomed their friends, their appropriate costumes giving them an added charm. Many of the guests were attired in quaint costumes, and the old-fashioned dances were thus made picturesque.

On April 17 the chapter opened their new rooms in the Keystone block and gave a reception to their friends. Mrs. Bidwell, of Dayville, and Mrs. Thayer, of Putnam, received their guests and gave them welcome. Piano and vocal solos, the piano duet and two readings made a half hour pass pleasantly and quickly. The two pleasant rooms, now the home of the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, are convenient and delightful, and we hope that they will be the scene of many a future social meeting.—MISS MARION D. CHOLLAR, *Historian*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—While the delegates to the National Congress were enjoying the sessions in Washington, the members at home were entertained on February 20th by Mrs. Mary Manning, of the Sherwood School, who took her audience on a delightful imaginary trolley ride among the historic places in and about Boston. Mrs. Lewis Champion sang several stirring war songs.

The program for the 14th of March concerned the historic places in Chicago, as illustrated by lantern slides, and a lecture on "The Beginnings of Chicago," by Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago. Miss Helen Parker gave two pleasing selections on the violin. The program was in charge of the chapter committee on historical places, monuments, and relics.

On March 20th a reception was given to the delegates just returned from the congress at Washington. They described the sessions and the entertainments so enthusiastically

ly that each one present wished to try the experience another year.

The last social and literary meeting under the present regime on April 3rd was pronounced one of the best of the year. A "home meeting" had been arranged, the program being given by members of the chapter. The chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, read an original poem, "Then and Now," picturing the progress of the past century. Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden followed with an interesting paper on "The American Woman of Day-Before-Yesterday, Yesterday, and To-day." The home life of the girl of the Revolutionary time and of each succeeding period was charmingly portrayed. The paper included some verses dedicated to the Chicago Chapter regent, depicting the parting from the dear ones at home at the time of the Revolutionary and later wars. Mrs. Junius Hoag and Miss Effie Jack contributed piano duets to the program.

The study class had Mrs. A. F. Galt as leader for its February meeting. The discussion was on "The Policy of the Government in our Standing Army." Mrs. Frederick Gale led the March discussion on "The Foreigner as an American Citizen." Much interest was manifested by the members present who took part in the general talk after the reading of the papers prepared for the meetings.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

DeShon Chapter (Boone, Iowa) held the annual meeting April 1st, at the home of the regent, Mrs. G. E. Knowlton. After the reports of officers Mrs. Knowlton addressed the meeting. Throughout her remarks a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the good of the chapter was manifested.

After the election of officers, Mrs. Knowlton presented the chapter, on behalf of the ex-regents, with a gavel made of wood from the home of Washington. A social hour brought the afternoon to a close.—AUGUSTA DUDLEY C. PAINE, *Historian*.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Maine) has had a pleasant and profitable winter under the leadership of its efficient regent, Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason.

Its program has been "Historic Maine," embracing the following topics: "The Old Longfellow House in Portland;" "Monhegan and the Topham Colony;" "Fort Shirley, Fort Western and Fort Halifax on the Kennebec;" "Old Meeting Houses in Maine;" "The Pepperell Mansion at Kittery;" "Old Castine;" "Ancient Permaquid;" "Recent Novels relating to the Revolution."

On January 11 the state council met with Koussinóc Chapter, at the residence of Mrs. John F. Hill. After the address of welcome by Mrs. Emma H. Nason, a business meeting was held, at which reports of the work of the Maine chapters were read, together with reports of the various state committees, and officers for the coming year were elected.

On February 22, Mrs. Hill again opened her house to the chapter, and a colonial reception was held given for the purpose of raising money for a public fountain which shall serve the present, while commemorating the past. The fountain is to bear a tablet of bronze or marble on which shall be inscribed the names of the soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Augusta. Mrs. Hill as Lady Washington, assisted by the Hon. L. C. Cornish as General Washington, received the guests in the stately fashion of the olden time. The members of the chapter were all in colonial costume, each representing some noted character of the period. The entertainment was a success.—HELEN W. FULLER.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland) gave an afternoon tea and musicale April the 26th. The especially interesting portion of the program was the presentation to Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent, of the bill recently passed in Maryland to preserve the national flag and coat-of-arms of the United States from the desecrations of commercial uses. Mrs. G. W. Sadtler and Mrs. Wm. A. S. Beasley were the committee of the Baltimore Chapter who agitated the passage of the bill to which Mr. Wm. A. Beasley, member of the legislature from Baltimore, gave his hearty co-operation, introducing it into the house, Mr. Olin Bryan ably seconding him in the senate. Through the exertions of these gentle-

men the bill was passed and signed by the governor. Already fourteen states, including Maryland, have state laws to the same effect. The bill reads:

"The national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any imitation or representation thereof, shall not be attached to or imprinted or represented upon any goods, wares or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same; and no goods, wares or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same shall be attached to the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, and no such advertisement shall be imprinted thereon. Any person, firm or corporation violating the terms of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction of this state shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for 12 months, or both, and in the event that the violation be by corporation the penalty shall be inflicted upon the president or other chief officer. And it be further enacted that this act shall take effect from April the 30th, 1902."

Great credit is due Mrs. G. W. Sadtler and Mrs. Wm. A. S. Beasley, the committee appointed, for their interested perseverance in gaining the desired end, and the Baltimore Chapter is to be congratulated upon their well-earned success. Hitherto the sacred duty of protecting the national emblems from desecration has been an ambition of the few, now, backed by the law of the land, it becomes to-day, May 1st, 1902, a power that all must reverence and obey.—JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

The Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts) held their annual meeting at their headquarters in the brick school house, April 19th. The reports of the officers were read, approved and placed on file. An able report of the Eleventh Continental Congress was sent by Mrs. Grace (Page) Greenhalgh, who represented the chapter at Washington. She also sent a scrap book of newspaper clippings, recording the work of the congress. Among the members present was the second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Hobart, who came over from Townsend.

The chapter was presented with two historic articles by Mr. E. M. Comery, a former townsman, but now an overseer at the Concord, Mass., reformatory, the first being a paper-cutter, Concord's souvenir for April 19th of this year, made

by the inmates at the reformatory, of wood from the Old First Parish Church, and prettily engraved. The second is the chapter's third gavel, which has the following history on the card that accompanied it:

"Historic Gavel.—The head of this gavel is made from a piece of the First Parish Church, Concord, Mass., where the first Provincial Congress, John Hancock, President, was held in the year 1774. Built 1712. Burned April 12, 1900.

The handle is made from a piece of the Old Powder House, where the powder was stored which caused the British to come out on the 19th of April, and who were repulsed at the Old North Bridge, one mile from the Powder House.

The dark wood, set in the head, is a piece of the sub-sill of the Old North Bridge, where first was fired the "shot heard round the world." Made by E. M. Comery."

LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Massachusetts).—The chapter was organized in May, 1899. The interest has been steadily increasing, so that now we number nearly one hundred. A place where aged people past labor, having no one to care for or feel interest in them, can be welcomed and made comfortable in their declining years, is an object which appeals to every kind-hearted and right-minded person, therefore it was with pleasure that the chapter successfully carried out "An old time singin' meetin'," which added \$100 to the treasury of the Wood Home in Lawrence, in which Methuen has an interest, being represented on the boards of trustees and management. Who of us has not read or in old fashioned parlance, heard "declaimed," the stirring lines of Dr. Holmes, when it was proposed to break up the brave frigate Constitution, "Ay tear her tattered ensign down," so when in the early summer an appeal came to assist in her restoration, a wave of sympathy answered it, and this time a lawn party raised \$40.00 towards this cause. \$400,000, the sum required, is a great deal of money, but \$40 will help make the total. It has also been voted to place a memorial window in Continental Hall.

During the Revolutionary war Methuen furnished more than its quota of men, and never has failed faithfully to re-

spond to every emergency. It seemed, therefore, fitting that a committee should be chosen whose work should be the locating and marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. There has also been placed in the hands of our townsman, Mr. E. F. Searles, the sum of \$100 to assist in the expense of marking the training field of the militia at Carleton's corner.

One year ago the famous Boston Tea Party was suitably celebrated and this will in future be the open meeting of the year, ensuring the permanent observance of this important historical event. In March the chapter was called upon to mourn the loss of its only "Real Daughter," Mrs. Julia B. Crofut, who died at an advanced age after winning the hearts of all the members by her quiet, pleasant ways, and her keen interest in the chapter. The chapter was sorrowfully glad to contribute \$10.00 towards the memorial fund for our lamented ex-governor, Roger Wolcott. When, in September, the news flashed over the country of the assassination of our beloved president, Wm. McKinley, nowhere was keener sorrow manifested than in this town and this chapter. A message of tender sympathy was sent to Mrs. McKinley. Recently the following reply has been received:

"Mrs. McKinley acknowledges with grateful appreciation the tender expressions of sympathy extended to her in her sorrow."

But the year has not been all work, nor all sorrow. We have had playtimes, two delightful outings. The first, August 8, when the chapter was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Castle at her summer home, Salisbury Beach. The second, September 4, when a trip was taken to Old Concord, where an interesting day was spent in an effort to live over, and realize the stirring scenes enacted on that historic spot. On November 23d our regent gave a pianola recital at her home, which was enjoyed.

Since the above was written a generous townsman has provided us with much needed headquarters, which are now being put in shape for our use.—MARY E. BEEDLE, *Historian*.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).—The chapter have occupied the Royall House (of historic interest) for a year, and kept it open to the public, receiving visitors from all parts of the country. They have issued a small pamphlet descriptive of the house and its occupants, and placed it on sale. They have contributed to the Roger Wolcott memorial fund; Continental Hall; Women's Relief Corps fair; had a course of morning talks by Miss Ellen Thompson, which were very successful. They have had various entertainments, such as "New England supper," "fair," whist party and a "Colonial tea" April 19th. The chapter has added many new names and all show an interest in the work. During the coming May, several chapters from out of town will visit them.—ELIZABETH A. CHANEY, *Historian*.

Otsiketa Chapter St. Clair, Michigan),—The April meeting of the chapter was celebrated as "Michigan Day," an annual event. As some of the oldest residents of Port Huron, St. Clair and Marine City had been invited to be the guests of the Daughters, an informal reception was held. After an hour of social intercourse the meeting was called to order by the regent, Mrs. (Emeline Jenks) B. F. Crampton. Roll call was responded to with interesting facts concerning the history of Michigan. The regent then asked the guests to tell something of early life in St. Clair, or Palmer, as it was then called.

Mrs. Lucy K. Vance, a resident of St. Clair since 1830, spoke of the then prominent families, some of whom were represented at the meeting. Mrs. Sarah Jenks said when she came to St. Clair in 1853, manufacturing lumber was the leading industry. At this time religious services were held in the court house, which was also the lodging place for all new families until they had a home of their own. Mrs. S. B. Fairman spoke of the St. Clair Academy, which was a famed institution. Pupils came from Detroit and the surrounding country to attend it. Others told interesting local stories of bears and Indians.

At the close of this afternoon of patriotism and pioneer

reminiscences Miss Abba Crampton ably rendered Eugene Field's "Conversazione;" all sang "Michigan, My Michigan;" Miss Coppernoll read a paper upon "The Early Educational Advantages in Michigan."—NAN C. BRAKEMAN, *Historian*.

Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—Though just entering upon its third year of existence, the Jefferson Chapter is the fourth largest in the state. Its organizer and first regent, Mrs. May Polk Winn received a unanimous vote of thanks from the chapter at its annual meeting. At this meeting Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell was elected regent. In the name of the chapter, Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell presented to Mrs. Winn, the retiring regent, the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, appropriately engraved.

Death has claimed one of the chapter's beloved officers in the year. Mrs. Anna Lumpkin Force, wife of Houston T. Force, passed away in September. She was a charter member, a vice-regent, and an enthusiastic worker. Her daughter, Miss Anna Lumpkin Force, is now our efficient recording secretary.

The Jefferson Chapter's work has been preparatory, in the main, for larger things in the future. It has been much inspired by the talent and enthusiasm of one of its oldest members, Mrs. John M. Taylor, who is more than seventy years old, and yet who serves the chapter as registrar, never missing a meeting. The chapter is very much alive. Nearly all of its directory and several others of its membership subscribe for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which is of such value to every Daughter. The chapter has subscribed for the magazine for the year 1902 as a donation to the St. Louis public library. The files of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for 1901 and the Lineage Books are kept at the home of the regent, and Mrs. Chappell has announced to the chapter that they are open to the inspection of the members.

The approaching centennial of the Louisiana Purchase of the United States is absorbing the thought and attention of Missouri Daughters, the Jefferson Chapter membership among them. As a preliminary to the celebration, the chap-

ter is studying the history of the Mississippi Valley and the men who assisted in its development.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—The January meeting of the chapter was held with Mrs. Hodgkin January 31, and as it was Gouverneur Morris day there was a large attendance. It was something of a coincidence that the day appointed for this meeting was the birthday of the man whose memory was thus honored.

The roll call was answered by quotations from Gouverneur Morris, and an interesting paper giving an account of his life and achievements was read by Mrs. Irving. A copy of his last will and testament was read by Mrs. Pike and presented to the chapter. A valued relic of Gouverneur Morris, owned by our townsman, Mr. Barnes, is an original grant of land for a cemetery at Combray, the name first given to Gouverneur. This paper, yellow with age and showing unmistakable evidence of its genuineness, was read by Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. York presented the chapter with a copy of "The American Statesman," containing President Roosevelt's autograph.

February 21st, at the home of our regent, Mrs. E. N. Neary, the chapter celebrated the birthday of Washington. An excellent musical program of national airs was rendered. Our stately regent was attired in Colonial costume representing Lady Washington. Several of the young ladies presented in pantomime "An Old Maid's Tea Party." They were effectively dressed in Colonial costume and after the tea party danced the stately minuet. The company were furnished with paper hatchets and given a trial at cutting down a painted cherry tree. Prof. De Groat hit the spot most accurately and was given a George Washington pitcher as a souvenir.

The Daughters have come to be a definite part of the social and intellectual life of the town and their receptions have a value above anything else the community has to offer.—LUCY CHAPIN HAWLEY, *Historian*.

Knickerbocker Chapter (New York City).—The annual election of officers was the subject of interest at the last meeting of the Knickerbocker Chapter. Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck was unanimously re-elected regent.

The historian's report told of charitable and patriotic work during the year, as well as of several enjoyable social affairs. The chapter will continue its meetings at The Nevada, and is planning to place another tablet to celebrate its next birthday.

On Saturday, April 19, being the 127th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Knickerbocker Chapter was entertained by the regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck. The chaplain, the Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees, delivered a brief and felicitous address, referring especially to the seven men who laid down their lives on that memorable day.

A blue Vanderheyde plate was presented to the chapter by the regent for Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, former regent of the Saratoga Chapter. The plate bears a picture of the old Vanderheyde mansion, and it is interesting to note that some of the bricks and tiles of this old mansion were brought from Holland by ancestors of Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, and that some of the iron work of this historic building now forms a part of Washington Irving's house at Sunnyside.

A delightful musical program, rendered by Mrs. Ira B. Stewart and Mrs. Welsh, completed another of the enjoyable Lexington celebrations.—C. E. SUPLEE, *Secretary*.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, Ohio).—A mass meeting was held on April 18th, of the members from the four districts of the "Neighborhood Patriotic Association," under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chapter. Patriotic songs were sung and the women were addressed by the Rev. Frank Nelson on the subject of "Good Government," after which they entertained the meeting by singing German and English songs. One of the women read an original poem entitled "The Red, White and Blue," which she dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The poem is given simply to show that one does not need to be born in America or to be finished in the use of the English tongue to love the flag

which means liberty to the oppressed of all the world. It also emphasizes the good work being done in this line by the chapter.

THE COLORS THREE WE ALL ADORE THE RED WHITE
AND THE BLUE.

The red is for the Blood that flowed from hearts as Brave and true
As ever beat in Mortal Breast they lived to Dare and do,
And saved for us the colors three that Yankees all adore,
That wave in many a foreign Clime and float from shore to shore.

The white is for the purity of cause so grand and just,
Sweet liberty, for which they Died and win they knew they must,
For god will always Prosper right no matter in what land,
So gave to us the victory Bright and lent his mighty hand.

The Blue Denotes the color of the clothes our heroes wore
When they fought to save the honor of the Colors we adore.
And never while our land shall last will nobler Deeds be done
Than by the Boys who wore the blue and our great victory won.

Loved and revered throughout our land are the red, while and
blue,
The pride of every Patriot heart which loyal is and true.
And while our fame and liberty shall reach from shore to shore,
With our lives we'll guard the honor of our flag for evermore.

Compcsed by Mrs. Emma Perry,
2013 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 19th of April a mass meeting was held of the "Children of the Republic," a patriotic society which was started during the past year by the Cincinnati Chapter for the purpose of cultivating a love for their country and a knowledge of its history among the poorer children of the city. There were about a hundred children at this meeting, representing the five clubs of which the society now is composed. The boys presented an attractive appearance with their bright, interested faces, and each wore the button of the society, blue C and a red R on a white ground. The boys themselves made short reports of the work done during the winter in their respective clubs, which were encouraging and showed the deep interest taken.

Mr. Charles Benedict addressed the boys on the subject "What makes a good citizen;" Dr. Charles Frederic Goss on the subject "Why a good man makes a good citizen;" and Capt. Monfort on the subject "Why a good soldier makes a good citizen." The attention and interest of the boys were unflagging during these addresses.

The ladies having in charge the "Children of the Republic" are encouraged by the success of the winter's work.—MARY P. JENNEY, *Historian*.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—The regent of Watauga Chapter begs leave to submit the following annual report to Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, state regent:

The current year has been marked by encouraging zeal and keen interest. "Our Navy, its past and present," was suggested by the chapter historian as a study, and upon this subject, so rich in material, several papers have been presented. The personnel of the chapter has kept up to the high standard of Watauga's charter membership and it has not been reduced during the year by death, resignation or transfer. There have been added to the roster the names of ten members, whose lineage is rich in Revolutionary blood.

In April, Watauga contributed her quota of labor and means, and participated in a reception in honor of our admirable and lamented president and his wife, during their visit to Memphis.

The 22d of February was celebrated. A strip of red, white and blue ribbon, bearing this message—

Watauga D. A. R.
Washington's Birthday, 1901.
Early Candle Light,

was sent to members of the sister chapters and a brilliant assemblage was the result. Our Mrs. Day, Watauga's registrar, as chairman of general arrangement committee, conceived and executed a beautiful program.

First a presentation, under calcium lights, of the National Daughters of the American Revolution seal; a demure and charming puritan maiden was the central figure seated at the

spinning wheel. A sweet young girl, Birdie Winchester Powel, in exquisite colonial dress, sung "The Rose of Alledale," a quaint old song sung by her grandmother to the spinnet; a member of the chapter gave "A toast to Washington's rear guard," original. The raising of the flag followed; a little boy in rich colonial dress, upholding the ensign, while "The Star-Spangled Banner," was sung. An address on the character of Washington by Hon. M. R. Patterson, M. C., closed this attractive program.—SUSAN W. SCALES, *Regent*.

JULY FOURTH, 1776.

Not yet was the fighting over and past—
Years more of trial and struggle must be—
But the nation's life was that day forecast,
And the peace and triumph of eighty-three
With earlier day must still be wed
When the Declaration first was read—

That day when the people resolved to be free,
And, resolving, knew that the thing was done,
What bootied the struggle yet to be
When the hearts of all men beat as one,
And hand clasped hand, and eyes met eyes,
And lives were ready to sacrifice?

The years since then have come and sped,
Till their record reaches a hundred and ten;
And the heroes of those old days are dead;
But their spirit lives in to-day's young men;
And never in vain would our country plead,
For sons that were ready to die at her need.

—LOUISE C. MOULTON, 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

The Magazine Committee takes great pleasure in announcing that it offers a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times, to be competed for only by members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The MSS must be sent to the chairman of the Magazine Committee not later than September 25, 1902. The story must be about 8,000 words in length; it must be signed by a *nom de plume*, the real name and address of the writer being placed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the manuscript.

The accepted story will be published as a serial in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,
ELLEN MASON COLTON,
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW,
MARY R. B. KENDALL,
SARA T. KINNEY,
MARY A. LYONS,
RACHEL H. MELLON,
S. F. P. RICHARDS,
JULIA G. SCOTT,
HARRIET P. C. SIMPSON,
CATHERINE G. THOM,
Committee.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE offer a prize of sixty dollars for the best story of Revolutionary times submitted to them by September 25, 1902. The conditions and all information will be found in their announcement which appears on page 1061. It is believed that this proposition may aid in developing unexpected literary talent which many of the Daughters undoubtedly possess.

Ten years of study and delving among the archives of Revolutionary times have resulted in much knowledge of the times which made our nation. However, comparatively few stories, of the high order demanded relating to those days, have been submitted. The committee recognizing the importance of such contributions have wisely and generously invited competition which cannot fail to bring out the best efforts of many of the members.

The editor desires to express her personal thanks to the magazine committee, who in this, as well as in so many other ways, have devoted themselves to advancing the interests of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The address of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, the chairman of the magazine committee, is New Rochelle, New York.

In order to carry out the primary object of the society of the Children of the American Revolution, which is to inculcate love of country among the youth of the nation, the Board of Management of that society offer prizes for the best essays on patriotism. All information relating to this will be found in the Young People's Department.

Through the chances and changes of vanished years
Our thoughts go back to the olden time,
When hearts were thrilling with hopes and fears,
And the Fourth of July was made sublime
By the vow that an earnest people spoke
To free their land from the foreign yoke.

—LOUISE C. MOULTON, 1886.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Ye who boast

In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

QUERIES.

164. (1) DAVIS.—Wanted the ancestry of Phineas Davis, born February 15, 1774, in Conn., died September 7, 1844, married, September 7, 1798, Sally Smith. They left Hartford, Conn., 1799, for Mexico, N. Y. Phineas had brothers, Enoch, John, William, Asa, Peter, Joseph, and sisters, Clarissa, Mary, Betsey.

(2) CALKINS.—Also the ancestry of Eliff Calkins, born May 13, 1775, died March 3, 1862. She married, April 10, 1792, John Clarke, who was born March 18, 1772, at Richmond, R. I. He lived in Broadaltin, Fulton Co., N. J., in 1805.—A. I. R.

165. OVERTON-WALKER.—I would like to obtain the Revolutionary record of Capt. James Overton, of Louisa Co., Va. He served with Washington in the early campaigns, and subsequently in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary Walker, only child of John Walker, of Bear Castle, Va.—M. O. D.

166. SLEMMONS.—Thomas Slemmons was a Scotch or Scotch-Irish emigrant, with his brothers, William and Robert. Thomas, Jr., was a Revolutionary soldier. His son, William, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; his son, John Buckner Slemmons, served in Congress 1876-78-80, and during that time had communications from some members of the same family, that are now lost. I desire very much to learn more of the family, and would like to correspond with those who descend from any branch of the Slemmons family.—M. S. D.

167. DAVIS.—John Davis was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his brother, Ben. Abbott, was a drummer at the same time. They lived in or near Nashua or Hanover, N. H. I wish to learn the names of the children of John Davis. My great-grandfather was his fifth child, but as all the descendants have passed away, I cannot tell his Christian name. Can any one help me?

168. FUQUA—CLAYTON.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Fuqua, who married Lucy Clayton, both of Chesterfield Co., Virginia. Also the ancestry of Lucy Clayton.—J. H. F.

169. (1) PAGE—JOHNSON.—Samuel Page went to Cambridge in Capt. Nathan Hale's company, April, 1775, as shown by New Hampshire records. He married Sarah Johnson. Who were his parents, and the parents of his wife?

(2) VAN WAGENER.—Who were the parents of Tunis Van Wagener, born in New Jersey, December 25, 1754, died 1793? He married Mary Newkirk, who lived (probably) at Esopus. Their first child, Ann, married a Mr. Paffen (or Passon), of Albany. Their other four children, Jacob, Maria, Tunis and Romulus, born at Johnstown, N. Y., settled in Oswego Co., N. Y.—F. E. J.

170. TARR—STEVENS.—I am desirous of knowing the parentage of David Tarr, a Revolutionary soldier, born in Danvers, Mass., about 1760, was a pensioner, 1818, and of his wife, Abigail Stevens, born in Andover, Mass.—A. L. J.

171. (1) OWENS.—Wanted the ancestry and birthplace of Jesse Owens, a Revolutionary soldier from Dutchess county, N. Y.; also name of his wife.

(2) JUSTICE.—Ancestry of William Justice, a Revolutionary soldier from Kent county, Md. Also name of his wife or any information of the Justice family.

(3) DRAKE.—Ancestry and birthplace with dates, of Capt. John Drake, who served in the Revolution, from Westchester, N. Y.; also names of his wife and children.—M. L. F.

172. TOWNSEND-ALLING.—Information desired of the war record of Timothy Townsend, of New Haven. He married Hannah Alling of Conn., in 1779 or 1780. He died February 15, 1832, aged seventy-seven years.—J. R. B.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

In order to carry out the primary object of the society which is to stimulate love of country among the youth of the nation, the National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution at its regular meeting on May 8, 1902, having received a donation of money for some special purpose, voted to offer three prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5 each for essays on patriotism. The committee to whom the arrangements were left earnestly request that all members eligible to compete will enter the contest. The rules of the competition are as follows:

1. Members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years shall be eligible to this competition.
2. The subject of the essay shall be Patriotism, and must contain at least fifteen hundred words and not more than two thousand.
3. Writing must be on one side of the sheet only and type-written if possible.
4. The essay must be signed with a *nom-de-plume* and age of the writer—the real name and address as well as the name of local society to be placed in a sealed envelope with the *nom-de-plume* only written on the outside.
5. These essays must be received by the chairman of the prize essay committee, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, The Concord, Washington, District of Columbia, not later than November 15th of this year. They will be submitted to three impartial judges.
6. The essay must be the work of the competitors only without the literary assistance of other persons.
7. The prizes shall be as follows: for first prize \$20, second \$10 and third \$5.

It is expected that the essays for which the prizes have been awarded will be read at the annual convention of February next and afterwards published. All requirements must be strictly adhered to or the work will not be considered.

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,
Chairman.

MRS. GEORGE W. STERNBERG,
Ex-Officio.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Committee.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, PRESIDENT, FEBRUARY, 1902, BY MRS. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, STATE DIRECTOR, PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President, Members of the National Board, Children of the American Revolution: A request from an officer of the National Society Children of the American Revolution is a command that must be loyally obeyed. I am not here by my own choice, but the command came, and it affords me sincere gratification to respond to the loyal and eloquent words of welcome with which we have been so graciously greeted.

The United States is now receiving a visit from Prince Henry. He comes to visit the greatest people and the greatest land sun ever shone on. Only a little over a century ago, Prince Henry's ancestor, Frederick, The Great, presented a sword to Washington, "From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest General in the world." Washington and his brave comrades have gone to their eternal reward, and Frederick in his wildest imagination could never have foreseen the marvelous development, and the large opportunities for the young people brought out by this century of ceaseless developments, which Prince Henry will here behold.

In the days of Frederick a narrow strip by the Atlantic bounded by the Alleghenies. In the time of Prince Henry not only from Hell Gate to the Golden Gate, but from Porto Rico to the Philippines! The sun never sets on our flag. Washington raised the Stars and Stripes over the *soldiers* of the American Revolution—McKinley *never* lowered it the world around over the Sons and the Daughters and the Children of the American Revolution; these have carried American commerce the world over; they have planted free schools on which the sun never sets; they have implanted in millions of human hearts the love of constitution, law, liberty and country; yet, nevertheless, a great sorrow rests on our hearts to-day as we think of Wm. McKinley, the noble president, who so benignly greeted us a year ago, who is no more with

us. He has been ruthlessly shot down by the hand of anarchy. It is for us Children of the American Revolution to take it as our patriotic duty to teach to every child the principles of law, order and love of country, so that such crimes cannot exist. Truth though eternal blooms anew for each generation, and must be taught to each boy and girl anew. It is not only our duty, but our high privilege to teach the patriotism of the fathers to the children until anarchy is impossible in America.

My young friends, last month we sent from dear old Independence Hall on a patriotic mission to Charleston the Liberty Bell. Every moment of its triumphal tour from the Quaker City to the exposition it was greeted with patriotic fervor. Everywhere the "Bell" train stopped this sacred relic of the Revolution was given a reverent welcome by young and old, thousands of hats were removed in its honor, and children came for miles around to place their chubby hands on the old Liberty Bell.

It was a silent messenger, but behold around us, living messengers who with their bell-like voices, and all the enthusiasm of youth can ring out in unceasing tones, the messages of law, liberty, love of country, and to the music of the Union echo back in increasing volume the glad chorus, the first notes on which were sounded by our noble ancestors over a century ago.

Nor are we without the highest national recognition in this inspiring work to which we all have pledged our best endeavors. The president of the United States, the lieutenant general of our army, the admiral of our navy all are honored members of our Society, and with thousands of our compatriots and fellow countrymen, they wish us God's speed in this high mission of advancing the lofty principles of our brave ancestors who

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
And there the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, February 20, just before the opening of the convention.

Present, Mrs. Sternberg, national president, Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

Eleven application papers were read and accepted, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of those members, which was accordingly done.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Weed, state director for Montana—Mrs. Welsh, president of Meriwether Lewis Society, Butte, Montana.

By Mrs. McGregor, state director for New Jersey—Mrs. C. M. Thomas, president of Nathan Hale Society, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

By Mrs. Kellogg, state director for Nebraska—Mrs. N. C. Phillips, president of a Society in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The national president presented the name of Miss Grace Bell Hosmer, as state director for New Hampshire. All of these names were accepted.

The recording secretary was instructed to reply, according to directions given her by the assembled Board, to a communication which she had received and which was read by her.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Saturday, February 22, immediately after the conclusion of the patriotic celebration at Columbia Theatre.

Present, Mrs. Sternberg, national president, Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

A letter received by the recording secretary in answer to one sent by her, by direction of the Board was discussed, and Mrs. Hamlin moved that a reply, which she suggested, be sent in answer to this further communication. Seconded by Mrs. Lothrop and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 24, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1440 M street, at 7.30 p. m.

Present, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Weed. Prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

The meeting was called especially to consider a communication received by the recording secretary, in regard to documents in possession of the corresponding secretary.

The treasurer was authorized to pay certain bills contracted by Miss Yeatman for the entertainment at the Columbia Theatre when approved by the president.

A vote of thanks was passed for General Luddington, quartermaster general U. S. army, for the loan of the flags used in decorating the Columbian Hall.

A rising vote of thanks was also given to the Rev. Teunis Hamlin, D. D., for the patriotic service conducted by him at the Church of the Covenant, Sunday afternoon, February 23.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN HILL WEED,
Acting Secretary.

MARCH MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, March 13, at ten o'clock, in the reception room of Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Janin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

In the absence of the chaplain, the national president requested the members present to unite in saying the Lord's Prayer.

The recording secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting of February 13, the convention minutes of February 20 and 21, and special meetings held on February 20, 22, and 24, respectively, and after a few alterations it was moved and seconded that they all be accepted. Carried.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer were read and approved.

Thirteen application papers were read, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of these members, which was accordingly done, two of these being elected conditionally.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following name for confirmation:

Mrs. Robert Anderson McClellan, as state director for Alabama. Confirmed.

The resignation of Mrs. Samuel F. Lieb, state director for California and Miss Katherine Putnam, state director for Kansas, were accepted.

The national president presented the name of Mrs. John A. Larabee as state director for Kentucky, which name was confirmed.

The national president announced the resignation of Mrs. Charles H. Davis as national vice-president, which resignation was received and accepted with much regret, and the corresponding secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mrs. Davis, expressing the regrets of the

National Board of Management on her retirement from the National Board.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had given instruction to have the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE sent for the current month to the five societies in Vermont. She also announced that she had been notified that the George Washington Lafayette Society, of Montpelier, had disbanded.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the corresponding secretary and the treasurer be empowered to purchase Daughters of the American Revolution directories for use in their respective offices. Seconded and carried.

Regarding a recommendation made by the treasurer, Mrs. Baird moved that the treasurer be instructed to add \$4.18 accrued interest in the savings bank to the Continental Hall fund, making an even \$100. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Baird moved that a souvenir be presented to Miss Yeatman, in appreciation of her interest and efforts for the patriotic entertainment on February 22. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that \$25 be appropriated for the purchase of a souvenir for Miss Yeatman. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN

APRIL MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, April 10, at ten o'clock in the reception room of Columbian University.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Twenty-five application papers for membership in the society were read and accepted.

Mrs. Slocumb, state director for Connecticut, asked as a personal privilege, as she had important business engagements in Connecticut, and expected to take the train at 11 a. m., that the usual order of business be suspended, and that she be allowed to make a verbal report of the situation of the societies of the Children of the American Revolution in her state, which was granted, and her report was interesting and instructive. She gave at much length the details of work now being done in Connecticut, and assured us of the continued and growing interest in our society. Few states had done so well, she said, in keeping up the interest of their societies, and by constant work they had

accomplished an astonishing amount of lasting reputation for the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The resignation of Mrs. Charles Quarles, state director for Wisconsin, was accepted with much regret.

The meeting adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HAMLIN,
Secretary Pro Tem.

FROM THE REPORT OF MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCUM, STATE DIRECTOR OF CONNECTICUT.

THE THOMAS AVERY SOCIETY, of Eastern Point. President, Mrs. Anne Meech, Daughters of the American Revolution; vice-president, Mary Lucretia Avery, Children of the American Revolution. This society was the first organized in the state of Connecticut, June 15 1895, with a membership of 20 has through various causes at the present date, February 15, 1902, but 7 children remaining. Six of its original members have passed the age limit. Miss Mary Jane Avery, who has held the presidency of the society since 1897 retired this year in June, 1901, and the vice-president having married and moved away, the society held but three meetings prior to October 22nd, when its delegates met at the state director's residence to appoint Miss Anne Meech the new president; Miss Mary L. Avery, the vice-president, *then consented* to serve as "acting president" in Miss Meech's winter absences.

This society having a little money in its treasury after its generous donations towards the five hundred dollars pledged by Connecticut Children of the American Revolution, has renewed the tablet placed in 1896 on the Ebenezer Avery house in Groton village and the members have pledged themselves to place the name Ebenezer Avery also on the southwest corner of this old historic house.

This society assisted in decorating the Revolutionary graves on Memorial day, 1901, also participated in the dedication ceremonies at the Nathan Hale house in New London on Bunker Hill day.

They signed the memorial album for Queen Margherita of Italy, a patriotic repudiation of anarchism in America.

They met at the state regent's residence on September 11th to sign a memorial to President McKinley after the assassination; also joined with the Daughters of the American Revolution on September 19th for the McKinley memorial services which took place in the Baptist church on Groton Heights, and were represented by their vice-president at the meeting of the six local societies at Daisy Crest on October 22nd.

The society has been invited to meet with the Col. Wm. Ledyard society but to keep *intact* its organization, its finances and its patriotic work.

IN MEMORIAM

"Gone before
To that unknown and silent shore."

MRS. MARY HALL JORDAN, a lineal descendant of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and widow of Francis Jordan, former secretary of the Commonwealth, entered into rest on the afternoon of April 8, 1902. She was first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania.

MRS. FRANKIE POND NORTON, Camden Chapter, New York, died suddenly, April 28, 1902, much beloved. She was descended from twelve heroes of the American Revolution.

MRS. KATE HUNTRESS DYER, Mary Washington Chapter, died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 26, 1902. She was descended from Christopher Huntress and James Chesley, patriots and officers of the Revolution. Loyal in every relation in life she is greatly mourned.

MRS. MARGARET VENNUM HEDGES, George Washington Chapter, Galveston, Texas, died in April, 1902. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their deep sense of their loss.

MISS THYRZA C. WILLIAMS, Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield, New Jersey, died February 24, 1902.

CORDELIA P. BRADFIELD, Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, California, died February, 1902. She was a valued member and her loss is deeply felt by the chapter.

MISS ANNA C. BATCHELLER, of Wallingford, Vermont, a member of the Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward, entered into rest May 2nd, 1902.

MRS. LUCY YOUNG SWEET, charter member, Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City, Connecticut, passed away February 26, 1902.

MRS. MARY HELEN HUMPHREYS WADDELL, "Real Daughter," Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, Maine, passed away in 1901, greatly mourned by her chapter. Their resolutions of regret show the great esteem in which she was held.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky,
"The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street,
New York.

MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina.
1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna.
400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O.,
Zanesville, Ohio.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C.,
2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, Washington.

'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June.
MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C.

2021 I Street,
Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
 MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
 MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
 Savannah, Georgia MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass.,
 Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
 286 Juneau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.
 Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
 Springs.
 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
 ware.
 District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBALD, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road,
Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rocheste.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bank, 3rd Street,
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port-
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

Utah,	Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia,	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

April 2, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, April 2nd.

The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a. m. by the President General. After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll-call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, Vice-President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chaplain General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivi re Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General; of the State Regents: Mrs. William S. Little, New York; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles Eldredge, Colorado; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. William A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia, and of the State Vice-Regents: Mrs. K. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Montana; and Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That we accept the minutes of the last meeting as far as we can legally." Motion carried.

The reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management I have to report that all the committees appointed by the President General after the Eleventh Continental Congress have been notified, and answers have been received as follows:

Finance Committee.—Acceptances from Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman; Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Simpson.

Auditing Committee.—Mrs. D. D. Colton, Chairman; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Hepburn Smith regrets that she will not be able to serve on this committee.

Committee on Lineage Book.—Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Bedle. The remaining members of the committee have not yet been heard from.

Committee on Smithsonian Report.—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Darwin. Mrs. Kinney wishes to thank the President General for the honor conferred in appointing her Chairman of this committee, which she regrets to be obliged to decline.

Printing Committee.—Mrs. Smoot, Chairman; Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Wm. Lee Lyons and Mrs. Henry.

Committee on Prison Ships of the American Revolution.—Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman; Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Mellon, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Tebault, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Clark Waring. Mrs. Granger declines.

Revolutionary Relics Committee.—Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman; Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Mrs. Little, Miss Henshaw and Miss Winslow.

Committee on Real Daughters.—Mrs. Pealer, Chairman; Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Brown.

Magazine Committee.—Mrs. Crosman, Chairman; Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Julian Richards, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Quarles declined.

Committee on Printing Constitution and By-Laws.—Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Miss Desha and Mrs. Smoot.

Committee to Prevent Desecration of United States Flag.—Mrs. Kempster, Chairman; Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Youland, Mrs. Murkland, Mrs. Tallant, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Eagan.

Ways and Means Committee.—Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Thom.

Committee on Ancestral Bars.—Miss Hetzel, Chairman; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Miss Henshaw and Mrs. Goodloe.

Committee on Supervision.—Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Hepburn Smith. Mrs. Thom will be unable to serve on this committee. Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Colton.

Committee on National University.—Mrs. Walworth, Chairman; Miss McBlair, Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Pound, Mrs. Tallant, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Norton, Miss Stringfield, Miss Frazer, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Kellar. Mrs. Lippitt regrets that she cannot serve on this committee.

Purchasing Committee.—Mrs. Pealer, Chairman; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Kate K. Henry. Mrs. Thom declines.

Committee to edit Congressional Proceedings.—Mrs. Avery, Chairman; Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Pealer and Mrs. Sternberg.

Franco-American Memorial Committee.—Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Manning.

Continental Hall.—All the members of this committee have accepted with the exception of Mrs. C. B. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Wright Wooten, Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. John N. Carey and Mrs. Robert Fryer.

I have received letters from the following ladies regretting their inability to be present at the April meeting of the Board: Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mrs. Wm. Lee Lyons, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Mellon.

Number of letters and postals written, 430.

I am happy to report that all certificates and application papers are signed and that the work of my desk is entirely up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee to draft and transmit resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Vermont, and Mrs. James M. Fowler, of Indiana." Motion carried.

The President General stated that she was unavoidably called away but would be present at the afternoon session of the Board, and requested Mrs. Burnham to take the Chair.

Mrs. Burnham asked to be excused, and upon request of the President General, Mrs. Bedle took the Chair.

Reports of officers were resumed.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 530; applications verified awaiting dues, 50; applications examined but incomplete, 204; applications on file not examined, 75. Badge permits issued, 187; bar permits issued, 40. Members dropped, 2; resignations, 80; deaths, 70. Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers presented, 4.

Miss Hetzel moved that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the report was accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with

the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Pealer requested all State Regents present to endeavor to impress upon applicants the importance of sending their applications complete, in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

Mrs. Pealor called the attention of the Board to some application papers that did not contain full data concerning the applicants and requested instructions of the Board in the verification of these papers.

Mrs. Henry moved that the papers be returned to the applicants, with the request that they send them back complete. Carried.

The Chair asked that the report of the officers be resumed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Mrs. Queenie B. Coke, of Russellville, Kentucky, and Miss Anna M. Chandler, of Marquette, Michigan, are presented for acceptance; and the expiration by limitation of the following regencies: Mrs. Jennie S. Putnam, Manistique, Michigan; Mrs. Sarah S. F. Sampson, Alvin Texas; Miss Annie E. Yocum, Angleton, Texas; Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Margaret Redford Neal, Helena, Arkansas; Miss Jeanie Daviess Blackburn, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Mrs. Cynthia M. Brooke, Marquette, Michigan; Mrs. Ida M. Linton, Saginaw, Michigan; and Mrs. Frances L. Dunham, De Pere, Wisconsin; also the re-appointment of Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland.

In accordance with the recommendation incorporated in the report of the Committee on the Monmouth, Illinois, controversy, which report was accepted with its recommendations by the Eleventh Continental Congress, two requests are presented for formal authority to organize Chapters at Monmouth, Illinois; one to be known as the "Mildred Warner Washington" Chapter and the other as the "Puritan and Cavalier" Chapter, both formerly known as the "Warren Chapter."

State Regents' commissions issued, 46; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 1; Charter applications issued, 7; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 8. Letters received, 113; letters written, 131.

The additions to, and corrections of, the Card Catalogue this month have exceeded those of previous months, owing to the fact that it includes the members and ancestors of members accepted at both Board meetings prior to the Congress, and all deaths, resignations, corrections, etc. up to date, which makes a total of about seventeen hundred cards for both Catalogues.

The time required for research in making the Ancestor cards must be considered. This is made necessary by the present exactions as to correct data. There are many discrepancies of names and dates, between the new and the old papers, which require careful research to reconcile, in order that the records may be accurate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization
of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.*

Upon motion this report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY for February and March, 1902: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of February and March I have the honor to report the following: Application blanks issued, 6,111; Constitutions, 498; Membership circulars, 492; Officers lists, 153; Model application blanks, 410; Circular on application blanks, 410; Caldwell circulars, 52.

Letters received, 91; letters written, 32.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 1, 1902.

CURATOR'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1902.

Postage on Application Blanks:

Amount on hand February 1,	\$1 16	
Amount received from Treasurer General,	20 00	
		\$21 16
Amount expended,		21 00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand April 1,	\$	16
Office expenses for February:		
To paste,	\$	25
" pads and pencils,		2 10
" large pads and blotters,		1 90
" pen holders,		75
" ice,		1 30
" toilet supplies,		1 00
" postal cards,		50
" 1 lb. twine,		30
" freight on Directories,		1 62
" messenger service, Congress,		4 45
		<hr/>
Total,	\$14	17

Office expenses for March:

To ice,	\$1 30
“ towel service,	1 00
“ postal cards,	50
“ 3 boxes pens,	2 75
“ 1 lb. cord,	30
“ 1 doz. large blotters,	50
“ 1 dozen type-writer erasers,	50
“ 1 ream wrapping paper,	1 50
“ tissue for mending papers,	25
“ postage,	25

Total, \$9 75

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$13 20
Ribbon,	11 20
D. A. R. Reports,	27 05
Statute Book,	2 50
Lineage Books, Vol. 1-14,	76 20
Directory,	54 50
Percentage on china sold,	2 66

Total, \$187 31

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The 15th volume of the Lineage Book is progressing. Four hundred records have been edited and one hundred and fifty letters written to substantiate and complete these records.

The deaths of twelve “Real Daughters” have been reported during the month of March.

Lineage Books have been sent to thirty-five Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 1, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound Volumes.—1. A Virginia Cavalier. By Mollie Elliot Seawell, N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1899. 349 pp. 12°. An entertaining account of the youth and early manhood of George Washington. From Mrs. John Murphy, State Regent of Ohio. 2. History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751-1895. By Thomas G. Morton, assisted by Frank Woodbury.

Phila., 1895. viii, 595 pp. 8°. The gift of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher. 3. Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1899-1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. Vol. 2, vii, 1367 pp. 8°. From the Commissioner of Education. 4. Directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Compiled by the order of the Tenth Continental Congress. Washington, 1901. 634 pp. 8°. The names and addresses of all the members of the Society are given, arranged alphabetically under States, together with lists of officers and chapters. 5. Revolutionary muster rolls. Vols. 2. 30 pp. 8°. This is made up of a number of miscellaneous muster rolls, gathered from various sources, typewritten and bound. 6. Columbus, Georgia, from its selection as a "trading town" in 1827 to its partial destruction by Wilson's raid in 1865. Part I., 1827-1846; Part II., 1846-1865. Compiled by John N. Martin. Columbus, Thos. Gilbert, 1874-1875. 176-194 pp. 12°. Our first Georgia town history, the gift of the George Walton Chapter, presented through its regent, Mrs. A. E. F. Dismukes. 7. A short narrative of the horrid massacre in Boston, perpetrated on the evening of the fifth day of March, 1770, by soldiers of the 29th Regiment, which, with the 14th Regiment, were then quartered there, with some observations on the state of things prior to that catastrophe. Printed by order of the town of Boston—1770. Republished with notes and illustrations by John Doggett, Jr. N. Y., 1849. 122 pp. pl. map. 8°. An interesting old volume containing the original official account of the Boston Massacre. The gift of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut. 8. The ancestry of thirty-three Rhode Islanders, born in the 18th century; also twenty-seven charts of Roger Williams' descendants to the fifth generation. By John Osborn Austin. Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1889. 139 pp. Folio. Presented through the Rhode Island State Regent, Mrs. Lippitt. 9. Memorial of Henry Wolcott, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, and some of his descendants. By Samuel Wolcott. N. Y., A. D. Randolph & Co., 1881. xviii, 439 pp. Pl. fac. sim. Folio. From Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, of New York. 10. Champion Genealogy. A history of the descendants of Henry Champion, of Saybrook and Lyme, Connecticut, together with some account of other families of the name. By Francis Bacon Trowbridge. New Haven, 1891. xii(2)560 pp. 8°. The gift of Mrs. Henry Champion. 11. The Storrs Family. Genealogical and other memoranda collected and compiled by Charles Storrs. N. Y. xv, 12-522 pp. Por fac. sim. 8°. From Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. 12. History of the Boykin Family. By Edward M. Boykin. Camden, 1876. 27 pp. 8°. Presented by Mrs. H. H. Parker. 13. A complete genealogy of the descendants of Matthew Smith, of East Haddam, Connecticut, with mention of his ancestors. 1637-1890. By Sophia Martin Smith. Rutland, Tuttle Co., 1890. 269 pp. 8°. Received from the author in exchange for Lineage Books. It is with great pleasure that I report the accession of these six excellent gene-

alogies. As much of the history of our country is necessarily connected with the history of the families, the importance of having such books in our library cannot be overestimated. The *Champion*, Storrs, Smith and Wolcott genealogies relate principally to Connecticut families; the *Boykin* to South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; while the ancestry of thirty-three Rhode Islanders is an authority on early Rhode Island families. The history of the *Boykin* family, owing probably to its small size, has no index, but the others are well supplied with these most indispensable guides. 14. *Annals of Iowa*. Des Moines, 1901. 3rd series, Vol 4, 8°. 15. *American Monthly Magazine*. Washington, 1901. Vol. 19. 8°. 16. *Bulletin New York Public Library*, N. Y. 1901. Vol 5. 8°. 17. *Publications of the Southern History Association*. Washington, 1901. Vol. 5, 8°. 18. *Essex Antiquarian*, Salem. 1901. Vol. 5. 8°. 19. *Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly*. Columbus, 1901. Vol. 4. 20. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, N. Y. 1901. Vol. 32. 8°. 21. *Medford historical Register*. Medford, 1901. Vol. 4. 8°.

Unbound Volumes.—1. *Bibliography of monopolies and trusts in America, 1895-99*. By Fanny Borden. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1901. 34 pp. 8°. 2. *New York State Library Bulletin*, 67. 3. *Biography for young people*. By Bertha Evelyn Hyatt. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1901. 56 pp. 8°. 4. *New York State Library Bulletin* 68. 5. *Partial list of French government serials in American libraries*. Prepared by the A. L. A. committee on foreign documents. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1902. 68 pp. 8°. 6. *New York State Library Bulletin* 70. These three bibliographies were obtained in exchange with the New York State Library. 7. *First record book of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Rhode Island, 1898*. 8°. Presented by the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution through the State-Regent, Mrs. Lippitt. 8. *Year Book of the Cincinnati Chapter, 1896*. 76 pp. 4°. From Mrs. John Murphy, Ohio State Regent. 9. *Third report of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution conference*. N. p. n. d. 128 pp. 8°. The gift of Mrs. J. O. Hodge. 10. *Year Book of the Illini Chapter, 1896-1901*. Ottawa, 1902. 19 pp. 12°. From Mrs. M. N. Armstrong. 11. *Year Book of the Samuel Ashley Chapter*. Claremont, 1902. Presented by the Chapter. 12. *Historic and patriotic Year Book of the Jane McCrea Chapter*. Glens Falls Publishing Co. n. d. 64 pp. 8°. From the Chapter. 13. *List of officers and committees, 1901-1902, of the Nassau Chapter*. From the Chapter. 14. *By-laws of the Old Dominion Chapter*. Richmond, 1892. 1 p. 16°. 15. *Report of the Chamberlain Association for 1901*. 50 pp. 12°. From the association, through Miss Abbie Chamberlain. 16. *Carpenter's Hall and its historic memories*. By Richard K. Betts. Revised edition. Philadelphia, Carpenters Bros., 1893. 36 pp. 16°. The gift of Mr. Charles Carlyle Darwin. 17. *Congressional banquet in honor of*

George Washington and the principles of Washington. Reported and published by William Hincks and F. H. Smith. Washington, 1852. 2-37 pp. 8°. From Mrs. A. E. F. Dismukes. 18. Mount Vernon, a poem by George T. Ward. N. p. n. d. 20 pp. 16°. Written at the request of the Florida Mount Vernon Association and published in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. It is said that a large sum was realized from its sale. 19. By-laws, list of officers and membership roll of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter. 1902. 27 pp. 8°. Presented by the Chapter.

Periodicals.—1-2. True Republic, March and April. 3-4. Spirit of '76, January and February. 5-6. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, February and March. 7. Publications of the Southern History Association, January. 8. Avery Notes and Queries, February. 9. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April. 10. Supplement to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register containing the proceedings of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, January, 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: I have the honor to report, in addition to my short report of February 24th, that I have received the following bills that have been paid by the treasurer by vouchers:

Moses' bill for ten tables, 60 chairs and 2 revolving chairs for week,	\$19 25
Hodges' bill for pencils, pads, pen and ink,	30 31
Chase's bill for broken furniture in theatre,	13 00
For 1,000 ballots,	4 75
For extra money paid 18 men at the theatre (\$3 each),	54 00

Total,	\$121 31
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Advanced for incidentals and small bills, Dr.

Tellers' supper at Ebbitt House,	\$10 00
Cab hire for Mrs. VanTrump,	1 25
Cab hire and stationery for Mrs. Julian Richards,	85
Front doorkeeper and messenger,	12 00
Theatre tickets for week,	5 50
Billposter for bulletin board,	10 00
Replacing key to ballot box,	50
Expressage for Daughters of the American Revolution Congress,	5 10

Total,	\$45 20
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Balance of \$50 advanced, returned to treasurer, 4 80

I thank the ladies, one and all, for their kindness to me in my new and untried duties.

I would like to suggest that the new contract with Mr. Chase be made differently in respect to more service, and also suggest that if the Society grows much larger, it might be necessary to engage the services of a private detective—a woman.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. W. A. RICHARDS,
Chairman House Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report—

Material ordered since February by the Board:

Feb. 10th—500 remittance blanks for Treasurer General.

“ “ 1,000 “Mary Lee” application papers.

“ “ 1,000 circulars, Registrar General.

Feb. 13th—200 checks.

“ “ 1,000 amendments to constitution.

Feb. 14th—1,000 ballots.

March 24th—200 notification cards for Registrar General; also 500 postal cards.

“ “ 2 books of recognition pin permits of 100 each.

March 26th—2 Chapter receipt books.

“ “ 2,000 Chapter report blanks (2,000).

“ “ 1,000 officers lists.

April 1st—2,000 subscription blanks.

“ “ 1,000 circulars to regents, Business Manager, Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT, *Chairman.*

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Pealer, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, reported that as chairman of the committee she had signed a few bills but that there had been no occasion to call the committee together.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee met on April 2nd. The announcement by one of its members that she brought with her a pledge for fifty new subscriptions to the MAGAZINE from her State (New Jersey) was a joyful exhilaration with which to open the meeting of the new Daughters of the American Revolution year; and this tangible proof of growing interest in the MAGAZINE was followed by many hopeful plans and pleasant suggestions as to future work.

The new committee consists of thirteen members—a number so

closely associated with our nation's early history as to be interesting and significant to the Daughters who fondly treasure every detail of the times of our forefathers.

The thirteen members appointed on the new committee have, each and all, shown lively interest in the work; several were present at the meeting, while those living at a distance, and unable to be here, were represented by letters pledging their zeal, and offering valuable suggestions as to the method and line of work to be pursued this year in furtherance of the interest of the MAGAZINE, which is the result this committee earnestly hopes to aid.

A plan has been brought to its consideration, which, after due discussion, it now presents to the Board for approval. It is believed that an invigorating stimulant to literary effort (and eventually a benefit to the MAGAZINE itself) can be given by offering a prize for an original story to be published in the MAGAZINE. The members of the committee will take great pleasure in offering a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times to be competed for by members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The details will be decided after the Board approves of the plan. The committee feels that new life and interest will be called out by this offer, and it desires to give the prize in money, rather than in the form of a medal, in order that the contestants may thus feel able to devote time and research, and to incur some expense (if necessary) in the preparation of their work, so as to achieve something which will be a pleasure to the readers of the MAGAZINE. Should this idea meet with favor from the Board, the committee will perfect the conditions for the competition as quickly as possible, in order that the announcement may soon be printed in the MAGAZINE, so that the contestants for the prize may avail themselves of the leisure of summer vacation.

The committee now submits the plan to the Board:

Madam President General, your new committee on the MAGAZINE begs to assure you of the loving care with which it wishes to do the work for which you appointed it. If its hopes run ahead of its possibilities; if practical methods show the enthusiasm to have been too ardent; if its ideals prove beyond reach—still will your committee endeavor to be faithful in season and out of season, never losing sight of the work you have entrusted to it—ever serving you with unswerving loyalty, and remembering that membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is of itself a pledge of belief in patriotism and a promise to foster and promote all that tends to develop it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Board approves the recommendation of the Magazine Committee, which generously offers as a commit-

tee a prize of \$60 for the best Revolutionary story to be written for the AMERICAN MONTHLY." Motion carried."

Mrs. Lippitt moved that the details of the arrangement be left to the committee. Motion carried.

Mrs. Smoot moved that the report of the Magazine Committee be adopted. Motion carried.

At 12.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 2nd.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m. by the President General.

The order of the day having been made for the report of the Committee on Supervision, the following report was presented:

Madam President and Ladies: It is sometimes well to stop and take our bearings, lest we get into too deep waters.

There have come some questions before the Board for adjustment since the meeting of Congress that for accuracy's sake we thought it expedient to throw out the lead and line in order that we should neither arrogate to ourselves powers that do not belong to us, nor fail in doing what is required of us.

The first thing in the Constitution struck by the plummet was that the "Board shall carry out the orderings of Congress" and again prescribe rules and regulations for its own government while in office," and do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society.

In pursuance and following such rules, the Board has, from time to time, formed special committees in addition to the four standing committees, that the work of the various offices might be aided, and the will of Congress be fulfilled.

Among the special committees thus appointed by the Board was a Supervising Committee, a part of whose duty it is, to see that the rules governing the offices and the clerks are implicitly carried out.

The Curator each month puts into the hands of the Chairman of said committee a correct time list of the days, hours and minutes lost by each clerk. The committee here presents one of these time tables as turned in by the Curator and wish particularly to call your attention to one fact,—that while every hour lost by a clerk, in all the time tables we have had, has been conscientiously noted, not once have we ever had one minute or one hour's record of the over time many of these clerks have worked, because not laid down as a part of the Curator's duty. We all know that there are times of the year when most of them are called upon to do extra work, and it is always freely and willingly done; and sometimes a slight recognition would at least be encouraging, when it is so easy to note if a clerk leaves the office some day fifteen minutes before the closing hour, even if it is for a visit to the printer, to see after work promised.

Another of the duties of the Supervising Committee is to see that the clerical service is sufficient for the work of each office, and that the work is not running behind, and that there is no superfluous clerical service and that whenever an advance of salary is proposed by resolution it shall be referred to the Committee on Supervision, "and that no action shall be taken thereon until the committee report to the Board." (Approved June 5, 1901.)

This brings us to the resolution passed by the Eleventh Continental Congress, that there shall be a genealogist, etc.

When that special committee of Congress gave its report on the recommendations of National Officers, and they were passed upon by Congress, it does not need us to tell you good parliamentarians that the committee died then and there; and the duty was left to the Board to carry out, as far as possible, the ordering of Congress.

Under the rules of the Board the Supervising Committee, as soon as possible, should have presented a plan to the Board in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, and it was somewhat of a surprise to find that the committee that had been appointed by Congress undertook to carry on the duties of the Board.

Miss Mickley, by a resolution of one of its members, was proposed as "genealogist and chief clerk," at nine hundred dollars per year, leaving eleven hundred dollars per year to be divided between two clerks, in place of \$1,440, heretofore paid them, and one clerk to be cut off:

Miss Mickley has declined the position of clerk, and to-day the office was as it was in the beginning. But the committee of Congress, under a misapprehension, having made their estimate on the expenses of eleven months, instead of a year, actually cut the salaries down forty dollars per year, instead of an increase of \$100.

In this dilemma the Supervising Committee have this to recommend: The Congress having made so happy a choice in their Registrar, Mrs. Pealer, who has proven herself so acceptable and efficient an officer, propose for genealogist Miss Eugenia Moncure, who has had years of experience in the office and one who has proven her fitness for the position and is universally considered one of the most correct and painstaking genealogists, she often having detected little errors that had escaped the keen eyes of older genealogists. By this arrangement the office has its genealogist and with its present Registrar is well equipped, and the salaries are to remain as heretofore, save the forty dollars which is short we are sure Congress will make up.

We wish also to report that we made application to the proper official of the Loan and Trust Building for a room on this floor, now vacant, for the long needed additional room for the Historian and Librarian, carrying out the orders of this Board of some months standing, the committee having waited for a room to be vacated. This room was once before occupied by the Historian and her clerks.

A letter was here read from the official of the Loan and Trust Building on the subject of the room applied for by the committee.

In answer to this communication your committee would recommend that we do not comply with the wishes of the Loan and Trust Building and rent two rooms from them, for the sake of securing the one needed. The committee feel that from the fact that we already occupy so much space on this floor, we should have some consideration.

If we find that it is out of the question for us to secure the space needed in this building, that steps be taken to secure quarters in some of the new buildings in process of erection, or already completed, when our present lease expires.

The committee also recommend that until better accommodations can be secured for the Librarian and Historian, that cards of "Silence" be conspicuously placed in this department, and that Miss Griggs, the Librarian's clerk, have the privilege of courteously seeing that this rule is carried out.

We also recommend that the Treasurer be allowed to have the required alterations made in her room whereby greater space will be given the working force in that room.

We respectfully submit this report.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH.

Mrs. Lippitt moved that the report be accepted with its recommendations.

Mrs. Howard said: "Madam President, before we act on that motion, before you put that motion, I have a letter to read."

President General: "It has been moved and seconded, and is now open for discussion. The Recording Secretary General will read this letter."

Mrs. Howard read a letter from Mrs. Katharine S. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., applying for the position of genealogist.

Miss Herbert, State Vice-Regent of New Jersey, also requested permission to read a communication bearing on this subject, which was granted.

Mrs. Lippitt's motion that the report of the Supervising Committee be accepted with its recommendations was put to the vote and carried.

Mrs. Lockwood, as Chairman of the Committee on Statute Book, made a short verbal report, and read to the Board the statutes as compiled for publication, asking the Board for a careful consideration of these statutes, *ad seriatim*, in order that those statutes not deemed necessary, or of only a transitory character, be eliminated from the list.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

At the conclusion of the reading of the statutes as prepared for publication, the President General resumed the Chair.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Lockwood for her arduous work in the compilation of the statutes for publication.

The following committee was appointed by the President General to draft resolutions of condolence to be sent, on the part of the National Board, to Mrs. Estey, State Regent of Vermont, on the death of her husband: Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith and Mrs. Darwin; also the following committee to express the condolence of the National Board to Mrs. Fowler, State Regent of Indiana, on the death of her mother: Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg, Mrs. Julian Richards, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. William S. Little.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 31, 1902—April 30, 1902.

CURRENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last report,	\$18,725 80
Annual dues [chapter members, \$1,297, members-at-large, \$174] (\$1,530, less \$59 refunded),.....	\$1,471 00
Initiation fees (\$326, less \$5 refunded),	321 00
Blanks,	2 55
Actual current income of the month,	1,794 55
Total receipts,	\$20,520 35

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Office supplies,	\$5 20
Clerical service,	30 00
	35 20

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Office supplies,	\$2 10
Telegrams, expressage, &c.,	2 15
Postage,	7 25
60 printed parchments,	10 80
Making record book,	4 50
April salary of stenographer,	100 00
	126 80

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Making record book,	\$4 50
Clerical service,	10 00
	14 50

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Messenger and office supplies,	\$ 55
Postage,	1 50
Making record book,	4 50
Engrossing 33 commissions and 7 charters,	5 80
Clerical service (2 clerks),	90 00

102 35

Office of Registrar General.

Messenger and office supplies,	\$5 10
Postage,	2 55
2,000 printed cards and 500 postals,	13 25
Binding records,	13 50
Making record book,	4 50
Clerical service (3 clerks),	170 00

208 90

Office of Treasurer General.

Office supplies,	\$ 60
Mimeographing 300 letters,	3 00
2,000 report blanks printed,	8 50
Rent of safe deposit box, 1 year,	5 00
Moving safe and cleaning,	1 00
44 days extra clerical service,	44 00
Regular clerical service (3 clerks),	175 00

237 10

Office of Historian General.

Postage,	\$2 25
Moving, cleaning and packing,	2 50

4 75

Office of Librarian General.

Moving and cleaning,	\$2 00
Historical collections Conn. Hist. Soc., Vol. 8,	3 18
Clerical service, indexing, 1 clerk,	60 00

65 18

Office in General.

Paper, pads, blotters and office supplies,	\$9 00
Postage stamps and cards,	75
4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40
Rent of telephone for April,	4 65
Moving boxes, &c.,	5 00
Curator's salary,	85 00

190 80

Rent for April, office and storerooms,

149 50

Lineage Book Account.

Freight,	\$5 82	
Moving books,	20	
Clerical service,	50 00	
Compiler's salary,	80 00	
	<hr/>	136 02

Magazine Expenses

Postal cards and stamps,	\$17 50	
Stationery,	4 74	
Plates,	14 84	
Publishing April number,	520 23	
Salary of Editor,	83 33	
Salary of Business Manager,	75 00	
	<hr/>	715 64

Certificate Account.

Expressage,	\$5 19	
Engrossing 141 certificates,	14 10	
Postage on certificates,	30 00	
	<hr/>	
	49 29	
Less 1 certificate renewed,	1 00	
	<hr/>	48 29

Directory Account.

Freight on the directories,	1 82
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Postage.

On application blanks,	\$10 00	
For State Regent of Florida,	5 00	
“ “ “ “ Missouri,	5 00	
“ “ “ “ Nebraska,	1 51	
	<hr/>	21 51
Stationery for State Regent of Nebraska,		60

Eleventh Continental Congress.

Repayment of damages in theater,	\$13 00	
Extra clerical service (10 clerks),	100 00	
3,826 badges,	245 14	
Typewriting for Committee on Warren Chapter, Ill.,	1 50	
	<hr/>	
	359 64	
Less refund of House Committee,	4 80	
	<hr/>	354 84

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Envelopes for sending out amendment, I 37

Smithsonian Report Account.

Expressage (4th report),	\$ 25	
82 hours clerical service (4th report),	20 50	
		20 75
Less receipts from sales (2d report),	50	
		20 25

Total expenditure of current fund for the month,.... \$2,435 42
Balance, April 30:

In Metropolitan Bank,	\$765 02
In Washington Loan & Trust Co.,..	17,319 91
	\$18,084 93

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported, \$49 01

PERMANENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Cash balance in bank at last report, \$36,765 56

Charter Fees.

El Paso Chapter, <i>Texas</i> ,	\$5 00
Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	5 00
Lady Sterling Chapter, <i>Washington</i> ,	5 00
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,..	5 00
Ruth Heald Chapter, <i>Maine</i> ,	5 00

Life Memberships.

Columbia Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs.	
Sarah J. Sands Croissant,	\$12 50
Continental Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs.	
Martha E. Burcky,	12 50
Continental Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs.	
*Miss Jennie L. Burcky,	12 50
Continental Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Miss	
Ada G. Sorg,	12 50
Esther Marion Chapter, <i>South Carolina</i> , Mrs.	
Videau M. L. Beckwith,	12 50
Mary Weed Marion Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Miss	
Ruth Haulenbeck,	12 50
Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> , Mrs.	
Margaret S. Haggin,	12 50
Interest on permanent investments,	157 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Abigail Adams Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> ,	\$5 00
Elsa Cilley Chapter, <i>New Hampshire</i> ,	5 00
Dorothy Quincy Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	5 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, <i>Virginia</i> ,	1 00
Pulaski Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> ,	5 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, <i>Texas</i> ,	10 00
Tidioute Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	10 00
Washington County Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	10 00
Watertown Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	15 00
Witness Tree Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Eleanor Conover, of Freeloove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	100 00
Mrs. S. V. White, of Fort Greene Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	50 00
<hr/>	
Total increase of the fund for the month,	521 00
<hr/>	
Total cash of permanent fund, April 30, 1902,	\$37,286 56
Permanent investments, as previously reported, face value,	68,000 00
<hr/>	
Total permanent assets, April 30, 1902,	\$105,286 56

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

May 7, 1902.

Upon suggestion of the President General this was made a rising vote of thanks.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and upon motion accepted.

At 6 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, *April 3rd, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at ten o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day, which were approved.

Mrs. Smoot moved: That we tender the Sons of the American

Revolution a reception during their stay in Washington, and that a committee be appointed to make preliminary inquiries in regard to the same. Signed, B. McG. Smoot. Seconded by Julia T. E. McBlair. Motion carried.

The following report was read by Mrs. Hatcher:

Madam President: We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed to edit the proceedings of the Congress, have the honor to report that, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, we have compared the minutes of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday with the original motions and resolutions, but have not yet completed the minutes of Saturday.

According to the instructions received from the chairman, we have forwarded the proceedings of the first three days to the publishers, and the rest will be sent as soon as requested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
RUTH M. G. PEALER,
MARTHA L. STERNBERG.

April 2, 1902.

Mrs. Lippitt moved that this report be accepted. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood asked for instructions in regard to printing the statutes prepared for compilation,—desiring to know the form under which these are to be issued.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That all the statutes now in force be printed under one cover." Motion carried.

Instructions were requested regarding the adjustment of the rooms.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the rooms 57 and 58 be rented; one to be occupied by the Historian General and the Corresponding Secretary General, and that the other room be used for storage, instead of the present store room, which shall be given up." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the motion obliging the signature of the State Regent to the application papers of members-at-large be rescinded, as it is in contradiction to the Constitution." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lippitt moved that the Report of the Committee to print Constitution and By-laws be made a special order for 4 p. m. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the clause in the statutes affecting the presence of any one in the Board room not a member, be waived, in order that Miss Desha, a member of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, may be present at the meeting." Seconded by Mrs. Darwin. Motion carried.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2.15 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *April 3rd.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m. by the Recording Secretary General, who announced that the President General could not be present at this time, and requested that nominations for the Chair be made.

Mrs. Henry nominated Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, who was elected to the Chair.

Miss Hetzel announced to the Board the death of Mrs. Warren, ex-State Regent of Wyoming, and moved that resolutions of condolence be sent Senator Warren on the death of his wife, the late State Regent. Seconded by Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Harriet Richards. Motion carried.

Mrs. Henry moved that the three clerks, namely, the Railroad Committee's clerk and the two Credential Committee clerks, be paid \$10 apiece for extra service during the 11th Congress.

Seconded by Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. Henry offered the following amendment to her motion: "I amend the motion by substitution, to give each clerk ten dollars for extra time given during the 11th Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried, as amended.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREPARING CONSTITUTION FOR PUBLICATION: To the Members of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: The committee appointed by the President General to prepare the Constitution for the printer, have the honor to report that the Constitution is ready, with the exception of the following points:

Art. IV, Sec. 1. Are both the words "consecutively" and "successively" used, or does "successively" take the place of "consecutively?" (See Mrs. McCartney's amendment.)

Art. VI, which relates to the National Board was amended to include State Vice-Regents; but Art. V, Sec. 2, which relates to the Continental Congress was not so amended. We have no power to amend the Articles which were not amended in the Congress, but the Credential Committee should be empowered to recognize State Vice-Regents in the absence from the Congress of the State Regents, subject to the approval of Congress.

Art. VIII of the Constitution was amended by the substitution of "22nd day of March" for "22nd of February" for payment of dues; but Art. X of the By-laws still has "22nd of February."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, *Chairman*,
B. MCG. SMOOT,
MARY DESHA.

April 2, 1902.

The report was acted on item by item, as it was read, and approved and all necessary instructions given by the Board. Report accepted.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That the charges for additional application blanks and transfer cards be discontinued." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Historian General's clerks engaged in compiling the Lineage Book, move, with their respective desks and belongings, from the Library to the room provided for them, with as little delay as possible, in order to relieve the Library and give more space for the books and the work of the Librarian's office." Motion carried.

Mrs. Julian Richards moved: "That the minutes of each day's proceedings be read and approved by the Board at the end of each day's business in order to facilitate their early publication in the magazine." Seconded by Mrs. Addison G. Foster.

The motion was put by the Chair. The vote appearing doubtful, the Chair called for a rising vote. A division was called.

Nine voting in favor; seventeen adversely. Motion lost.

Mrs. Darwin moved that a foot-note to Article X, Section 2, of the By-laws be inserted in the printed copies of the Constitution, showing that the date of payment of dues was changed from February 22nd to March 22nd by the Eleventh Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin moved "that the Committee on preparing the new edition of the Constitution and By-laws be authorized to order five thousand copies printed." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Franco-American Memorial Committee be printed with the other committees on the Officers Lists." Motion carried.

At 5.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING, *April 3rd, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to invite the Chapter Regents of the District to co-operate with the National Board in giving a reception to the Sons of the American Revolution during their annual convention."

Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin announced the death of Mr. Rodney B. Smith, the brother of Mrs. Lockwood, State Regent of the District.

Mrs. Crosman moved that the Board express its sympathy for the Regent of the District in this bereavement. All present arose.

It was ordered that a message of condolence be sent Mrs. Lockwood.

The President General appointed the following committee to send an expression of sympathy from the National Board to Senator Warren, on the death of Mrs. Warren, a former State Regent of Wyoming: Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Quarles and Miss Hetzel.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

February 1st to March 31st, 1902.

Subscription, as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$451 15
Sale of extra copies,	15 65
Cuts, paid for,	7 50
Advertisement (balance),	1 00

Total amount, delivered to Treasurer General,	\$475 30
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OFFICE EXPENSES.

February 1st to March 31st, 1902.

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$4 30
To postage, 2 months,	4 00
To freight and cartage, 2 months, Feb. and March nos.,	1 92
To expressage,	40
To 2 Falcon files,	1 00
To telegram to Harrisburg,	25
	<hr/>
	\$11 87

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, February numbers, including postage,	\$250 89
Printer's bill, March numbers, including postage,	249 78
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 66
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Auditings,	10 00
Quarterly payment, Genealogical department, ordered by Congress,	25 00
National Engraving Co.,	22 85
Postage, Editor,	5 00
McGill & Wallace, printing 2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
Office expenses as per itemized account rendered and attached,	11 87

\$896 80

The contract with our present publisher expires with the June number. It has always been the custom to solicit bids from several print-

ers from this and other cities that we may be sure of getting the best terms.

It will be necessary for me to prepare the specifications and secure bids this month, for your consideration at the next meeting. If any member of the Board has in mind a firm which she would like to have given the privilege of bidding, I shall be glad to send the specifications if I may have the address at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the members of the National Board of Management wear the official ribbon in a uniform manner,—over the right shoulder and under the left arm." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, proposing certain plans in regard to making a permanent thing of the celebration of General Washington's wedding day throughout the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters, and combining with this a sale of china, etc., for the benefit of Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the suggestions made by Miss Johnston in reference to china be favorably considered by the Board, and that the President General appoint a committee of five ladies to take charge of the matter." Motion carried.

It was moved, at 9.45 p. m., to adjourn until the first Wednesday in May.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Report accepted.

PROCEEDINGS

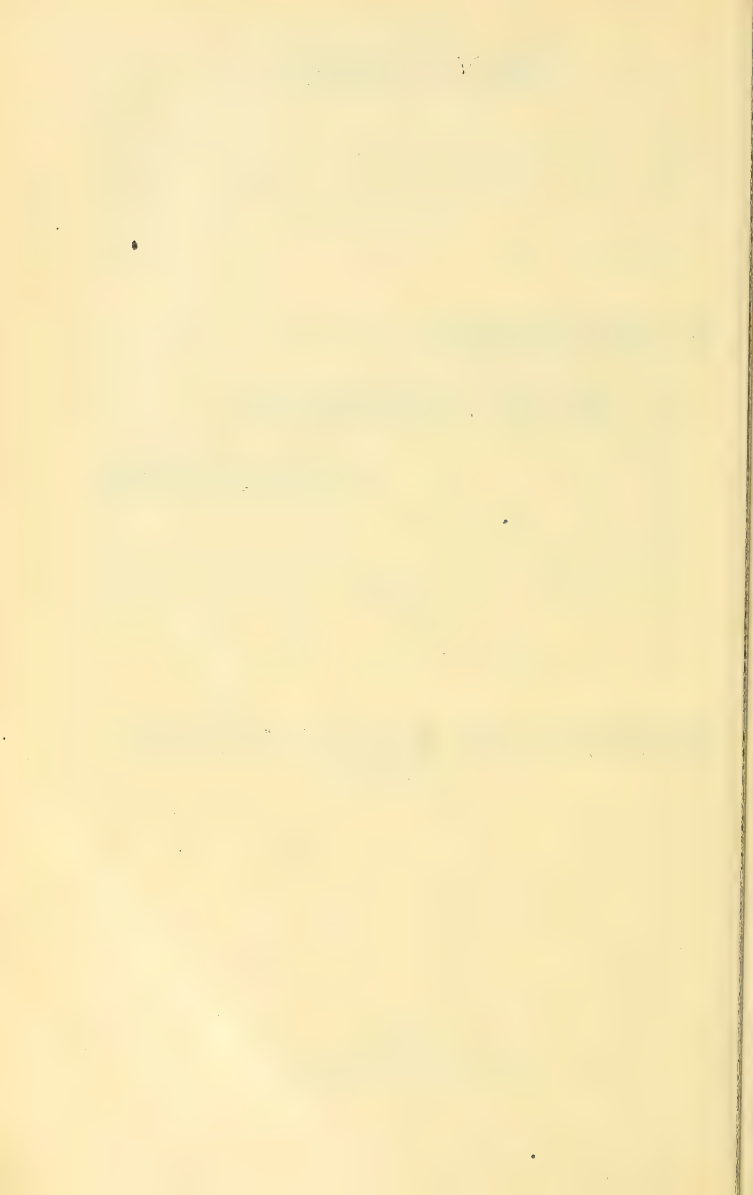
OF THE

ELEVENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
February 17th to 22d, 1902.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION (Concluded.)

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The congress was called to order at 10.10 a. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress kindly be seated? The hour for meeting has arrived. The Chair requests delegates to take their seats. The congress will please unite in prayer with the chaplain general.

Prayer by the chaplain general as follows:

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, Who hast promised to hear the petitions of those who ask of Thee in Thy Son's name, incline Thine ear we beseech Thee to the prayers of Thy servants, who now call upon Thy name. Further us in our efforts to foster true patriotism in this our land and that love of country so ennobling to a people. Grant us Thy Holy Spirit to have a right judgment in all things, and thinking only that which is good, may we be enabled at all times to perform the same. Bless, we pray Thee, the president of these United States, and all others in authority. Extend Thy goodness to our whole native land. Pity the sorrows and relieve the necessities of those who look to Thee, and may we, and Thy whole people at length be gathered together as one fold under one shepherd. These and all other mercies we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The congress joined with the chaplain general in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. We will sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," three verses.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung by the entire congress standing.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I call for the reading of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a call for the reading

of the minutes, Madam Recording Secretary General. The official reader will present to the congress the recording secretary general's minutes, the minutes of Wednesday.

The official reader proceeded to read the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader says it is very hard for her to read while the chairs are being opened and closed. Will you kindly take seats wherever you may be, and remain quiet during the reading of the minutes?

The official reader proceeded with the further reading of the minutes.

Mrs. PARKER. There is so much talking that we cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that there be quiet in the rear of the house. Delegates cannot hear the minutes read. Kindly take seats wherever you can find them, but do not make so much noise. Proceed, Madam Reader.

Miss MICKLEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss MICKLEY. I ask to be allowed to read my report before the nomination of officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot interrupt the reading of the minutes.

Miss MICKLEY. I beg your pardon. I thought the official reader had finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader has not concluded the reading of the minutes.

The official reader then concluded the reading of the minutes.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. I request the President General to ask one of the pages to stand at the door and notify all ladies who wish to indulge in conversation to go outside into the lobby. It is impossible to hear one word the reader says.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection this request of Mrs. Draper of the District will be granted. (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection to the request. Was it understood?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then there will be one of the pages stationed at the door to inform ladies who are indulging in conversation that the congress has decreed that they must stand outside if they wish to talk. Madam Chairman of the House Committee, see that one of your pages stands at the door. Proceed with your reading, Madam Reader. Will the house kindly come to order. The Chair requests those delegates who have not yet found their seats to remain standing quietly until the reading of the minutes has been finished. Will those delegates in the back of the room kindly remain standing and refrain from conversation. Now, Madam Reader, you may proceed.

Mrs. WEED. The name of Mrs. Buell, one of the tellers on the negative, I think, has been omitted from the list. Am I correct in that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly send that up to the desk.

Mrs. WARREN. I would like to say that in the minutes the name of Anna Warner Bailey is written "Anna Warren Bailey," and the members of that chapter would like to have it recorded as it should be, Anna Warner Bailey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send that correction to the stage?

Miss BATCHELLER. The minutes state we adjourned; was it not a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, is that your correction, Miss Miller?

Miss MILLER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general wishes to state that it is *Warner*.

OFFICIAL READER. I beg your pardon; that is my mistake. It is printed right.

Miss MICKLEY. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before recognizing the registrar general the Chair wishes to request a vote on the adoption of the minutes. All those in favor of the adoption of the minutes will say "aye," those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, are we not to have read the minutes of last night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To the official reader.) Have you not read the minutes of last night? The reader says she has read all that were handed to her. Will the recording secretary general furnish the minutes of last night? The Chair had not observed that last night's minutes had not been read.

OFFICIAL READER. The recording secretary general requests me to state that these minutes are merely outline minutes of the evening session, as it was impossible to get them in full.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the congress to preserve perfect quiet. There is so much confusion here.

The official reader then read the minutes of the evening session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, kindly read the motions. Listen to the motions of last night.

OFFICIAL READER. Yes, Madam President. (Interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please preserve order in the house so that we can hear the motions of last evening read. The Chair will request of the vice-president general from Georgia if she wishes to hear her whole paper read.

OFFICIAL READER. These are Mrs. Weed's.

Mrs. MORGAN. Thanks, Madam President, later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg your pardon. I was under the impression that they belonged to the vice-president general from Georgia.

Official reader continues reading motions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the recording secretary general. Are there any corrections of last evening's report of the minutes and motions? The Chair hears none. All those in favor of accepting this report will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes have it, and the report is accepted.

Miss MICKLEY. The registrar general requests as a matter of privilege—

Mrs. HOWARD. May I state that these corrections are written?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general wishes to say that these matters for correction from various members of the congress were simply misunderstandings of them. The Chair desires to say that she extends the privilege

to Miss Mickley, our registrar general, to read her report. The Chair would say, with very much regret, that we are to be deprived of the services of our registrar general who has discharged with such great exactness and splendid fidelity all her duties; but she feels that now her private interests are such that she cannot devote all her services to the society. She desires now to read her report as registrar general. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection. Proceed Miss Mickley.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my report of a year's service as a registrar general. 3,814 members have been added to our rolls; 49 of them actual daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. We have obtained the military record of thousands of soldiers. 2,649 certificates of membership have been issued; and 1,600 permits for the insignia. 70 permits for ancestral bars; and more than 500 additional lines of descent have been approved and verified; in which work the society holds in equal honor the service of a private soldier, sailor, "Minute Man," teamster, officer, committee man, or signer of the Declaration of Independence; for our nation was built up by patriots from the rank and file, as well as by the governing powers. [Applause.]
(Interrupted.)

A MEMBER. Madam President, I call for order. We cannot hear a word of what the registrar general is reading. I am a registrar and am very much interested.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that there shall be perfect order in the house, so that every one may hear this report of our registrar general.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I suggest that no pages be allowed to bring notes down here and talk to the ladies while the reports are being read? It is very confusing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pages are requested not to bring notes to the members of the congress during the reading of this report.

Mrs. DAY. You called attention to two special points that I did not catch.

Miss MICKLEY. Shall I read them over?

Mrs. DAY. If you please.

Mrs. OGDEN. Pennsylvania would like to have it read again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that conversation

will cease in all parts of the house, and that the registrar general will kindly stand about the middle of this stage and read as loudly as she can. The delegates from Pennsylvania cannot hear. The Chair requests that all conversation will cease for any purpose whatever.

Mrs. OGDEN. The registrar general should observe particularly—

Miss MICKLEY. I do not know what two points you refer to? I want Pennsylvania to hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that all persons desiring to ask questions of the registrar general will kindly make a note of the points upon which they desire information and send them up; when the registrar general finishes her report she will be very happy to answer any and all questions.

Miss Mickley continued the reading of her report:

We have 395 descendants of 42 signers of the Declaration of Independence, and have in preparation a reference list of their children, as also of the brigadier generals of the Revolution, which will greatly assist in verifying the lineage of applicants entering on those lines, and the value of which will be apparent to every chapter registrar, as well as every genealogist. It is a small beginning of a systematic record, the result of which can now only be obtained by referring to the scattered records of many other applicants; for the standing and permanency of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution stands on unquestioned patriotic service, and unimpeachable descent.

To your registrar general you confide this trust, and hold her responsible for its faithful execution; and in the discharge of my duties, I have endeavored to meet, without fear or favor, the requirements of the constitution; and every applicant proposing to enter under service not already recorded, has been required to furnish complete papers giving essential data.

The three clerks, whose business it is to receive, record and refer the applications, prepare the duplicate papers, send out the permits for insignia and ancestral bars, and typewrite thousands of postals and letters, in transacting the essential business of the office. The work on the supplemental, or additional applications alone, is enough to keep one person busy. One good piece of work during the past year is the first number of the index to these additional papers. The eight bound volumes have been indexed. Four more are ready for binding, and as fast as bound they will be added to the index. These additional are of greater value than at first seems possible. They radiate sometimes eight or ten lineal lines, and mean time and

experience, in the genealogical part of the registrar's work; each line having to be considered separately. In reference to application papers, I would suggest a slight but important addition to the formula of the blanks: that the applicant be required not only to sign, but to sign with her full name, in each space for that purpose. The frequent use of the husband's initials in place of such signature, is not only confusing, where members are catalogued under their own names, with the husband's name bracketed under, but is inconsistent with the dignity of a woman's society.

I have prepared during the year a guide application, to help applicants and registrars. And I had hoped to arrange for the filing of the application papers while awaiting binding; but there has been no place in the registrar general's cramped quarters to place such files, and the work is much hampered on this account.

The official examination and certification of about 4,000 lineages, their verification, correction, acceptance, or rejection, and the consequent correspondence, as it now stands, falls personally upon the registrar general. An amount of labor which, the society will see, is sufficient to occupy the entire time of one person.

The duties of registrar general should be made consistent with the dignity of a national officer. She should be relieved of this mass of burdensome work now involved. A resolution was offered and considered two years ago, recognizing the necessity of the employment of a genealogist, but the then registrar general was willing and able to undertake the examination and verification, and to give her time entirely to this work. Our society has grown to such numbers that the authenticity of the records has become of vital importance. This point, rigorously enforced, will make it a reliable bureau of reference, and a permanent institution.

Another item to which I beg to call the attention of this congress, is the proper limit of the Revolutionary period. It may be assumed that it ended with the treaty of peace; but when shall your registrar assume that it commenced? With the declaration? with the first shot fired at Lexington? or prior? It is the wish of the National Society to include every patriot, from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary movement, and I think it may safely be assumed that the first act in resistance to the oppressive measures of Great Britain was when the colonies refused to comply with the stamp act, and mobbed the stamp act officers. [Applause.] I recommend therefore, a resolution to the effect—that for the purpose of the society, the Revolutionary period shall be held to extend from the resistance to the stamp act, (1765) to the treaty of Independence, (1795). [Applause.]

In closing, I wish to pay tribute to the surviving daughters of some of these patriots. Women who are old; many as dependent as children. Their patriotic desire is to be enrolled as members of this

society; and we make these records closely following an application for pension to the United States Government, that they may be a reliable and clear source of information for such applications. We have felt it incumbent on the society, as a point of honor, that this be done, and they be enrolled as honorary members.

It is with regret that I feel the necessity of resigning as registrar general. A due consideration of my private interests renders it impossible for me longer to devote the time, which I have found indispensable to a proper discharge of the duties of the office, as now arranged; duties which cannot be transferred to the routine clerk, but must be met by personal examination.

My thanks are due to the members of the National Board for kindly consideration in all the perplexities of the past year; and to the willing and efficient service of the office force; in which respect I congratulate the incoming registrar general on the material which she will find ready to her hand, in her department.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY.

[Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. May I say a word in regard to the report? May I avail myself of this privilege highly to commend the suggestion that our birthday should start with the resistance to the Stamp Act, suggested by the registrar general, 1765, and extend, as she suggests, to the treaty of independence, 1795? I mention this because there has been some discussion as to whether or not the dates would run as far back as 1765. The date the Stamp Act was first declared illegal should be the date which we Daughters of the American Revolution should consider as our birthday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any questions to ask the registrar general?

Mrs. McLEAN. I beg pardon, I had not quite finished. I merely want to call attention to what is simply a verbal omission in the report. The registrar states that the work was so heavy upon her in accepting or rejecting papers. Of course, she meant in looking over the papers. The National Board accepts or rejects.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Mickley wishes to answer the correction of Mrs. McLean, of New York. Will you kindly do so?

Miss HETZEL. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Hetzel in one moment.

Miss MICKLEY. This is what I said. I find a due consideration of my private interests renders it impossible for me longer to devote the time which I have found indispensable to a proper discharge of the duties of the office as now arranged. I did not mean to impress the congress otherwise.

Mrs. McLEAN. That was not the clause I referred to.

Miss HETZEL. When I first became registrar general—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests perfect order on the floor. You can then hear the speakers.

Miss HETZEL. The treaty of peace was in 1783. I considered that so many heroes of the Indian wars were in that way cut out and unnoticed—those of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, the early heroes of that time—that I made a recommendation that the period should be extended to 1787, which was accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, is recognized. The Chair wishes the congress to give attention to Miss Harvey.

Miss HARVEY. I should like to call attention to the Non-Importation Act of 1765. Many historians consider that act the real beginning of the Revolutionary War. It was the protest against the Stamp Act. In old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is the list of names of the signers of this act. It is called the "First Roll of Honor." Some of these signers afterwards turned Tories, but these are all known. The other signers deserve remembrance. The date, 1765, when the Non-Importation Act was signed, was an exceedingly important event.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Mickley desires to answer Miss Harvey.

Miss MICKLEY. My reason has been this, a quotation from Lossing's History: "Writs of Assistance. The matter was brought before a general court held in Boston, when James Otis, advocate general, coming out boldly on the side of the people, exclaimed, 'To my dying day I will oppose with all the powers and faculties God has given me all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other.'" "Then

and there,' said John Adams, who was present, 'the trumpet of the Revolution was sounded, 1765.'" "Chief Justice Jay was sent as envoy extraordinary to England. He negotiated a treaty which was ratified by the senate 1795, after the most violent opposition."

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, I want to have the pleasure of seconding Mrs. McLean's motion that the time of service of ancestors should date from the signing of the protest against the Stamp Act, viz: 1765.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A suggestion of the registrar general.

MISS MILLER. I beg pardon. It was her motion that I wanted accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean made no motion. She simply coincided with the registrar general.

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President General, it is now almost a quarter past eleven. Can we not have the order of the day, the nomination and election of the vice-presidents general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you defer for one moment. The Chair has permitted Miss Miller to have the floor, and she may have it for a moment. Kindly wait for one moment.

MISS MILLER. As a descendant of one of the generals, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who drew up the first written protest against British tyranny known as the "Westmoreland protest" against the stamp act in 1765, I want us to adopt the suggestion. He and his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and were the only two brothers who signed that act.

Mrs. PARK. Is it out of order to propose the acceptance of the admirable report of the registrar general?

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the admirable report of the registrar general be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The report is accepted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Did not that report contain a recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, with recommendations.

Mrs. DRAPER. In courtesy to the committee appointed by the

Chair to consider recommendations of national officers I move an amendment to that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. By inserting the words, "without recommendations." Then the recommendations would go to the committee to be reported at the proper time.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. TULLOCH. It is necessary for the vice-president general in charge of organization to have the names of the state regents and the state vice-regents sent to her to be corrected. If you will send them in writing to this box where I shall sit all the time, with their addresses, then they can be properly recorded. Does the congress understand that it is necessary for the vice-president general to have these names of the state regents and state vice-regents in writing with their addresses?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the amendment of Mrs. Draper in reference to accepting the registrar general's report without the recommendations. All in favor of this amendment will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair does not consider it a vote. Those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no."

Miss AVERY. I think the motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to hear owing to the continuous buzz of conversation.

Miss AVERY. The amendment is not perfectly understood as to its bearing upon the motion. Will Mrs. Draper state its bearing upon the motion?

Mrs. DRAPER. Five or six years ago it was decided by this congress that the president general appoint a committee of state regents to consider all recommendations embodied in the reports of national officers. That committee has been appointed this year, as all previous years, and will report in due course of time. It seems to me extremely discourteous to the state regents if the president general should appoint the committee of state regents and here accept a recommendation before it has been presented to them to see whether they wish to accept it, or to bring it to this body with their disapproval. If it is

referred to them it will come back to us in course of time for discussion, but not at the present time.

MISS DESHA. Instead of saying "without recommendation" would it not be better to say that it be referred to the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These remarks have just been made by Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Miss Mickley has served us faithfully and if Mrs. Draper will frame her motion—

MISS DESHA. Instead of saying "without recommendation," which sounds as if you did not approve the recommendation, say you accept the report and refer the recommendation to the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Vice-President of Kentucky, your remarks were not heard on the opposite side. Will you kindly come to the platform?

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege while this lady is walking towards the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not walking towards the platform. She is trying to make her speech. Proceed, Madam.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I simply agree with Miss Desha.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will endeavor to repeat the remarks of the vice-president general. She thought it was a discourtesy—Oh, I don't remember them. Say them over again please. [Laughter.] The Chair will be greatly obliged if every speaker hereafter will come forward and take the top step of this platform. Then your sister delegates can hear. They cannot unless you do.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I simply wish to agree with Miss Desha. Miss Mickley has served us faithfully and well, and I only wish that Mrs. Draper would frame her amendment differently. I think she is perfectly willing to do that.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I have the privilege of reading this and referring the recommendations to the committee appointed for that purpose?

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. WILES. We thought that Mrs. Tulloch gave some sort

of a notice from the stage, and we heard nothing but "state regents." Will she kindly re-state it so that we may all hear.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It was that you send nominations for state and vice-state regents to the vice-president general in charge of organization with their addresses, in order that she may have them properly recorded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wiles, did you hear?

Mrs. WILES. I did.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hope that all heard this request. Madam Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, give your request to the reader. They request the reader to give it to them.

OFFICIAL READER. The request of Mrs. Tulloch is that you send the nominations of the state regents whom you have elected and your vice-state regents with their addresses to her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you now heard this recommendation of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters? Did you get it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper, we are ready for your amendment. Read the amendment if you will kindly do so. It has not reached the reader.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. VAN SANT. As a representative of the Daughters of Minnesota, I have a few words I should like to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it any bearing on these amendments?

Mrs. VAN SANT. No, it has not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then I fear it is not in order. We will wait for another time. Proceed with the amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Draper's amendment is: "I move to amend by adding, referring the recommendation to the committee appointed for that purpose. Mrs. Draper."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment of Mrs. Draper. All in favor of accepting it will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is accepted. The motion is now upon the report of the registrar general. It is now "without recommendations," is it not?

OFFICIAL READER. "Recommendations referred to the committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is upon the adoption of the report and to refer the report when adopted to the committee on recommendations of national officers. All in favor of accepting this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The report is accepted.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I have a few words I would like to say of interest I think to the congress, and the whole country—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a special order before the house to elect officers. It has been suggested that the names of your candidates be sent up in writing to be read from the platform. Does it meet your approval?

A MEMBER. I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is an objection—it does not meet approval.

Mrs. SHERMAN. Is it in order to make a motion at this time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. SHERMAN. I move "that all nominating and seconding speeches be limited to three minutes each."

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that all nominating and seconding speeches be limited to three minutes. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the motion is carried. The Chair will call Mrs. Helmuth to the stage to time the speakers. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that the announcements have not been read. Will the house give its attention? The Chair wishes to have the announcements read.

Mrs. TERRY. Mrs. Helmuth is not in the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry, won't you take her place?

Mrs. HOLCOMB. Madam President, may I move that all ladies who are engaged in conversation in this neighborhood retire to the lobby. We have not been able to hear for a long time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not like to ask any member to retire to the lobby. She kindly asks the ladies to refrain from conversation. The Chair wishes to read an announcement to the congress and hopes they will give their attention. Mr. Kaufman, of South Carolina, bears a letter of invitation to the president general and ladies of the American Revolution to visit the exposition at Charleston, South Carolina, and wishes to present it at such place and hour as may be fixed upon. The Chair wishes to know if it is the pleasure of the congress to receive Mr. Kaufman, of South Carolina, and receive the kind invitation which he desires to present to the president general and ladies of the society to attend this exposition.

Mrs. KNOTT. I move that he be received after this election.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that he be received. I wish to say that he cannot be here immediately, as he is at the Raleigh hotel, but it can be made a special order if you wish.

Mrs. KNOTT. At three o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that the hour be three o'clock this afternoon. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair requests the recording secretary general to write a note to Mr. Kaufman to invite him to appear here at three o'clock this afternoon, and he will be received. Kindly send up your motion in writing. The recording secretary general wishes to receive it. Who made the motion? The Chair does not remember.

Mrs. KNOTT. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott send your motion to the stage. There was a suggestion made yesterday to dispense with the reading of the announcements immediately after the minutes. Do you wish to dispense with the order made yesterday to dispense with the reading of the announcements?

A MEMBER. I move that we dispense with them.

Mrs. THOMAS. I move that we have the usual announcements. How many are there?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general as-

tures the Chair that there are some very important ones. There are one dozen.

OFFICIAL READER:

February 19th, 1902.

Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

My Dear Mrs. Howard:

I thank you for your message informing me officially of the cordial greetings from the Eleventh Continental Congress, carried unanimously by rising vote. I hope the Eleventh Continental Congress will be the most successful the organization has ever known.

With cordial greetings and best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,

Honorary President General.

Committee on ceremonies in memory of General Nathaniel Greene in Savannah, Georgia: Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. S. V. White, Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles H. Terry; Mrs. A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, and Mrs. Charles M. Keeny, of California.

A MEMBER. Let us have the regular order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A request has come to the Chair that we proceed with the regular order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair takes this occasion to present to you one of our founders, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. [Applause.] We may now proceed with the election.

Mrs. SCOTT. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Vanderpoel, of New York.

Miss VANDERPOEL. I have the honor to place in nomination as vice-president general Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of the Mary Washington Chapter of New York. Mrs. Crosman has for the last two years attended every meeting of the Board.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan.

Mrs. BURROWS. It is my privilege and pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman as vice-president general.

She has been tried and has proven most efficient in service, wise in counsel, loyal in discriminating, and has shown very deep interest in your work; and last if not least, faithful in her attendance upon the Board; and these considerations we should not hold lightly, for the office of vice-president general is not an honorary office to be given out of compliment or sentiment. Your Board needs their counsel and encouragement and their presence at its meetings. Mrs. Crosman has had two years of service, and has been present at every single board meeting. Not only that, but she has come here to every committee meeting from her home on the Hudson, and certainly such a record cannot be surpassed. I ask for her the unanimous vote of this house. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York, with the unanimous vote of Ohio. I also wish to place in nomination as the endorsed candidate of Ohio, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. I have the honor to nominate for vice-president general of Ohio, Mrs. Jay O. Moss. She has already served this congress faithfully one term, and in view of her faithful services, her ability and willingness to attend meetings of the Board regularly we think she is entitled to the courtesy and honor of a second term. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. I wish to second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize the state regent of Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. As state regent of Delaware I have the honor to heartily endorse Mrs. J. Heron Crosman. Delaware casts a small but unanimous vote for Mrs. Crosman. We know her of old. No member of the Board has served more acceptably or faithfully than Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Boynton, of Tennessee.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. C. B. Bryan, of Memphis.

[Applause.] She is honest, conscientious, able, faithful and a hard worker. I can say no more than that. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that conversation will cease. Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, last June the National Board of Management unanimously elected Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, to the office of vice-president general to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mrs. Person Cheney, of New Hampshire. The term of office to which Mrs. Cheney was originally entitled closes with this congress, and it is a pleasure to me to heartily commend Mrs. Smith to the courtesy of this house, and to ask that she now be formally elected to the office by this Eleventh Continental Congress. For five years Mrs. Smith was the regent of one of Connecticut's energetic and most enterprising chapters, and her residence in Washington during the winter months makes it possible for her to be present at all Board meetings, and faithfully to fulfill all the duties of a vice-president general. Her large hearted interest in Continental Hall is well known not only in Connecticut but elsewhere. She is the unanimous choice of the Connecticut delegation, and I therefore take special satisfaction in nominating her for the office of vice-president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say here that you must hand the names of your candidates and those whom you second to Mrs. Richards, chairman of the house committee, in order that they may be placed on the bulletin board.

Miss LAUGHTON. Massachusetts nominates as her candidate for vice-president general Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, of Boston. Mrs. Simpson is a woman of ability and unbounded enthusiasm in the work of the organization and pledges herself to support the state regent and attend the meetings of the Board and to keep Massachusetts in touch with the National Society. Massachusetts respectfully begs the co-operation of the members of this congress in the election of her candidate.

Miss GIFFEN. I have the honor to nominate Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland, as one of the vice-presidents

general of the society. A Marylander has not held such an office for years. This state which contributed so largely in 1775 in making possible the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be glad to see in 1902 one of her Daughters a vice-president of this organization. Miss Williams is the candidate not only of one chapter, but she is the unanimous choice of her state. She has appeared before congress twice as a most able chapter regent, and therefore has proven her efficiency for office. Her residence in a neighboring city like Baltimore with her inclination and leisure to attend the meetings assures us of her attendance upon all the Board meetings that may be called. Her great-great-grandfather was the first chaplain to open prayer in the first congress held in the capitol at Washington, so the nomination of Miss Williams should be of historical interest to you all, and I trust of personal interest.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second the nomination of Miss Williams, of Maryland.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the nomination of Miss Williams, of Maryland, with pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. What we need—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires perfect order in the house. She wishes those who wish to nominate officers to keep silence, and set us all a good example.

Mrs. FOWLER. What we need for vice-presidents general on this Board of ours are women of ability and women who can and will give their time and energy to every Board meeting. For this reason and many others Indiana with one voice seconds the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Smith of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that the seconds will be kept back until the nominations for officers have been made.

Mrs. PARK.⁶ Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the name of Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that applause may cease no matter how merited it may be. She does not wish to hear it at present. Go on with your speech, Mrs. Park.

Mrs. PARK. It is a name not unknown to this congress, and members of this society. It is not necessary for me to eulogize her ability or eloquence, her courage or her courtesy. [Applause.] This nomination comes with the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the Georgia delegation.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. WEED. Should not the names be written upon the blackboard in the order in which they are nominated? The name of Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, was the second name. It is omitted entirely from the blackboard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that it has been requested, and it was so stated by the Chair, that the names of your candidates should be sent up to be placed there. It is stated that the name of Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, should have been placed second. No doubt it is so, but her nominator did not send up her name. The Chair does not remember at all who have made nominations, so please let no one be offended.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to mention one thing, and that is that we cannot get the names up there because there is no way of sending them up.

Mrs. ABBOTT. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Congress, I have the honor and pleasure of placing in nomination for the office of vice-president general, the name of Mrs. Henry W. Burnham, of New Hampshire. She is the wife of the senator from New Hampshire, and will therefore be a resident of Washington. She will be able to attend all the Board meetings, and we feel that this is a strong point in favor of our candidate. She has been active in Daughters of the American Revolution work for years, and she is able to fill any office to which you may elect her. I am proud to be able to say that New Hampshire unanimously and cordially endorses the name of Mrs. Henry W. Burnham.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President—

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Ohio has requested a question of privilege. Please state your question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to request the attention of the ladies for a moment to make an explanation. I was the second person who nominated and endorsed as candidate from Ohio, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland. By some mistake it was not handed in at the proper time, and her name has not been placed in the right place. She is the Ohio candidate, and I am glad to state she is unanimously endorsed as candidate by the entire delegation of Ohio. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of New Jersey is recognized.

Miss BATCHELLER. New Jersey desires unanimously to present to you for vice-president general Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle. She is the widow of a former governor of the state, and judge of the Supreme Court. She has been president of the Colonial Dames of New Jersey. She is active in many societies, both patriotic and charitable. She is a lady of leisure and of culture and able to attend the Board meetings, and would in every way adorn any position in which the member of this congress may place her. I therefore ask for the unanimous election of Mrs. Joseph, or rather, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to put in nomination the name of Mrs. Scott, the wife of Senator Scott, of West Virginia. She likewise lives here so many months in the year that she can attend the Board meetings and she will always be a working member. I want to say a word for Senator Scott, too. If the Daughters of the American Revolution have a friend, it is Senator Scott. [Applause.] I therefore earnestly urge you to vote for Mrs. N. B. Scott.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Kentucky.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I wish to nominate Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons, of Louisville, Kentucky, for vice-president general. She has served faithfully year after year, first as a delegate, then as a state regent, and all of you understand the amount of hard work the state regents do for our society. What more fitting

than for you to honor these faithful women? More than this, Mrs. Lyons is a capable, intelligent woman, thoroughly prepared for any position. Such women are necessary on your Board of Management. [Applause.]

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Lyons was seconded also by the Indiana delegation and by Mrs. Page, state regent of Virginia. But the stenographer's record does not show this.)

Mrs. HORTON. Madam President General and members of this Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor to nominate Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, [applause] a representative woman of New York state, for the office of vice-president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Virginia.

Mrs. PAGE. I wish to nominate Mrs. Albert Tuttle for vice-president general from Virginia. She has served faithfully on the Board and her work should commend her to you. I therefore ask your votes for Mrs. Tuttle.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Tuttle was also seconded by Vermont and the District of Columbia. The stenographer's record does not show this.)

Mrs. VANVLIET. Madam President General and delegates of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I desire to place in nomination for the office of vice-president general the name of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Camp, of Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster and Rodger Ludlow, and one of Connecticut's thoroughly competent and capable women.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Camp was seconded by Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan and Mrs. R. G. Foster, of Washington. But the stenographer's record does not show this.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of California.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I wish to nominate in behalf of California for vice-president general Mrs. D. D. Colton, who lives here in Washington, and has promised to serve and attend all

the board meetings. She has already been a vice-president general from California, and some years ago I had the honor of placing her in nomination. I beg your recognition of this lady. I also wish to endorse Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. McKENNA. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure to place before you in re-nomination the name of Mrs. William Parker Jewett, who has served you ably and well. Her efficiency, strength and fidelity are known to you all. I wish and hope for a hearty vote and co-operation.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General, I notice an error on the board. It is the name of Mrs. Charles Bailey Bryan, of Tennessee. They have it Mrs. Clara Bryan.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader states that these names are not always written clearly, and that accounts for the mistakes.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies will please write the names clearly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Charles Bailey Bryan is the correct name of the candidate.

Mrs. YATES. Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, my state, Wisconsin, gives me the honor to put in nomination the name of the wife of our senator, Mrs. J. V. Quarles. In the absence of our state regent it gives me great pleasure to do this, and to endorse most heartily the candidacy of Mrs. Quarles which has come to her as a request from an adjoining state. Mrs. Quarles is a charter member of our chapter, and was one of its officers. She resigned simply to come and take up her residence in Washington. As the wife of our senator she will be able to be here during her full term and attend all the meetings of the Board, in which, as a woman of strong common sense, she will be a valuable member. I represent Mrs. Brown who has not been able to be here.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I wish to nominate Mrs. John R. Walker, of Missouri. She has been a resident member of Kansas City, a representative Missouri woman and is in Washington a great deal.

Mrs. BARNEY. Madam President General and members of this Eleventh Continental Congress, in the absence of our state regent, I am here to ask for Colorado for the first time a place upon the National Board. [Applause.] It is my honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Ella P. Stearns, a Virginian by birth and Coloradian by adoption. Like all the rest of us, she had to come from somewhere, and we are from Maine to Texas taken from our mother chapters to start anew; not to oppose the mothers, but to imitate their example. I hope you will heartily endorse the nomination.

Miss HETZEL. I second the nomination of Mrs. Stearns.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the Congress please come to order. There is a nomination to be placed before you.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I have the pleasure to nominate Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, of Illinois for vice-president general. I will state my reason in a few words. I understand that there are those on this floor who are not delegates, who are working among the delegates to prejudice on personal grounds—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order. The Chair refuses to listen to any such remarks. Proceed with your nomination.

Mrs. HOPKINS. She has served from delegate to state regent, and as an executive officer has filled her place with honor, and therefore I hope that you may give her your votes.

Mrs. WILES. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to decline this nomination. Ladies, I wish you all to understand that I did not know this nomination was to be made, as the lady who has just spoken had not consulted me on the subject. Every one who has consulted me on the subject has been told that under no circumstances would I be a candidate. I am not a candidate and my name will not be placed upon the bulletin board. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for vice-president general?

Mrs. BARKALOW. I desire to present the name of Mrs. Elsie de Cou Troup, of Omaha, Nebraska, for vice-president general. She has been unanimously endorsed by the chapters of our state.

(Mrs. Elsie de Cou Troup nominated for vice-president general by Mrs. Sidney D. Barkalow, *not* Mrs. S. R. Barkalow.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you through with your nominations? If so, seconds will now be in order.

MISS HARVEY. I desire to nominate Mrs. Frank Reader, wife of General Reader, of Pennsylvania. She is a lady of great worth, and will be able to attend all the meetings.

(The nomination of Mrs. Reader was afterwards withdrawn, as stated in the accepted minutes.)

A MEMBER. Did we not amend the constitution to limit the term of office?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you did. Are any of those candidates ineligible under that rule?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper of the District is recognized. Any one who has had two terms is ineligible.

Mrs. DRAPER. There is no one who is ineligible. I have been waiting for an opportunity to see if some one was. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no one ineligible. I will now listen to seconds.

Mrs. DEERE. I second the nomination of our next door neighbor, Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. PARK. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. PARK. I understand that it has been circulated on the floor of the house that the candidate for vice-president general nominated by Georgia, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, is not eligible for re-election. That is a mistake. Mrs. Morgan has served but one term. I wish it distinctly understood that I inquired of the National Board if she was eligible before any nomination was made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is glad to state that it has been stated upon good authority that no one upon this bulletin board is ineligible. Proceed with your seconds.

Mrs. YOULANDS. It gives me great honor as well as pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. WEED. The Daughters of the American Revolution

membership of Montana is by far too small to ever permit us to hope for a representative on the National Board. But in common with all the far northwestern states we are very glad to repose our interest in the hands of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin. We hope you will give us a representative from the far northwest.

Mrs. WARING. Ladies of the congress, I also desire to second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York. With discouragement for none, let me say that none has proven herself more faithful to the interests of this society. During her term she has not missed one Board or committee meeting and that statement ought to be an invitation to elect her upon this floor.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, and I hope I am not out of order. If it is not unprecedented to second the nomination of two or three others I would like to do so, because I do not wish to come back the second time. Therefore I want to second Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Mrs. KNOTT. I wish to second the nomination of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland. Maryland has not had a representative in this office for seven years. Miss Williams has been a member of this society for eight years, and is a very faithful member. She is a descendant of the Chew family of Maryland, a name well known to history.

Mrs. GOODLOE. It gives me pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. John R. Walker of Missouri.

Mrs. PAGE. The unanimous choice of Connecticut is Mrs. J. Hepburn Smith, and Virginia wishes heartily to endorse her nomination, also that of Mrs. Stearns, of Colorado.

Miss TEMPLE. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Bryan, of Tennessee. Tennessee has been a faithful state in the organization, and we hope to have your hearty support in the election of Mrs. Bryan to one of the highest places within your gift to-day. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEIM. I second the nomination of Mrs. Burnham, of

New Hampshire most heartily, of Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

Mrs. LAWTON. Massachusetts is pleased to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. BATE. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Lyons. She is a most efficient and faithful woman.

Mrs. McLEAN. We all desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests those ladies standing on the steps to go down on the floor. All those who do not go down will not be recognized by the Chair.

Mrs. SPERRY. Connecticut wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Miss DESHA. In presenting Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, we are presenting one of the finest women. I also second Mrs. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that you are not giving any attention whatever to these seconds. It is the right of these seconds to be heard.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. It gives Iowa great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Joseph B. Quarles, of Wisconsin. She is from Milwaukee. Milwaukee is already made famous, and we wish to add to her lustre by having Mrs. Quarles a member here. I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota, also Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Michigan is recognized.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. CAMP. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER FOOTE THOMAS. Madam President, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, vice-president general from Georgia, and of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York. I deem it a very great honor so to do.

Miss MINOT. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York, for vice-president general.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to second the nomination of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland, also the nomination of Mrs. Colton, of California, Mrs. J. Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. They will all make admirable officers.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, and Mrs. Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. KINGSLEY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who is endorsed by the whole state of New York.

Mrs. SMITH. Alabama wishes to heartily endorse and second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish very heartily to second the nomination of Mrs. C. B. Bryan, of Tennessee. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. I wish most heartily to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Walker, of Missouri, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Miss VINING. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, an extraordinary woman in every way; Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, who spends her summers in Massachusetts; and Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Walker's nomination was also endorsed by Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent of Virginia. But the stenographer's record does not show it.)

Miss DESHA. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, Mrs. Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. Tennessee wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Helmuth.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman.

Mrs. MORRIS. I second the nomination of Mrs. Jewett, of

Minnesota, Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia, Mrs. Crosman, of New York, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Minnesota is very kind. She takes all the candidates in.

Mrs. SAGE. Georgia takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Smith of Connecticut.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I wish to second the nomination of a most valuable member of the Board, Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota. Minnesota also takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. EVERETT. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Elsie de Cou Troup, of Nebraska, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. J. O. Moss, of Ohio.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, Mrs. Simpson of Massachusetts, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. MINOT. Let us proceed with the election of national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that there is liberty of speech in this congress, and that she will allow you all to second your candidates.

Mrs. VANVLIET. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. STOCKING. The District of Columbia seconds the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York unanimously.

Mrs. WAPLES. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey. Delaware has already seconded unanimously Mrs. Crosman's nomination.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York, whose abilities and cour-

tesies I have known for ten years. I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that the nominations are not formally closed, and if any one has yet a nomination of a vice-president general she has a right to put it in nomination.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Simpson's nomination was seconded by Mrs. Park, of Georgia, and Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. But the stenographer's record does not show this.)

Mrs. DRAPER. As I have not spoken before and some of these ladies have, may I have the floor next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to recognize three or four before she gets to you. The congress will please preserve order. The Chair will not allow business to proceed unless you are quiet.

Mrs. LYONS. Kentucky with one voice wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. KINNEY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We find that Mrs. Scott is a Colonial Dame and not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but soon will be. We therefore withdraw her name, and second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman; also Mrs. Colton, of California. They have been good workers on our Board, and we all know what their work will be.

Miss BATCHELLER. I am here now for the second time, and second the nomination of Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut as vice-president general.

Mrs. BURROWS. I simply want to endorse very heartily the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and Mrs. Moss, of Ohio.

(The approved minutes state that Miss Batcheller also seconded Miss Williams, of Maryland. But the stenographer's record does not show it.)

Mrs. JONES. Georgia wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. SYLVANUS REED. I have the honor to nominate as vice-

president general Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. VERPLANCK. I wish to second the nomination of Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. DRAPER. As a New Hampshire woman I have the honor and the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Burnham, of New Hampshire, and also the privilege of stating that Mrs. Tulloch, the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, also a New Hampshire woman, seconds her nomination. I also wish to second the nominations of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, who is not ineligible and whom we all want, and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. MOOREHEAD. I move that nominations be closed, and we proceed to the election of the vice-presidents general.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I second the nomination of Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut, Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. FINCH. It is my pleasure and privilege to second Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will not attempt to make a seconding speech for Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. It would simply mean to gild refined gold. I simply desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. I also desire to second the nomination of Miss Williams, from "Maryland, My Maryland."

Mrs. LIPPITT. Rhode Island unanimously endorses the choice, the unanimous choice, of Connecticut, Mrs. J. Hepburn Smith; also Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York.

Mrs. ADAMS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Ohio.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The state regent of Tennessee wishes me to announce for her, as she thought her voice would not reach, that Tennessee seconds the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, Mrs. Helmuth of New York, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Mrs. MURKLAND. I wish heartily to endorse the nominations of Mrs. Henry Burnham, of New Hampshire, and Mrs. J. Hep-Smith, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BARUCH. It is my privilege to second the nomination of

Miss Isabella Forsyth, of New York state as your vice-president general. Her good work in this society is well known, and such a woman in the executive office will certainly add lustre to the society.

Miss TEMPLE. I wish to rise here, and second the nomination of Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Colton, of California, two of our old and faithful workers; also that of Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, who has been one of the most faithful southern representatives ever attending this congress. [Applause.]

Miss FREEMAN. I move that the nominations be now closed.

Miss HETZEL. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Ella C. Stearns, of Colorado. Her name is not on the board for what reason I cannot tell. I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Colton, of California, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that nominations are now closed. The Chair announces that the seconds may be read which the reader has in her possession.

Mrs. BARNEY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BARNEY. Does that exclude Mrs. Stearns because her name is not on the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it does not.

Mrs. BARNEY. There are a great many more names which are not in their regular places.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that she understands that we are to have another bulletin board on which all the names of the candidates will appear.

Miss MILLER. I have been asked to present the question as to whether or not one is obliged to write ten names on her ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not obliged to, unless you wish to vote for the whole ten vice-presidents general. You have the privilege of voting for all the ten vice-presidents general, if you choose.

Miss MILLER. I am simply asking for information.

Miss JOHNSTON. When shall it be proper to nominate hon-

orary vice-presidents general? At this moment? I ask it as a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; it would not be in order at present. We are not through yet with reading the seconds which have been sent up to the stage. Presently the Chair will find the pleasure of the house in the matter. The official reader will proceed to read the announcements of the seconds.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Charles Terry seconds the nomination of Mrs. Helmuth, of New York; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry seconds the nomination of Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss; California seconds the nomination of Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Moss; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas seconds the nominations of Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Morgan; Miss Brown, representing the regent of the Saratoga Chapter of New York, seconds the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, and begs leave to state that Mrs. Crosman is one of the national officers living at a distance who never fails to travel to Washington to attend all Board meetings. This is unusual, and she hopes that so faithful an officer will be elected.

Knickerbocker, New York, Mrs. Hasbrock seconds Mrs. Crosman, of New York, for vice-president, and also Mrs. Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut; Maine seconds Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York; Mrs. Toof seconds the nomination of Mrs. Elizabeth James Camp, of Memphis, Tennessee; Virginia nominates Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page for vice-president general, Mrs. M. Z. Herndon, Mount Vernon chapter, Virginia; Virginia withdraws Mrs. Hugh Page's name as vice-president general; Mrs. Chas. H. Pinney, of Connecticut, seconds Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Pinney, of Derby, Connecticut, seconds Mrs. Camp; Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, seconded by Mrs. John Carey, of Indiana; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman seconded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed; will the official reader please second the nomination of Mrs. Elizabeth Chew, Williams, of Maryland, for West Virginia, Valley V. Henshaw, state regent; Mrs. I. Pembroke Thom, state regent of Maryland, seconds the nomination of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland, Mrs. Colton, of California, Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Quarles was also seconded by Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois. But the stenographer's record does not show it.)

Mrs. SWIFT. California seconds the nomination of Mrs. Colton. I have had a great deal of trouble with that name, and I would like to get it where it belongs. It has not been read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you send it to the stage?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes.

OFFICIAL READER. I read every one in my hand, but I will gladly say that Mrs. Colton is endorsed by California.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, I wish to make a correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, wishes to correct a mistake.

Mrs. FOWLER. Ladies, it seems that Indiana was out of order in making the second too soon, and our state wishes to get into order and second Mrs. Crosman, of New York, and Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Finch, of Virginia, seconds Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that if it is the will of the Congress their ballots may be written before recess, and then after luncheon you may go on with the count. It rests entirely with you. Do you wish to write your ballots before or after recess?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Before.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that this congress write its ballots at this time before taking recess. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress do write its ballots before recess. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair wishes to know if you understood the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes, yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That you are to write your ballots before recess?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered. The official reader has some further announcements and seconds to read. Is it the will of the Congress that they listen to them?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of listening to the announcement of the seconds will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it, and the motion is lost.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to make an inquiry. As the names of all the candidates do not appear upon the bulletin board we cannot proceed to write our ballots until they do. Would it not be wiser to take a recess while they are doing that? For that reason I move we take a recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that all the names of candidates are not yet inscribed and it is stated that you cannot write your ballots unless you have all the names before you from which to take your choice. The Chair wishes to inquire what Miss Yardley inquired of her a moment ago? Miss Yardley made an inquiry of the Chair.

Miss YARDLEY. You have answered my question.

Mrs. BURROWS. Inasmuch as it will take some time for them to get the names all ready for us, I move a recess until two o'clock this afternoon. It is now half past twelve or later. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, wishes to withdraw her motion to write the names before recess. Will the house grant her this permission?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those not desiring to grant this permission will signify by saying "no;" those who wish to grant the permission will say "aye." The Chair thinks, Madam, you may withdraw your motion.

Mrs. WARD. The registrar general has resigned. There is no one nominated in her place. May they not all be nominated at the same time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that no one has been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of our registrar general. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Burrows.

Mrs. BURROWS. I move that we now take a recess until 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair before putting this motion before the house will call the attention of the delegates to the fact that they have not nominated a successor to Miss Mickley, who has resigned her office as registrar general.

Mrs. BURROWS. It is impossible to make it now, and I would prefer to take a recess.

Miss MILLER. If we take a recess from now until after half past two, will not that make a very short afternoon reception in view of the very courteous invitation of our president general for four o'clock?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your hostess will change the hour from five o'clock to seven to accommodate the congress.

Miss MILLER. One other point. We have invited this gentleman from South Carolina to be here at three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. He will have the privilege of appearing.

Miss MILLER. Then you approve of this motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the pleasure of the congress to now nominate the registrar general the Chair will now entertain nominations.

Mrs. WARREN. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

Mrs. WARREN. Was not the registrar general elected last year for a term of two years, and if she resigns isn't her place filled for the rest of the time by the National Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That can be done, if the congress so desires.

Mrs. WARREN. I supposed that that was in the by-laws.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it better it should be done by the congress. It is the desire of the Chair that it should be done by the congress. The National Society has its right to elect its own officers and the Chair wishes that carried out if possible.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Whether they want to or not.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is my motion before the house? Is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is perfectly in order. The question is whether we shall nominate a registrar general or not. It is your privilege to do so just as soon as you desire.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a name to propose for registrar general. It is that of Mrs. Pealer, of the District, whom we all know here, and who does conscientious work. She has plenty of time. She has good ancestry if that counts for anything. She came from Connecticut. She represents Steuben county, New York, and is a resident of the city of Washington. But what I want to say is that she is a conscientious worker and one who never gets ruffled, and that goes a great way. I therefore put in nomination the name of Mrs. Pealer, who I think has the support of the District of Columbia, and we hope will have the support of this congress because of her worth.

Mrs. MARSH, regent of Continental Chapter, District of Columbia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer for registrar general.

A MEMBER. I second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nomination of Mrs. Pealer, of the District of Columbia, for registrar general has been presented and seconded and it will appear upon the bulletin board.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. She was a Miss Griswold, of Connecticut. That is enough to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to leave this nomination to the National Board.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Warren, vice regent of Connecticut, seconded by Mrs. Seeley, of Connecticut, moves that the position of registrar general be filled by vote of the National Board for the remainder of the present term.

Mrs. McLEAN. As the Continental Congress is now in session it seems wiser that the body should exercise its prerogative to elect its own national officers. Therefore, I second the nomination of Mrs. Pealer for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for the office of registrar general.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that nominations close for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, will you please send

your motion to the recording secretary general? The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that the recording secretary general be empowered to cast the unanimous ballot for the registrar general.

Mrs. WARREN. Will my motion be acted upon? I have no feeling about the matter. I only did it to facilitate business. It has been seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. I simply wish to know the name of the lady suggested for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is not this an office to be filled by the Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It might be filled by the Board, but as the Chair has heretofore announced she thinks it is the proper thing, the congress being now in session, to fill the place without waiting for the Board.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is a biennial election according to the by-laws.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. She is right in that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the duty and the privilege of the congress to fill this office because it is now in session. If the congress were not in session, and our registrar general had resigned, it would be the prerogative of the Board to fill the office under the by-laws relating to officers of the Board. But as it is, in the opinion of the Chair, it belongs to this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. WARREN. On account of the ruling from the Chair, I withdraw my motion.

(This was found among the written motions of this day but does not appear in the minutes.)

Mrs. HOOPES. Might there be a request made of the delegates that they do all their electioneering during our recess which is to take place in a few moments so that when we come into congress this afternoon we may have quiet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask for information? When are nom-

inations for editor and business manager of the magazine in order? According to the program it should be now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is so stated upon the program, now is the time that nominations for these offices are in order.

Miss JOHNSTON. I ask the privilege of nominating the honorary vice-presidents general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not the year when we are allowed to elect honorary vice-presidents general. The Chair wishes to say to you that there is no place left upon this blank for such election, and the Chair suggests that you kindly keep your nomination until after this business is finished, and in the evening we will attend to that. Does that meet your pleasure? The Chair wishes the official reader to read the communication which has been sent up to the Chair. There is a motion before the house. The motion to submit this to the National Board of Management for its decision is now withdrawn. It has not yet been put to the house or given to the house by the Chair. Therefore, it may be withdrawn without any further ceremony. There is a motion before the house to take a recess until half past two.

Mrs. WARD. May I make a nomination for registrar general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. WARD. I nominate Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. One of the regulations on the program is that no one should nominate a person unless she is willing to serve. Mrs. Draper is not willing to serve.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is my motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to take a recess until two thirty o'clock this afternoon. All those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." A recess will now be taken. (12.50 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The congress was called to order at 2.40 p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. Will the delegates kindly be seated? The Chair asks the courtesy of the house for a moment. The Chair wishes to ap-

point a committee to meet Mr. Kaufman, of South Carolina, at the door and escort him to the stage. She appoints Mrs. Richardson, state regent of South Carolina, Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general of South Carolina, and Mrs. Francis Nash of South Carolina, to meet him and bring him to the stage when he arrives at the hour of three. It will now be in order for you to nominate the editor and business manager of the magazine, if you have nominated your candidates for registrar general. Was there more than one candidate offered? The Chair is informed that there are two candidates. The Chair wishes to inquire of the recording secretary general, was there more than one candidate?

Mrs. HOWARD. Only one so far as I have heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there more than one candidate for the office of registrar general?

Mrs. HOWARD. Only one, Mrs. Pealer, of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Pealer of the District. Are any others desired by the house? Are they any other candidates desired for the office of registrar general?

Mrs. LEE. I wish the house would keep quiet. We cannot hear a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if there are any other candidates than Mrs. Pealer of the District? Will you please nominate your editor for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to offer the name of our present editor, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio. Georgia would like it.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that our present editor, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, be re-nominated for editor of the magazine.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to have a unanimous vote for Mrs. Avery, for she deserves it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morgan says she requests a unanimous vote for Mrs. Avery as editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. WARD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nomination of a business manager for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is now in order.

Miss MILLER. I should like to nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood as the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I should like to second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood as the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to succeed herself.

Mrs. HENRY. I should like that nomination to be made unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request that it be made so unless there is a demand for some other nominee.

Mrs. MORGAN. I rise to a question of information. Is the list now closed with the name of Mrs. Avery for editor of the magazine?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The list has been closed, because there was no other name offered. The lists are closed for nominations.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I move that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for Mrs. Pealer for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the election of registrar general. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, I want to ask if the Chair would consider it in order where there is only one candidate for an office to move that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for her, if there is no objection?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Roberts says it may be done if there is no objection.

Mrs. WILES. If there is no objection, I make the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has already been made.

Mrs. WILES. That the recording secretary general cast the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; and it has been unanimously carried.

Mrs. WILES. Then I will make the same motion for the editor of the magazine.

Mrs. BURROWS. I am told that some one has made inquiry if they can vote for more than ten vice-presidents general. I think a little instruction on that subject would be good.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are only ten vice-presidents general to be voted for to-day.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We have no ballots. The pages have the ballot blanks, and have not distributed them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will direct that they be distributed.

Mrs. KINNEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. KINNEY. Delegates to the Continental Congress, on Monday of this week the Connecticut delegation met and elected its state regent, its vice-state regent, and voted unanimously to support Mrs. Hepburn Smith for vice-president general. After her name had been placed upon the bulletin board another Connecticut lady was nominated for the same office. Of course this second nomination is perfectly legitimate—any delegate is at liberty to nominate any other Daughter for a national office—but in behalf of a member of the Connecticut delegation who bears the same name as that of the lady last placed in nomination, I am asked to say that the delegate is anxious to have it understood that she is not a candidate for any office, and she wishes to be relieved of the imputation that she is allowing the use of her name in opposition to that of the lady who is the unanimous choice of the delegation, and for whom she intends to vote. I will only add that if the members of this congress desire to honor Connecticut, we shall be pleased to have them cast their votes for Mrs. Hepburn Smith.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that applause be dispensed with in order to facilitate business. The Chair asks that favor of the house. The Chair has the very great pleasure to present to the congress Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of South Carolina who brings us an invitation to attend the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition, which will be read by the official reader. [Applause.]

The official reader reads the following invitation:

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15th, 1902.

To Mrs. Charles M. Fairbanks, President General, and the Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: We have the honor in coöperation with the South Carolina Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution to request your presence on an excursion around the harbor of Charleston on Friday, February 28th, and trust that you will find it convenient to accept the same.

With the highest respect and esteem we ask leave to subscribe ourselves—

Committee South Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution.

A. C. KAUFMAN,
Chairman.

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,
J. R. READ,
WILSON G. HARVEY,
FRANK E. TAYLOR,
JAMES G. HOLMES,
WM. HENY PARKER, JR.,
C. S. GADSDEN,
President.

Mrs. LEE. I move that the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress accept Mr. Kaufman's kind invitation with a rising vote of thanks.

A MEMBER. Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress receive the delightful invitation with a vote of thanks.

Mrs. PAGE. I move that it be a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the same be done by a rising vote.

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mr. Kaufman will speak a few words.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Ladies, I am a very modest man, and therefore, if I blush you will know the reason why. Judging from the complexion of my hair you may think, or you may rather be deceived in my age, but I wish to say to you that the color of my hair is the product of early piety rather than the fruit of old age. Now, I have come six hundred miles in the name

of the Sons of the Revolution of South Carolina to extend to this body of very distinguished women, the most brilliant audience I have ever faced in my life [great applause], and the greatest honor I have ever had conferred upon me in facing such an audience—to ask you in the name of the distinguished body of Sons of the Revolution of South Carolina to accept the invitation which we have extended to you to-day, and to thank you for so courteously accepting the invitation. There was one mistake made in the engrossing of that invitation. It was Friday, February 28th. We proposed to take you out on the United States revenue cutter “Forward.” We found after this invitation was written that it was pay day, and it would be impossible to get the cutter on that day. Consequently, we have been compelled unavoidably to postpone the excursion until Saturday, March 1st, which date we hope will be perfectly agreeable to you. I am not going to make any long speech, for I remember once a gentleman fell in love with a very beautiful girl, she rejected him; and when some of her friends asked her the reason why, she said it took him too long to get to the point [laughter]; he tired her out before he proposed. Now I wish you ladies to accept this invitation, and not reject it and therefore I will say no more. All that I would say in conclusion is “come and join us,” and I think we will do good unto you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is ready for any motion.

Mrs. ROOME. Some of the members of the congress desire a statement from the Chair as to whether more than ten names on the ballot will invalidate it, and whether they must put on the ballot also the state of the candidate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer that by saying that the names of more than ten candidates for vice-president general will invalidate your ballot, and it is not necessary to place the state upon your ballot. Do you all understand?

Mrs. BURROWS. Must not the name be written in full as it appears on the bulletin board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is written so that it cannot be mistaken there is no need; but inasmuch as the names in full are upon the bulletin board it will perhaps be best for you to be right about that?

Miss MILLER. Many have also inquired as to whether having less than ten names will invalidate the ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may vote for as few as you please or as many as you please so that you do not exceed ten in number.

Miss MILLER. I had the pleasure of nominating Miss Lilian Lockwood for the business manager of the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. We cannot hear. She recognizes Miss Miller, of the District.

Miss MILLER. I stated that I nominated Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the magazine. It is the only name in nomination, and therefore I would like to make the motion that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Lilian Lockwood.

Mrs. HENRY. I must say that I forstalled the vice-regent of my chapter by having already done that myself.

Miss MILLER. I beg your pardon.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it necessary to put the candidate's initials on the ballot, or will her name and state be all that is required.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not absolutely necessary to give her initials. The Chair would suggest that you simply give the lady's last name. The Chair will recognize Miss Desha, of Kentucky. It has been moved and seconded that the vote—

Miss MILLER. That the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Lilian Lockwood.

OFFICIAL READER. It is moved by Miss Miller that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the vote for Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which was seconded by Mrs. Henry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection it will be so ordered. Is there any objection to this motion?

A MEMBER. Please state the motion again. We cannot hear a word that is said.

OFFICIAL READER. Miss Miller, of the District, moves that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the ballot in this congress for Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the magazine, and seconded by Mrs. Henry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of that motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so or-

dered, and the recording secretary general will cast the ballot.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to record my protest against what the state regent of Connecticut said in regard to vice-presidents general or candidates whose names have been placed upon the board. We are voting for national vice-presidents general, and not for vice-presidents general from states. There can only be twenty elected, and there are forty-four states.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HENRY. I move that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. PARK. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the ballot for the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The recording secretary general states that she has already cast that vote. The Chair desires to know the sentiment of the house upon the number of tellers they wish to count the votes. How many tellers do you wish?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The same as last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated by some that that is rather too many. Suppose you take twenty.

A MEMBER. That is enough.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the congress to nominate its tellers. You may nominate twenty tellers from the floor.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I nominate Mrs. Julian Richards, of Iowa.

Mrs. MORGAN. I nominate Mrs. Sage, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. DAY. I nominate Mrs. Campbell, of Tennessee.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Cloud, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests to the house that they can nominate alternates if they please, and then the voters will not be taken from the floor.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Mary Towne.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to nominate Miss Miller, of the District.

Mrs. KENDALL. I wish to nominate Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of Maine.

Mrs. YAGER. I nominate Mrs. Darlington, of Ohio.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I nominate Mrs. Frank L. Gordon, of Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair refuses to entertain any further nominations until there is silence in the House.

Miss MILLER. May I ask if the alternates are to be accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the nomination that Mrs. Coleman made; what was your nomination?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Mrs. Frank L. Gordon, of Illinois.

Mrs. BENEDICT. I wish to nominate Miss Joslyn, of Massachusetts, as alternate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not wish any alternates named until the tellers are nominated.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We nominated a teller and not an alternate.

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of information.

A MEMBER. Was the recording secretary general instructed to cast a vote for registrar general, editor and business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and if so, shall I write in the names?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not necessary. The recording secretary general is requested to cast the ballot for those three officers.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We understood you suggested that we choose these tellers from alternates. I think that is what we ought to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the pleasure of the house.

Miss MILLER. My name has been put in nomination for one of the tellers, but I would rather have it withdrawn and have it substituted by one of the alternates if you please from my chapter. I would suggest the name of Miss Wadsworth, of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Moss, of Ohio.

Mrs. MOSS. I want to put in nomination the name of Mrs. T. M. Sloane, of Ohio.

A MEMBER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BENEDICT. We understand that we can nominate for tellers alternates which would not take the delegates from the floor. That is the reason I offered my alternate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is perfectly correct you did so.

Miss BATCHELLER. I nominate Mrs. Julia B. Winans, of New Jersey.

Mrs. WARREN. I would like to nominate Mrs. Sadie E. Routh, of Connecticut.

Mrs. KENT. A question of information. Will the three names invalidate the ballot, the three names for registrar general, editor and business manager?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You need not put them on your paper at all. You do not vote for them.

Mrs. KENT. But it does invalidate the ballots? So many have done it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will not invalidate your ballot. The Chair awaits the nomination of other names for tellers.

Miss BATCHELLER. Has the floor been cleared of all who are not delegates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know. There should be no one on the floor except those entitled to vote. The floor of this house is reserved for the delegates of the congress, the vice-presidents general and the national officers. It is not intended for visitors at all. Any visitors upon the floor will please retire to either of the galleries, whichever they choose. They cannot remain upon the floor.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Frederick Street, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are six more nominations to be made. Are there any more nominations?

Mrs. STERNBERG. Will the reader state that no one should be on the floor except delegates?

OFFICIAL READER. The Chair requests me to state again that no one but voters will be allowed on this floor. The ladies all

know who the voters are, members of the National Board, state regents, chapter regents, and delegates.

A MEMBER. Is there another teller to be nominated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are six more.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Stevens of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are five more tellers to be nominated.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I nominate Mrs. R. H. Clark, of Mobile, Alabama.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to other nominations.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Van Trump as a teller. She was a teller two years ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are three more tellers to be nominated.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I would like to nominate Miss Richards, of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to the lady that Miss Janet Richards is to be appointed a teller to inspect the ballots as they come up. She cannot act as teller, as she has to remain upon the stage in the performance of her duty. Give us three more names.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I nominate Miss Mary Lyles, of South Carolina.

Mrs. WARD. Are the tellers all nominated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; there are two more.

Mrs. WARD. I nominate Mrs. Charles Kingsley, of Bath, N. Y.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One more teller is needed to fill out the quota of tellers.

Mrs. TERRY. I nominate Mrs. John Abbott Titcomb as alternate.

The official reader repeated the list of teller to the congress.

Tellers.—Mrs. Richards, of Iowa; Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Campbell, of Tennessee; Miss Cloud, of Kentucky; Mrs. Barnes of Maine; Mrs. Darlington, of Ohio; Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gordon, of Illinois; Miss Joslyn, of Massachusetts; Miss Marie Wadsworth, of District of Colum-

bia; Mrs. Sloane, of Ohio; Mrs. Winans, of New Jersey; Mrs. Routh, of Connecticut; Mrs. Hughes, of Kentucky; Mrs. Stevens, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama; Miss Van Trump, of Delaware; Miss Lyles, of South Carolina; Mrs. Kingsley, of New York; Mrs. Titcomb, of New York.

(The name of Mrs. Chase was afterwards substituted for that of Mrs. Stevens, of New Hampshire.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the names of the tellers read by the official reader. All those in favor of appointing those tellers will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. If you wish to appoint alternates you may do so.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh, no, no.

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some delegates not hearing that the registrar general, the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE were elected by the casting of the ballot by the recording secretary general, have written their names on their ballots. Will that invalidate those ballots?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will do no harm. Miss Richards is the chairman of the tellers. Will she please call her committee together and bring them here?

Mrs. MORGAN. Question of information. Do not the tellers have the right and privilege of casting a vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The tellers who are delegates will have the right to cast a vote.

Mrs. MORGAN. I was asked the question. I only wanted it for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one vacancy on the committee of tellers, Mrs. Street, I think is the name. You will please nominate some one to take her place upon the committee of tellers. Please do so quickly.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Hughes, of Kentucky.

Miss BATCHELLER. Will it be out of order to have a notice read now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; but they are busy voting now.

Miss BATCHELLER. While they are writing their ballots I will hand it up, and have it read the first chance you get.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of New Hampshire would like to change her nomination of a teller because her nominee has not yet arrived in the city.

Mrs. MURKLAND. I would like to substitute Miss Chase.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For what name?

Mrs. MURKLAND. For Mrs. Stevens, who cannot be here to-night.

The official reader again announced the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that you may begin this time at the end of the alphabet and go up to A instead of beginning with A and going down to Z.

OFFICIAL READER. In calling the roll I am instructed to say that as I call the states do not rise as a body, but come in chapters, as I call your chapter, so that each chapter delegation can come together. In that way you can be checked off more rapidly.

The official reader then reads the names of the national officers, and then the voters from the credential list by states.

During the roll call Mrs. Sternberg took the Chair.

Mrs. HOWARD. Shall the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the three officers at this time?

OFFICIAL READER. The recording secretary general will now, as decided by the body, cast the ballot for the registrar general, the editor and business manager of the magazine.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order to move that when this ballot is finished we do take a recess until eight o'clock this evening?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not in order. It is out of order, and you can only do that by unanimous consent from the house.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then I ask the unanimous consent that when the ballot is over this house do take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It takes unanimous consent for this. It is moved and seconded that when the voting is closed we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. There will be nothing more transacted this afternoon, except the casting of these ballots. All in favor of that motion will signify by saying "aye;" all opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

OFFICIAL READER. Another important statement. The Chair requests me to say that as ladies from the Indiana delegation are to receive this afternoon with Mrs. Fairbanks, and are anxious to go early, will you accord the courtesy of the house to Indiana to vote next?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes, yes.

Mrs. FOWLER. Ladies, we thank you.

Reader continues roll call. Interrupted.

Mrs. MORGAN. As the delegates vote, can not they be allowed to leave the building?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That was the intention of the motion. When they have voted they may go. May I have perfect quiet to make a statement? Connecticut would very much like the unanimous consent of the house to be allowed to vote now. They have accepted an invitation from the wife of their senator and the ladies have promised to receive with her. Is unanimous consent given?

Mrs. THUMMEL. The Iowa delegation has been waiting the same way, but has refused to ask to be accorded that privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection Iowa will be accorded the same privilege.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland would like to have the same privilege.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The District of Columbia would like to have the same privilege.

Reader continues roll call.

The voting was then concluded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion is now in order to take a recess.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I move that the house now take a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there anybody in the house who has not voted?

Mrs. TULLOCH. No one is who entitled to vote according to our records.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I move the house take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Seconded by Mrs. R. H. Clark and Mrs. Winans.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of taking a recess will please say 'aye;' those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to

have it. The "ayes" have it. I will announce that the polls are now closed. (5.40 p. m.)

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The congress was called to order at 8.30 p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will kindly come to order. Delegates will please take their seats. The official reader will state the announcement which she has.

OFFICIAL READER. This is from the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1902.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution. Madam President and Ladies: In compliance with a resolution, passed at the regular meeting, Monday evening, February 17, 1902, "The Women's Bindery Union, Local No. 42, International Brotherhood of Book Binders," representing a membership of one thousand women, extends its greetings to the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

KATE V. SMOOT,
President.

ANNA G. BURKE,
Rec. Sec.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection the recording secretary general may answer this letter from the Women's Bookbinding Association. Is the treasurer general present? Her report comes next.

Mrs. DARWIN. Is the chairman of the auditing committee present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will inquire. Is the chairman of the auditing committee present?

Mrs. DARWIN. If not, I prefer not to read the report until she is here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not present.

Mrs. DARWIN. It will be impossible for the congress to accept my report in advance of the report of the chairman of the auditing committee.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I move that greetings be sent these people.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. The Chair has ordered

that a suitable letter be sent them by the recording secretary general.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair agrees that a letter to be agreed to by the congress should be sent to the Women's National Bookbinding Association by the recording secretary general. Will the delegates please be seated as the congress is in session. We are about to listen to the report of the treasurer general. The Chair requests order. The Chair will request the delegates in the back of the house to come forward and take these vacant seats, and they can hear all that is going on.

Miss MILLER. Might the visitors in the upper gallery be allowed to come down to the lower gallery?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been requested that the visitors in the upper gallery be allowed to take seats here in the lower one. The Chair so recommends. They will have a better place to hear. Now if the delegates will take this occasion to be seated the Chair will be greatly obliged.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

(February 11, 1901-January 31, 1902.)

GROSS RECEIPTS—CASH.

Account of Current Fund,	\$44,056 07
Account of Permanent or Continental Hall Fund, 24,190 57	
Account of Fort Crailo Fund,	49 01
Total gross receipts,	\$68,295 65
Gross expenditures,	31,460 97
	<hr/>
Cash balance in bank, Jan. 31, 1902,	\$36,834 68
Account of Current Fund,	\$12,595 10
Account of Permanent or Continental Hall Fund, 24,190 57	
Account of Fort Crailo Fund,	49 01
	<hr/>
	\$36,834 68

In addition to the above balances, there are investments in U. S. Bonds as follows:

Current investment, at face value, \$10,000, at cost price, . . . \$10,552 50
 Permanent investment, at face value, \$58,000, at cost price, 63,478 89

Total investment, at face value, \$68,000, at cost price, 74,031 39

The details of the above account, itemized and reduced to a net basis, are as follows:

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank Feb. 11, 1901,	\$15,800 72	
Less amount voted to permanent Fund by 10th Congress,	6,000 00	
		<hr/> \$9,800 72

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$26,485, less \$864 refunded)	\$25,621 00	
Blanks (\$27.21, less \$0.50 refunded),	26 71	
Current interest,	468 92	
Initiation fees (\$3,759, less \$89 refunded),	3,670 00	
Outstanding liabilities of former Treasurer General, unpaid after three years, transferred to my account by Metropolitan Bank,	13 00	
Statute book sales,	1 75	
Stationery commission from Caldwell & Co.,	59 35	
Actual current income of the year,	29,860 73	
		<hr/>
Total Current Fund,	\$39,661 45	

EXPENSES.

Office of President General.

Postage stamps,	\$20 00	
Stationery,	94 00	
Office expenses, files, record book, etc.,	13 93	
		<hr/> \$127 02

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage stamps,	\$31 50	
Stationery,	46 79	
Office expenses, seals, cards, telegrams, etc	181 44	
Clerical service (one clerk and some extra service),	1,117 76	
...		<hr/> 1,377 57

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage stamps,	\$3 00	
Stationery,	25 10	
Office expenses, blanks, constitutions, etc.,	357 55	
Clerical service (part of one clerk's time),	150 00	
		<hr/> 535 65

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage stamps,	\$10 75	
Stationery,	27 16	
Office expenses, catalogue case, parchment, etc.,...	206 33	
Clerical service (2 clerks),	810 25	
		<hr/> 1,054 49

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage stamps,*	\$1 60	
Stationery,	59 90	
Office expenses, blanks, cards, mimeographing, etc	422 70	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	1,768 83	
		<hr/> 2,253 03

Office of Registrar General.

Postage stamps,	\$25 31	
Stationery,	23 44	
Office expenses, blanks, cards, circulars, permits, etc.,	277 97	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	1,899 96	
		<hr/> 2,226 68

Office of Historian General.

Postage stamps,	\$2 00	
Stationery,	9 32	
Office expenses,	1 30	
		<hr/> 12 62

Office of Librarian General.

Postage stamps,	\$2 95	
Stationery,	19 00	
Office expenses, books, binding, card catalogue, etc.,	116 78	
Clerical service (indexer),	570 00	
		<hr/> 708 73

State Regent Account.

Postage stamps,	\$321 70	
Stationery,	98 69	
		<hr/> 420 39

Certificate Account.

4,000 certificates and expressage,	\$272 56	
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* The remaining postage of this office is found in the account of stamped envelopes of which 13,450 were used during the year.

Engrossing 3,731 certificates,	373 10	
Postage on certificates,	240 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$885 66	
Less receipts from renewed certificates,	7 00	
	<hr/>	878 66

General Office Account.

Office expenses, cards, telegrams, repairs, messengers, &c.,	\$361 86	
Postage stamps,	24 44	
Stationery,	42 70	
Clerical service (Curator),	925 00	
	<hr/>	1,354 00

Real Daughter Account.

Spoons for 59 Real Daughters,	\$140 40	
Support and burial of a Real Daughter,	52 00	
	<hr/>	192 40

Directory Account.

Postage stamps, expressage, &c.,	\$38 58	
Office supplies,	71 00	
Commission to two advertising agents,	109 41	
Compiling,	1,122 70	
Rent of typewriters,	67 50	
Proof reading,	311 00	
Publishing 1,000 copies,	1,078 60	
	<hr/>	\$2,798 79
Less receipts from advertisements \$286.00 and sales \$31.50,	318 50	
	<hr/>	2,480 29

Smithsonian Report Account.

Photographs and plates for 3rd report,	\$31 00	
Typewriting paper, expressage, &c., for 3rd report,	7 45	
Typewriting 3rd report,	65 00	
Purchase of 100 copies, 3rd report,	85 00	
Typewriting circulars for 4th report,	9 15	
Postage and stationery for 4th report,	16 16	
	<hr/>	\$213 95
Less receipts from sales of 2nd and 3rd reports,	43 58	
	<hr/>	170 37

Lineage Book Account.

Postage stamps,	\$42 50
Expressage and supplies,	17 24
Office expenses, &c.,	26 25
Plates,	16 00
Salaries of compiler and clerk,	1,418 00
Publishing volumes XIII and XIV,	1,112 00

\$2,631 99

Less receipts from sales,	181 30
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2,450 69

Magazine Account.

Auditing accounts of Business Manager,	\$40 00
Copyrighting (2 years),	12 00
Cash register,	7 50
Binding 1 volume,	1 25
Editor's salary (11 months),	916 67
Editor's postage,	25 00
Genealogical department,	50 00
Business Manager's salary (11 months),	800 00
Office expenses of magazine,	87 11
Plates,	86 84
Publishing 11 numbers,	4,013 54
Postal cards, circulars, &c.,	40 50
Stationery,	27 50

\$5,106 11

Less receipts from subscriptions, &c.,	2,795 12
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3,310 99

Tenth Continental Congress.

Rent of Opera House,	\$2,800 00
Official Reader,	100 00
Two Parliamentarians,	175 00
Programs,	123 00
Badges,	188 34
Spoons for 39 pages and Official Reader,	60 00
Decorating Opera House, plants and flags,	98 00
Amendments, circulars, ballots, tickets, cards, &c.,	162 50
House committee expenses,	70 50
Credential committee expenses, less \$4.23 refunded	75 52
Precentor and quartette,	65 00
Marine Band expenses,	30 00
Paper for bulletin board,	16 38
Paper, ink, pads, pencils, &c.,	29 39

Expense of letters,	15	30
Replacing broken flower stand,	35	00
Light, attendants, music, rugs, invitations, deco- rations and incidentals for reception,	335	25
Stenographic report of proceedings,	435	00
Editing committee expenses,	5	00
Extra clerical service and typewriting,	99	00
Engrossing resolutions of congress,	107	60
Rent of table, chairs and platform,	23	00
		<hr/>
	5,038	78
Preliminary expenses Eleventh Continental Congress,	99	14
Rent of offices, 902 F Street (11 months),	1,644	50
Official ribbon purchase (\$27.00, less \$11.39 received from sales,	15	61
28,000 stamped envelopes,	604	80
Postage on application blanks,	106	82
Stationery for Franco-American Memorial committee,	2	21
		<hr/>

Total net expenditure of Current Fund for the year
(11 months), \$27,066 35
Balance of Current Fund, January 31, 1902:

In Metropolitan Bank, \$737 97
In Washington Loan and Trust Company, 11,857 13

\$12,595 10

To which add bonds of current investment, face value, .. 10,000 00

* Total Assets of Current Fund, January 31, 1902, .. \$22,595 10

FORT CRAILO FUND.

Balance at last report,	\$48	05
Interest accrued,		95
		<hr/>
Total,	\$49	01

PERMANENT OR CONTINENTAL HALL FUND.

Cash balance February 11, 1901,	\$6,828	24
Amount voted by Tenth Congress from Current to Permanent Fund,	\$6,000	00
Charter fees received during the year,	134	00
Life memberships received during the year,	1,000	00
Interest on permanent investment, &c., for the year,	2,172	12
2 American Security and Trust Co. bonds re- deemed,	1,000	00
		<hr/>

* If the bonds of the current investment are estimated at cost price, .
the above assets would be \$23,147.60.

Commissions.

On insignia sales by Caldwell & Co.,	\$687 00
On rosette badges by Caldwell & Co.,	50 00
On china by Caldwell & Co.,	3 05
On record shields by Caldwell & Co.,	8 00
On spoon sales by Caldwell & Co.,	20 05
On recognition pins by Miss Dutcher,	4 30

742 40

Continental Hall Contributions for the Year.

Alabama,	\$85 00
California,	25 00
Connecticut,	1,465 00
Delaware,	52 00
District of Columbia,	291 00
Florida,	10 00
Georgia,	509 50
Illinois,	228 11
Indiana,	120 00
Iowa,	45 00
Kansas,	5 00
Kentucky,	115 00
Maine,	50 00
Maryland,	20 00
Massachusetts,	170 00
Michigan,	60 00
Minnesota,	85 00
Mississippi,	14 00
Missouri,	50 00
New Hampshire,	10 00
New Jersey,	412 00
New York,	1,392 70
North Carolina,	25 00
North Dakota,	5 00
Ohio,	60 50
Oregon,	5 00
Pennsylvania,	485 00
Rhode Island,	60 00
South Carolina,	75 00
Tennessee,	65 00
Texas,	65 00
Vermont,	47 00
Virginia,	55 00
Washington,	47 00

Wisconsin,	70 00	
Unknown,	5 00	
		6,283 81

Total cash Continental Hall Fund, January 31, 1902, \$24,190 57

To which add permanent investments at par value, 58,000 00

*Total assets Continental Hall Fund, January 31, 1902, \$82,190 57

For convenience of reference, the largest items of expenditure of Current Fund have been grouped as follows:

Postage (exclusive of Magazine, Lineage Book,

Directory and Smithsonian Report),	\$1,394 95
Stationery (net),	388 96
Directory (net),	2,480 29
Lineage Book (net),	2,450 69
Magazine (11 months, net)	3,310 99
Rent (11 months),	1,644 50
Smithsonian Report (net),	170 37
Tenth Continental Congress (net),	5,038 78
Clerical service (12 clerks, exclusive of Magazine and Lineage Book),	7,241 80
Certificates (net),	638 66
Office expenses, blanks, cards, printing, etc. (11 months,)	1,939 86

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement of the Treasurer General of the receipts and expenditures of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from February 11, 1901, to January 31, 1902, and find the items as set forth therein correct. I have also examined the securities of the Society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. F. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and Ladies of the congress: You have heard already part of this report. [Laughter.] Perhaps you are tired of thinking about it, and yet it seems to me you ought to be interested to have the whole of it, as the finances of the society are of great concern in its management. So I am going to trouble you again with the matter of the gross receipts and the net receipts [laughter], the gross ex-

* If bonds are estimated at cost price, these assets are \$87,669.46.

penditures and the net expenditures, and when I get through I hope you will not go home and say that we have spent all of the gross expenditures and have nothing left.

Last year when I reported I thought I had made it plain that we had a comfortable balance in the treasury, but judging from the reports which I saw afterwards in some of the newspapers I thought I had not been understood, and I have made great efforts this year to make it as plain as it is possible for me to do so. I hope you will understand. There is a very comfortable balance in the treasury, but not such a balance as would warrant cutting our dues in two. The figures of the gross receipts which include all money which has passed through my hands and all that we had at the beginning of the year, the balance of last year—

A MEMBER. What was the balance of last year?

Mrs. DARWIN. There was about fifteen thousand dollars balance in the current fund last year. Perhaps some of you do not know what the current fund is. Is that so?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. DARWIN. The current fund is the fund from which we pay the expenses of the society. It has nothing whatever to do with the Continental Hall fund, the building fund, which we have been saving for so many years to make our building. That building fund can never be touched for any purpose but for the building or a lot. The current fund is what is used solely for the expenses of the office, and the account of the two funds is kept entirely separate in my office, and the money of the two funds is kept in separate banks, so there shall never be any mistake about it; so that no checks are ever drawn upon the Continental Hall fund for any purpose.

The gross receipts on account of the current fund, including what we had at the beginning of the year and what has come in since from various sources were \$44,056.07, and on account of the permanent, or Continental Hall or building fund, all those names apply to it, \$24,190.57, and on account of the Fort Crailo fund, the fund started some years ago, for the restoration of Fort Crailo, near Albany, \$49.01, a very small fund but still kept as a separate fund in my books. That makes the total gross receipts, including what we had at the

beginning of the year and what has come in since, \$68,295.65, and summed up as I have told you, these three funds separately, the gross expenditure, that means the expenditure of all kinds, exclusive of the gain, were \$31,460.97. After deducting that gross expenditure from the gross receipts you have the following balance of the three funds in bank. On account of the current fund, \$12,595.10.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. To make it plain I would like to ask one question right here. In those expenditures have you included the money that you put into the bank?

Mrs. DARWIN. No.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Last year you did. You called it "expenditure when bonds were bought."

Mrs. DARWIN. There are no bonds this year, no bonds whatever have been bought.

Mrs. MURPHY. State once again please the gross expenditures.

Mrs. DARWIN. \$31,460.97.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does that mean for the expenditures of the office and the congress both?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, and includes also every check which I have drawn refunding dues to the chapters.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is the thing you want to make plain.

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, but it has to be reported in that way from a bookkeeper's point of view.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is it quite a good sum?

Mrs. DARWIN. There are over \$800 refunded to the chapters as you will see. Many times I receive too much money from the chapters. The chapter treasurers forget that somebody has already paid and they send me their dues over again, and I refund them; and in that way in the course of a year I refunded over \$800. Occasionally initiation fees are sent in by people whose papers cannot be verified. After a reasonable length of time, if the registrar general finds it impossible to verify the papers, the money for the initiation fee is returned. That also is in this gross expenditure. You will see, therefore, there is quite a difference as you go along between the gross expenditure and the net expenditure. The net expenditure was much less, the actual outgo of the society's money

much less. To go back to the cash balance. The cash, not the bonds, on January 31, 1902, on account of the current fund, was \$12,595.10. I would be glad to have any one ask questions who does not understand fully what I say.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am extremely dense on the money question. Did you say that was a balance on the first of January?

Mrs. DARWIN. On the 31st of January.

Mrs. MURPHY. That was a balance from 1900 left over?

Mrs. DARWIN. Part of it includes 1900 dues, because many of them were paid in December.

Mrs. MURPHY. The balance of our fiscal year.

Mrs. DARWIN. The close of our fiscal year.

Mrs. MURPHY. \$12,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. The balance on account of the permanent, or Continental Hall fund, or the building fund, for the building of the hall, was \$24,190.57 in cash in bank, drawing two per cent interest; on account of the Fort Crailo fund the balance was \$49.01, and on account of the current fund was \$12,595.10, all of which, when added together equalled the balance that I told you was \$36,834.68. Am I heard in the back of the room?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. DARWIN. I want every one to know, and not go home and say "What do you do with the money?" [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Am I out of order in asking questions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not out of order. The treasurer general solicits questions upon this subject. She desires to answer any that may be given her.

Mrs. MURPHY. Do I understand you to say it was the balance of the Continental Hall or the permanent fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. The balance of all the cash in bank.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does that mean the uninvested money?

Mrs. DARWIN. It means the uninvested money. The invested fund is a much larger amount as we will see further on. Now, in addition to the above cash balance there are investments in United States bonds, all of them United States bonds, as follows: Current investment, \$10,000 at face value; at cost price \$10,552.50.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am obliged to ask questions, as I am so

very ignorant, but you say current investments. I supposed that a current fund was cash, always to be drawn on.

Mrs. DARWIN. This can be drawn on if it is decided to sell the bonds.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we can consider that a permanent investment of current funds.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is kept until it is needed. It can be sold and the money from it turned into cash.

Mrs. MURPHY. Have these investments of current funds been accumulating from time to time, from year to year?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, \$2,000 of that was turned over to me by my predecessor and has been in bonds ever since. \$8,000 of it was purchased last year which you thought was an expenditure.

Mrs. MURPHY. That would have no reference then to what is called a surplus from the current fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; it is a part of the surplus.

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is part of the money which the society can, if it chooses, turn into the Continental Hall fund, but which the National Board cannot turn into the Continental Hall fund, or building fund, in any possible way under our statutes.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask by whom the money was invested?

Mrs. DARWIN. It was invested in government bonds by the National Board under advice of a committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. And the difference between the nominal value and the other is the difference in government bonds?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; for the face value. You have to pay considerably more than the face value.

Mrs. MURPHY. I did not think I exactly understood. I only wanted information.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I make a statement here?

Mrs. DARWIN. Certainly.

Mrs. DRAPER. The first government bonds were purchased when I was treasurer, at my request, because as you all know the money in the bank can be drawn out by the treasurer general. There had then been accumulated about \$5,000, and I did not wish to have that much money ready that could be

drawn out any time. It seemed to be better, and I requested the Board, and they allowed me to have these bonds registered in the name of the National Society. They were then drawing interest all the time, could be sold at any time, only by order of the Board, and if there was a dishonest treasurer she could not touch these. It was done for your own preservation. The other treasurers have followed in the same way.

Mrs. DARWIN. The current investment is therefore \$10,000 at face value, or \$10,552.50 at cost price, the price that was paid for them. Permanent investment, which is the investment of the money belonging to the Continental Hall, the building fund, the permanent fund—all three meaning the same thing that permanent investment at face value is \$58,000 or at cost price \$63,478.89. The total investment of both funds at face value is \$68,000 or at cost price \$74,031.39. That is the general statement of the state of the funds at the close of our fiscal year on January 31st.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would this indicate that for quite a number of years, deducing from Mrs. Draper's remarks and your report we had not spent all the money and all the income?

Mrs. DARWIN. Certainly.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then that money is invested or put into the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. DARWIN. There is a certain part of this money, which, by the statutes of the society is turned over to the Continental Hall fund every month. All of the Continental Hall contributions which are given at the congress and during the year are transferred to that fund in the other bank, the American Security and Trust Company, every month. All the interest on the permanent investment, the interest on this \$58,000 of bonds of which I have spoken is turned into that account in the bank. All the life memberships are turned into that account and added to the cash in bank, which I told you is now \$24,000 and something over. All the charter fees from the beginning of the society have been turned into that fund, and all the profit on the sales of the insignia, amounting to over a thousand dollars a year heretofore, has been turned into that fund. All the profit on the sale of the rosette pins has been turned into that fund. All the profit on the record shields, on the official china

and a number of other items is turned into that fund every year as fast as it comes in. If I have any during the month it goes in at the end of the month. If I do not get any, of course, the fund is not increased.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then what is invested? The \$24,000 in the permanent fund and \$10,000 in the current fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. That \$24,000 is not invested. It is in the bank at two per cent. interest. The \$10,000 is invested in bonds.

Mrs. MURPHY. That is about all we have invested?

Mrs. DARWIN. Of the current fund that is all we have invested.

Mrs. SMITH. May I ask the treasurer general if she can tell us what are the current expenses per month? If she cannot give us the exact figures, can she approximate them? The current expenses a month, not including the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, but the current expenses per month.

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot do it without including the magazine and Lineage Book. Including the magazine and Lineage Book and all our publications of various sorts the expense is between \$1,800 and \$2,000 a month. Now, I will give you the details of this account on a net basis which you will see is a little different. The balance of the current fund on February 11, 1901, when I last reported to you, was \$15,800.72. From that amount you voted last year that \$6,000 should be turned over to the Continental Hall fund, the building fund. Therefore, after that was done there were \$9,800.72 left in the current fund to be used for expenses. To these were added during the year annual dues \$26,485, and not by any means \$38,000 or \$40,000 as was said yesterday. From that \$26,485, \$864 were refunded to the chapters, leaving the net result of the annual dues received, \$26,621 only, instead of \$38,000. From the sales of extra blanks which are sold we received \$27.21, of which I refunded 50 cents, making the net receipts of the blanks \$26.71. From the interest on the current investment on the money in bank, the current fund in bank, we received during the year \$468.92. Initiation fees of new members were \$3,759, of which I refunded \$89.00, leaving the net result of the initiation fees, the net addition \$3,670. There was also in

the Metropolitan Bank \$13, the amount of checks which had been drawn by my predecessor, but which the people to whom they had been sent had never collected. They are what are called "outstanding liabilities." They have been there for the last three years, and it was deemed best that they should be turned back into the society's account. Therefore, those \$13 were added. Perhaps some time those checks will come in. If they do the bank will pay them from the money we have there; but so far, although my predecessor has been out of office three years these checks have not been collected. From the sales of the Statute Book we received \$1.75, and from Caldwell & Company as commission on the stationery which he sells for us there were \$59.35. Therefore, the actual current income of the year was \$29,860.73, which is quite different from \$44,000 which you all say.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the treasurer general a question?

Mrs. DARWIN. Certainly.

Mrs. MORGAN. Can you tell me the actual cost of the charters for the society?

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot without figuring it up a little, Madam Vice-President General. The price at which they are sold is \$5 each.

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes; I know that.

Mrs. DARWIN. And that \$5 goes to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. MORGAN. There is a constitutional requirement I think that the chapters shall get them at the original cost to the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think it is not in the constitution. I think there has been some legislation upon that, but I think not that exactly. Therefore the total cash receipts, including what we had after the \$6,000 was taken out, and what we have received during the year was \$39,661.45. Is that plain.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to ask the treasurer general if she can give any idea of the amount of money that would be turned in between the 31st of January and the 11th of February.

Mrs. DARWIN. A good deal is turned in during that time.

Miss HARVEY. Can you give us any idea of the exact amount?

Mrs. DARWIN. I should think there might be \$3,000 or \$4,000 turned in in that time. From the fact that the balance last year was \$15,000 compared to \$12,000 this year, eleven days earlier, I think there must be probably \$3,000 or \$4,000 or more.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. You have stated that the annual dues were \$26,000, and there are 36,000 members.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think we have about 35,000 members on the roll.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. But you have stated here that you have \$26,000 in annual dues and 35,000 members. Are they \$9,000 in arrears?

Mrs. DARWIN. Not all of them, because you must remember this is eleven days short of the whole year.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is exactly what I want to get at.

Mrs. DARWIN. We should not have on the 22nd of February the full \$35,000 paid in.

A MEMBER. Because we have a large number of life members who pay no dues.

Mrs. DARWIN. We do not have the amount of life members' dues it all goes in the current fund, it all goes to the Continental fund.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. But every member who comes in pays \$2.

Mrs. DARWIN. That is the initiation fee and first year's dues.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. What becomes of that? We must have 2,000 new members every year, and the fund from that source ought to increase.

Mrs. DARWIN. There were 3,000 and over.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The deficit then is on account of the life membership.

Mrs. DARWIN. Partly. Then we have nearly, or have had, 500 "Real Daughters" who pay no dues.

Mrs. BRUSH. I want to ask our treasurer general if the number of members who pay \$2 a year to the National Society does not more than offset the number of life members?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; I think it does. There are between

two and three thousand of those, but then they do not all pay. Some of them are in arrears. [Laughter.]

Mrs. THOMAS. How large a percentage may I ask?

Mrs. DARWIN. The expenses of the society have been as follows, and I want all of you to notice how extravagant we have been in the expenditures in each office: For the office of the president general we have spent in postage stamps, \$20; for stationery, \$94; for office expenses, files, record book, etc., \$13.93. The total expenditures for the president general's office was \$127.93 [laughter and applause] for eleven months. The office of the recording secretary general spent for postage stamps \$31.50; for stationery, \$46.79; for office expenses, seals, cards, telegrams, etc., \$181.44, for a whole year or rather for eleven months. For clerical service, one clerk and some extra service—this clerk is a practiced stenographer, who has been with the society for many years, and is therefore almost invaluable, because she knows all the ins and out of the society, from its beginning almost—her salary with the extra service amounted to \$1,117.76 for the eleven months, and a stenographer, I think, generally commands a higher salary than other clerks. The office of corresponding secretary general I think you will find also very expensive. For postage stamps she spent \$3; for stationery \$25.10; for office expenses, blanks, constitutions, and all the printed matter which goes out from that office \$357.55; clerical service, part of one clerk's time, \$150, a total of \$535.65, for the corresponding secretary's office for one whole year. No, I do not mean for one whole year; for eleven months. I beg pardon. The office of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters spent as follows: Postage stamps, \$10.75; stationery, \$27.16; office expenses, card catalogue case, parchment for chapter commissions, etc., \$206.33; clerical service, two clerks for eleven months, \$810.25, a total of \$1,054.49 for the office of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters for eleven months. For the office of treasurer general there were the following expenses: Postage stamps, \$1.60—only stamps \$1.60. As you will see by the footnote, the remaining postage of this office is found in the account of stamped envelopes farther along, of which 13,450 were used during the year in my

office. The stationery for my office came to \$59.90; office expenses, blanks, cards, mimeographing, etc., \$422.70. Clerical service, three clerks, \$1,768.83 for eleven months, making a total for my office of \$2,253.03. You see I have been quite an expensive officer. The office of registrar general has spent as follows: Postage stamps, \$25.31; stationery, \$23.44; office expenses, blanks, cards, circulars, permits, etc., \$277.97; clerical service, three clerks, \$1,899.96, a total of \$2,226.68. As you will see these two offices are the most expensive, and you will also notice that the amount of stationery used in my office is considerably more than that used in most of the others. The office of historian general spent for postage stamps \$2; stationery, \$9.32; office expenses, \$1.30, a total of \$12.62; for a year, very nearly a year, eleven days short of it. The office of the librarian general spent for postage stamps \$2.95; stationery, \$19.00; office expenses, books, binding, card catalogue case, etc., \$116.78; clerical service, that of the indexer, \$570, a total of \$708.73. For the state regents the following expenditures have been made: Postage stamps, \$321.70; stationery, \$98.69. Every state regent who desires it, is entitled to as much stationery and postage as she wishes on her official work. Not all the state regents by any means ask for it, but whenever they do, it is furnished by vote of former congresses.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to call attention to the fact that the office of registrar general costs \$2,226.68 for a year. Could you tell me, or is there any one here who can tell me, how many persons have been admitted in the past year?

Mrs. DARWIN. Judging by the initiation fees you can see there were about 3,759 received.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes; and it cost \$2,226.67 to admit them. Now that does not include, as I understand it, their certificates, their eligibility papers, nothing of that sort, just the expense I see of the officers. I did not get an opportunity to say the other day that it is not all give and take. It costs almost a dollar, if not more, to admit every member according to this into this society.

Mrs. DARWIN. It certainly does.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They get that back, and that is one

reason I did not care to have any reduction of dues. I thought we got considerable back for the money we paid in.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to know why the state regents do not furnish their own postage stamps and papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because they are working for the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. The national officers do not furnish their own official postage and the state regents are also active officers in their states, and by vote of previous congresses they are entitled to postage if they wish. They are not furnished postage unless they ask for it.

Mrs. SWIFT. They ought to be ashamed to ask for it.

Mrs. TERRY. A question of privilege. Is the treasurer general to read this report item by item, and answer all these questions without being seated?

Mrs. DARWIN. I can see a little better if I stand over here and hold my paper near the light. Thank you, I do not care to be seated. For the state regents the postage stamps were \$321.70; for stationery, \$98.69, a total of \$420.39 for postage and stationery for state regents, most of which was used in the states to help the state regents along in their work. For certificates the following expenditures were made: 4,000 certificates and expressage on them, \$272.56; engrossing 3,731 certificates, \$373.10; postage on certificates, \$240, a total of \$885.66 for the certificates used during the year, from which I have deducted \$7 which were received for renewed certificates. When people have certificates which do not please them in some way, where the fault was their own in furnishing the information and the fault was not in this office, new certificates are furnished at the cost of \$1 each. If the fault was in this office they are furnished gratis; and in the course of the year \$7 was received from the issue of new certificates which, of course, reduced the cost of all the certificates \$7, making the net expenses of the certificates \$878.66. In addition to these accounts there were the following in the general office accounts. The general office account is, I think, generally a puzzling item in the expenditures to most people who read about it. I judge so from the inquiries. Many things are purchased in the general office for use in the different offices of the society which

cannot be exactly apportioned among the different offices. We cannot say just how much is used in one office and how much in another. They are purchased in bulk, and issued by the curator. For instance, we purchase stamped envelopes in quantities of 4,000 every time, and in course of the year we used 28,000 of them. Generally, I have put them in the general office expenses, but to make it plainer this time I separated that item especially. The office expenses for the general office, cards, telegrams, repairs, messengers, etc., were \$361.86; postage stamps, \$24.44; stationery, \$42.70; clerical service, that of the curator, \$925, a total of \$1,354 for eleven months. The "Real Daughters'" account is as follows: Spoons for 59 "Real Daughters," \$140.40; support and burial of a "Real Daughter," \$52; a total of \$192.40 for the "Real Daughters."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests silence in the house in order that you may hear this report.

Mrs. DARWIN. The new directory account, the new directory which you ordered to be made, and which has been made during the year, was as follows: Postage stamps, expressage, etc., \$38.58; office supplies for doing the work, such as paste and scissors, and all sorts of things, pencils, paper, and so on, \$71; commission to two advertising agents, \$109.41; compiling, \$1,122.70; rent of typewriters, \$67.50; proof reading, \$311; publishing 1,000 copies, \$1,078.60. The total expenses of the directory were therefore \$2,798.79, until the time of my report.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the treasurer general to go back a little. There were telegrams sent.

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Mrs. MORGAN. I understand from one of the officers of the Board that telegrams of inquiry are often sent to the office and the office replies paying for the telegram.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think they sometimes do. I do not think they always do.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is not that exacting a little from the general society? I think the people who send telegrams should pay for telegrams in reply.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think so, too. The society should not pay for the return telegram, but let it be paid for at the other end.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I think this society receives telegrams which they have to pay for. You can send them and not pay.

Mrs. DARWIN. It cannot be helped, but we have to pay for them if they are sent to us.

Mrs. MORGAN. Of course, but under those circumstances I would certainly protest and send in a bill to the sender of the telegram.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am afraid it would not get paid, because the people would think it an imposition upon them. Those who send telegrams in that way think the society is able to pay the expense and they would be insulted if a bill were sent.

Mrs. MORGAN. Let them be insulted if they will not pay.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the treasurer general about the directory? By what authority were the bills paid for the directory? I understand always if the person does not keep the contract the bills are not obliged to be paid. This congress ordered a directory, and of course, the bill should be paid. It also ordered that that directory should be finished October 1st. The directory was not finished October 1st, as we all know; was not finished until January. I would like to ask was there not a deduction on account of not fulfilling the terms of the contract?

Mrs. DARWIN. I am not sure there was a contract with any publisher that they should be finished in that time.

Mrs. DRAPER. This society authorized that it should be done, and only under those terms did this congress authorize that money to be spent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to say as chairman of that directory committee that I corresponded with the Harrisburg Publishing Company and with others for getting out a directory, and they said it was impossible for anybody or any firm to get out a directory in the short time that was mentioned in the congress. We had to get it out in a certain length of time. That time was mentioned, but it was impossible to do it in that time. That is all I could do.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was on that committee with Mrs. Henry. The very first day we took up that work we knew it was an

impossibility to get such a piece of work done as early as October. We knew it when it was passed here, but we did not suppose that it was obligatory, that it was a law of the Medes and Persians, that we should have them in absolutely by the first of October. That work was done as rapidly as it was possible to do such work, and I think we ought to be very careful here when we make a resolution of that kind that you know exactly what it requires. There was nothing said that it was to be obligatory, that we were to throw it aside if we could not get it done by October last. There are a thousand things that might happen to delay work; but I will say now that those women worked during the heat of this summer nearly every single day, and that printing was done as quickly as printing could be done. We had to be so careful with it. It had to be very carefully looked over and it was finished in exactly the time that I said it would be done when we first commenced it, and I knew the time it would take to do it. I knew something about that work.

Mrs. PARK. Knowing something about the difficulty of that work and great care that had to be taken in compiling it, I wish to congratulate the committee upon presenting us that work as soon as it was. [Applause.]

Mrs. McILVAINE. As to a printing contract, not very long ago I consulted a lawyer and the lawyer told me there was no such thing as a penalty in a time contract in which nothing was exacted on the other side. Of course, if you draw up a contract that such a thing is to be done on or before the 15th day of September, if that is not done at that date you cannot say you will deduct so much for the delay in finishing the contract unless there is some bonus given on the other side. Consequently, even if this matter were taken up you could not possibly do it—you could not expect to do it, unless you gave a bonus on the other side.

Mrs. DARWIN. The total expenditure of the directory up to January 31st was \$2,798.79, from which deducting the receipts from advertisements received up to that time and sales made up to that time, \$286 for advertisements and \$31.50 for sales, or \$318.50 in all, the net expense of the directory up to the close of January 31st was \$2,480.29.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if there is any other expense connected with the directory?

Mrs. DARWIN. There have been some other expenses since January 31st which were not included in this report.

Mrs. DRAPER. How much?

Mrs. DARWIN. Expenses \$175, and, I think, \$156 receipts from advertisements.

Mrs. DRAPER. What was the \$175 for may I ask?

Mrs. DARWIN. For additional compensation given to the compiler. It was thought the compiler had not received the full amount due, and \$175 were given to her.

Miss MILLER. As I understand it, \$3,000 were voted by the last congress for this directory?

Mrs. DARWIN. That is so. The expenses are therefore within the amount voted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Do you charge for that directory according to the cost of it?

Mrs. DARWIN. No.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Why not?

Mrs. DARWIN. Because people will not pay the cost of it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Do they pay enough now?

Mrs. DARWIN. Not enough by any means.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I think it is a very valuable publication, and every Daughter ought to have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do not the Daughters pay the full cost of the whole issue? Does not the issue go to the national chapters throughout the country by whom this bill of between two and three thousand dollars for the directory is paid? Perhaps it is not strange that they do not wish to pay it over again.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is within their discretion.

Mrs. McLEAN. It cannot be procured, however, unless they do purchase it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Not unless they pay 50 cents.

Mrs. McLEAN. They pay in the beginning two or three thousand dollars, and they pay 50 cents additional.

Mrs. DARWIN. Perhaps unfortunately those who pay the two or three thousand dollars are the ones who pay the 50 cents.

Mrs. McLEAN. They are to pay 50 cents per capita afterwards.

Mrs. DARWIN. Smithsonian Report account. The following expenditures were made: You will notice this expenditure is not great because we do not pay the cost of the publication, that is paid by the government, and therefore the expense to us is very small. Photographs and plates for third report, \$31; typewriting paper, expressage, etc., for the third report, \$7.45; typewritten copy of the third report for print, \$65; purchase of one hundred copies of the third report, \$85; typewriting circulars for fourth report, \$9.15; postage and stationery for the fourth report, \$16.16, a total of \$213.95, from which deduct the receipts from sales of the second and third reports, \$43.58, leaving the net expense up to the close of January 31st, \$170.37.

Mrs. THOMAS. I do not understand this, about the purchase of one hundred copies of the Smithsonian Report. Why purchase it when we have just published it?

Mrs. DARWIN. We do not publish the report. The government publishes the report at its own expense, but if we wish to have any copies of it we have to buy them, and the cost of the third report as stated by the government printer was 85 cents. Therefore, anybody who wanted to buy a copy had to pay 85 cents for it. Many of the members do not understand about it, and therefore the Board ordered that one hundred copies should be bought. To those who failed to get the notice about it and who wanted them, those copies were sold at cost price, plus postage, 85 cents, and postage 28 cents each. The document weighs four pounds. Three reports have been issued, the first one in 1899, the second in 1900, and the third in 1901.

Mrs. THOMAS. Does that include all the expenses of the report?

Mrs. DARWIN. No, it includes only the expense to this society during the one year. This last report, however, includes work of two years; but we do not publish it, and we do not own it except as we buy it.

Mrs. THOMAS. We furnish the matter.

Mrs. DARWIN. We furnish them the matter, and do the work of reading the proof, and preparing the material and getting the pictures together, but we do not own the document unless we buy it.

Mrs. THOMAS. Thank you.

Mrs. DARWIN. The Lineage Book account is as follows: Lineage Book account—Postage stamps, \$42.50; expressage and supplies, \$17.25; office expenses, &c., \$26.25; plates, \$16; salaries of compiler and clerk, \$1,418; publishing volumes XII and XIV, \$1,112; less receipts from sales, \$181.30; total, \$2,450.69.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is not this another case where the chapters pay for a thing in gross, and then must buy it in the piece afterwards?

Mrs. DARWIN. The chapters do not now buy this.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are they given to us?

Mrs. DARWIN. They are given to those chapters who will pay the expressage.

Mrs. MURPHY. Can it be done this year?

Mrs. DARWIN. It can be done this year if the congress wishes it.

Mrs. MURPHY. It remains for the congress to order it?

Mrs. DARWIN. It remains for congress to order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I suppose this is not the time to vote upon not having the Lineage Book.

Mrs. DARWIN. Hardly, I should think. The magazine account reads as follows: Magazine account—Auditing accounts of business manager, \$40; copyrighting (2 years), \$12; cash register, \$7.50; binding 1 volume, \$1.25; editor's salary (11 months), \$916.67; editor's postage, \$25; genealogical department, \$50; business manager's salary (11 months), \$800; office expenses of magazine, \$87.11; plates, \$86.84; publishing 11 numbers, \$4,013.54; postal cards, circulars, &c., \$40.50; stationery, \$25.70; total, \$6,106.11; less receipts from subscriptions, &c., \$2,759.12; total \$3,310.99.

Mrs. THOMAS. May I inquire what is the comparative net expense this year as compared with the last?

Mrs. DARWIN. The magazine committee will be better able to do that. This is only one year, and you want to compare it with the other year. I have the account here if it is deemed better to read it, but it can be compared with the other printed reports. Now I would like to have you look at the Tenth Congress, last year's congress, and I think you will under-

stand something about where the money goes. Tenth Continental Congress: Rent of opera house, \$2,800; official reader, \$100; two parliamentarians, \$175; programs, \$123; barges, \$188.34; spoons for 39 pages and official reader, \$60; decorating opera house, plants and flags, \$98; amendments, circulars, ballots, tickets, cards, &c., \$162.50; house committee expenses, \$70.50; credential committee expenses, less \$4.23 refunded, \$75.52; precentor and quartette, \$65; Marine band expenses, \$30; paper for bulletin board, \$16.38; paper, ink, pads, pencils, &c., \$29.39—you know how fast they go.—expense of tellers, \$15.30—the printer has it “Letters”—those poor, unfortunate tellers who had to sit up all night last year, and had to have a little lunch.

Mrs. SWIFT. Were they paid for that?

Mrs. DARWIN. They were not paid, but we had to pay the hotel for their lunch. There were thirty of them. You see the expense was *very* large for a lunch for thirty of them.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. Madam President general, I protest against the manner in which every item in this report which the treasurer general reads is questioned. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I acquiesce in that.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I raise that question.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask you what is the annual report of officers submitted for if it is not for the investigation and enlightenment of the people and information of the members?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is certainly for the information of the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. There was no expense of letters as you will see. It should be tellers. I hope you will correct that; it was not large. Replacing broken flower stands, \$35. If you will remember there was a stand in the corridor broken last year, and the congress voted that the managers of the theatre should be reimbursed for its loss.

Mrs. HATCHER. In reference to that last expenditure there might be a little explanation. We are liable for things that are broken here, and it was the understanding that this article which was in the corridor was broken by a person who was not a Daughter of the American Revolution, but by some one, who came and sat in the corridor, pushed her chair back and

knocked it off the pedestal, breaking it, and she left the house immediately so that we could not find out who it was, and send a bill to her individually. So we had to pay for it.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is in our contract we have to replace anything that is broken carelessly in that way. Light, attendants, music, rugs, invitations, decorations and incidentals for reception, \$335.25; stenographic report of proceedings, \$425; editing committee expenses, \$5; extra clerical service and typewriting, \$99; engrossing resolutions of congress, \$107.60; rent of tables, chair and platform, \$23; total \$5,038.78.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to be put on record as being gratified that \$5,000 of the society's income was spent upon the constituency which furnishes the income.

Mrs. DARWIN. That was all right. Preliminary expenses of this congress in sending out credential blanks, etc., \$99.14. There is some clerical service included in that. Rent of office, No. 902 F street, eleven months, \$1,644.50; official ribbon purchased to be sold again, \$27, less \$11.39 received from the sale, \$15.61; 28,000 stamped envelopes, \$604.80. Those were distributed among the different offices, but were purchased in bulk. Postage on application blanks, \$106.82; stationery for Franco-American Memorial committee, \$2.21. Total net expenditure of current fund for the eleven months, \$27,066.35. Now you remember what I said was the total current receipt. What was the actual current income? The actual current income was \$29,860.73, and we had before that income was received \$9,000, the balance of last year, or \$9,800, or \$39,661.45 in all. Taking these net current expenditures from the net current receipts you have the total, the balance which I stated at first, \$12,000 and some hundred dollars unexpended, but the total expenditures net for the eleven months were \$27,066.53. Therefore the balance of the current fund on January 31st was as follows: In the Metropolitan Bank, \$737.97; in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, which gives two per cent. interest, \$11,857.13, a total of \$12,595.10, balance of the current fund uninvested which I gave at first. The total assets of the current fund on January 31st were, therefore, this cash balance uninvested, and the \$10,000 of current investments. Is that plain?

A MEMBER. Yes.

Mrs. DARWIN. Making the total assets \$22,595.10, of which you can, if you choose, appropriate \$5,000 of this cash and the whole of the current investment to the Continental Hall fund. But I presume that some of you have wondered why the National Board do not do it.

Miss DESHA. Is this the time to say it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not yet.

Mrs. DARWIN. Judging from some of the speeches I heard yesterday and I think the day before, it seemed to be the impression that because the money was here, and had not been used for the Continental Hall fund, there was some lack of duty done by the Board. The National Board cannot turn this money over to the Continental Hall fund unless you order it, but it is there at your disposal if you choose to order it so turned over.

Mrs. McILVAINE. You think that funds should be turned over?

Mrs. DARWIN. I certainly do.

Mrs. McILVAINE. The whole amount?

Mrs. DARWIN. I certainly do. I hoped it would be done last year when I reported the current investment of \$10,000, and I had hoped that would be turned over in addition to the \$6,000. It was not understood. They thought because the bonds were bought the money was gone, and so they did not vote the money to the Continental Hall fund.

The Fort Crailo fund, which I spoke of before was at last account \$48.05, which has accumulated 96c. of interest. Therefore, it is now \$49.01. Now comes the Continental Hall fund, the permanent fund, the building fund, any one of those three names is appropriate for it. It is the money which has been gathered during the past 11 years for this purpose. The cash balance uninvested last year, February 11, 1901, was \$6,-828.24. The amount voted by the Tenth Congress was \$6,000; charter fees received during the year \$134; life memberships received during the year \$1,000; interest on the permanent investment, etc., for the year, interest not only on the permanent investment but also on the cash in bank, \$2,172.12; American Security & Trust Company bonds redeemed, \$1,000. If you

remember I reported last year that there were two bonds of \$500 each, debenture bonds they were called, of the American Security & Trust Company, whose face value was \$500 each; or \$1,000 in all. They brought 4 per cent. interest, but they were called in by the bank this summer, and their face value only paid in. Therefore, we do not have those bonds any longer at 4 per cent. The commissions received from the sales of insignia by Caldwell & Company were \$687; from the sales of rosette badges, \$50; on china, \$3.05; on record shields, \$8; on spoon sales, \$20.05; on recognition pins by Miss Dutcher, \$4.30. Total income from the commissions, \$772.40. You see that makes quite an appreciable addition to our income.

Now, the Continental Hall contributions were as follows, arranged by States:

Alabama,	\$85 00	
California,	25 00	
Connecticut,	1,465 00	[Applause]
Delaware,	52 00	
District of Columbia,	291 00	
Florida,	10 00	
Georgia,	509 50	[Applause]

Mrs. PARK. I think Georgia had \$530 last year.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think the amount I stated is correct. Perhaps I may have made a mistake, however.

Illinois,	228 11	
Indiana,	120 00	
Iowa,	45 00	
Kansas,	5 00	
Kentucky,	115 00	
Maine,	50 00	
Maryland,	20 00	
Massachusetts,	170 00	
Michigan,	60 00	
Minnesota,	85 00	
Mississippi,	14 00	
Missouri,	50 00	
New Hampshire,	10 00	
New Jersey,	412 00	
New York,	1,392 70	[Applause]
North Carolina,	25 00	

North Dakota,	5 00
Ohio,	60 50
Oregon,	5 00
Pennsylvania,	485 00
Rhode Island,	60 00
South Carolina,	75 00
Tennessee,	65 00
Texas,	65 00
Vermont,	47 00
Virginia,	55 00
Washington,	47 00
Wisconsin,	70 00
Unknown,	5 00

A total from contributions of \$6,283.81. Adding all these items to what we had at the beginning of the year of cash uninvested the total for the eleven months was \$24,190.57. That is, the total amount we had at the beginning and what has come in since is, \$24,190.57, to which add permanent investment at face value \$58,000, making the total assets of the Continental Hall fund on January 31, \$82,190.59; if the bonds are counted at face value, or if they are counted at their cost price, \$87,669.46, which is double what the amount was when I became treasurer general. [Applause.]

For convenience of reference you will find the largest items of expenditure for the current fund grouped below. I suppose you will not care to have that read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No, no.

Mrs. DRAPER. In regard to the clerical service, as I understand it here where it is grouped, it is \$7,241.80, exclusive of the magazine and Lineage Book, and adding those it would make over \$11,000 during the 11 months that we have paid out in salary. Is not that so?

Mrs. DARWIN. I have not added them, but I think it must be about that.

Mrs. DRAPER. A little over \$1,000 a month. Thank you.

Mrs. MURPHY. Without wishing to seem in the least degree carping or hypercritical, and by no means unappreciative of the labors of our treasurer general, still I feel constrained to ask this question. Does the little sum of \$44,000—\$44,000 is a great deal to our society, but in bank it is a small sum—re-

quire for its collection, record, or bookkeeping, disbursement and investment, all the labors of our treasurer general and three extra clerks?

Mrs. DARWIN. No, Madam, it would not. The cost of the clerks is caused by the immense correspondence which is needed. The bookkeeping is but the smallest part of the work of the office, as you will see when I read the rest of the report.

Miss HARVEY. May I ask a question? Perhaps I do not understand. I thought you said Pennsylvania gave last year \$400. Did you?

Mrs. DARWIN. Pennsylvania, \$485.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope the ladies will understand that the treasurer general with her immense amount of work and every other national officer does not draw one cent of salary.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We all know that.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Then why do you keep saying that the officers and the treasurer general have so much?

Miss HARVEY. I wanted to make a correction and to say that Independence Hall Chapter alone gave \$500 last year. I think there is some misunderstanding or mistake.

Mrs. DARWIN. That was the year before that they gave the \$500.

Miss HARVEY. 1900?

Mrs. DARWIN. 1901 is the time which this report covers. If you look at the report of last year, I think that you will find that amount mentioned.

The above report covers only a part of the work in my office, namely, the department of accounts proper. But in the transaction of it, 4,434 receipts have been written; 5,892 entries made in the cash books; 8,838 entries made in the ledger and small book accounts; about 35,000 entries made in the large record books; 4,434 checks, etc., have been endorsed for deposit; 1,006 checks have been drawn in payment of bills; 1,164 vouchers have been filed; 3,100 bills have been sent out, about 1,100 resignations from chapters have been recorded; about 6,000 reinstatements, marriages, deaths and transfers entered in the books; 3,759 initiation cards have been written; about 300 transfer cards made out; at least 15,000 reports, letters and blanks received, examined, briefed, cor-

rected and filed. The correspondence involved in all this business has brought the average of letters sent from my office to about 44 for each working day of the year. We have used 13,450 stamped envelopes. Of course this large volume of work has not been done by one pair of hands, but is the joint work of the treasurer general and three faithful clerks. A comparison of the expenses of the office with those of any similar office in a corporation of men, would bring out the fact that an equal volume of work is accomplished at less than one-third the cost. [Great applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I move we accept the report of our treasurer general with a generous vote of thanks.

Mrs. WHITE. I wish to second that motion, and in seconding it I also wish to say that I consider this the finest report I have ever heard by a woman given to the Daughters. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEIM. I wish to say that I am one of the original members in the society, but I never heard any report like that from any treasurer general, male or female, in the country. We have such a fine treasurer general that we ought to appreciate the fact.

Mrs. DARWIN. You have not heard the auditing committee yet. Perhaps I have not told the truth; you don't know.

Mrs. WHITE. I also want to add a word of thanks for her work and thanks for her patience under the trial that has been raining upon her all this evening.

Mrs. DARWIN. You are all very kind, but I did want you all to understand exactly where your money goes. It is at your discretion where it should be paid, but I do not want any of you to go home and say you do not know what has been done with your money. [Laughter.] Do you think you do know? [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. I just want to say to our treasurer general that I appreciate fully as much as any one here all the labor and time and patience she has given to her report. If I have asked a few questions for my enlightenment I beg she will not think it any aspersion on her work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure she does not.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am only too glad to make it plain if I can.

I think an array of figures is very puzzling to most people, men and women alike. Men do not understand them any better than women do, not one bit. [Applause.]

Mrs. WARING. I would like to call the attention of this body to another thing, and that is, the beautiful work she has done on those Smithsonian reports. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. Our treasurer general says she hopes we understand this report. I think we do, and we do understand that we have a balance in the treasury of \$22,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. Thank you.

Mrs. THOMAS. And therefore I think that it is the finest argument we have had given us yet for a more righteous apportionment of the dues.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That was voted down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon the treasurer general to proceed with her recommendation.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is not the balance of any one year. It is the balance that has accumulated for four or five years. It is a balance now in the treasury.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear the recommendations of the treasurer general.

Mrs. DARWIN. You heard me speak the other night about the confusion that comes about the time of the change of treasurers general. Now at the close of this year there will be a change in the office of treasurer general, and I want, if it can be possible, to provide against such confusion as has always occurred at a similar time. For that reason I make the following recommendations: In order to avoid the confusion always liable to occur during a change of treasurers general, I would earnestly recommend the following addition to article 4 of the constitution, namely: To insert in paragraph 2 of section 1, the following words—[Pausing.] Have you a constitution with you? I speak in regard to the election of the national officers and the paragraph in question is to the effect that the officers shall hold office until the close of the congress at which their successors are elected. Now I would recommend the following change, "except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management." That

may seem startling because I ask to be retained until my successor has her bondsmen, but I am only one treasurer general, and it will be only once you have that trouble to contend with in regard to me. The paragraph will then read: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the society, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress, at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management, and except"—and then it goes on with the rest of the clause. My reasons for the above recommendations are these: At present the constitution states that all the national officers hold office until the close of the congress at which their successors are elected. Congress usually closes on Saturday of the week in which the 22nd of February falls. The newly elected treasurer general must then find bondsmen and ascertain the cost of the bond in order to present the same to the Board of Management for approval. It is customary for the president general to appoint a committee to consider the various bondsmen offered and to report upon their acceptability to the Board. These necessary steps cause some delay and meantime the money is coming into the treasury very fast and no one has authority to receive it; no bonded officer is empowered to receive it. The new treasurer is not bonded, and the old treasurer general's term has expired and she cannot touch it. The clerks of the old treasurer general ought not to be held responsible for the care of it. They are not bonded, and it is unkind to force it upon them, and the new treasurer general has not been duly qualified to receive it. She is not until her bondsmen are secured. So it has heretofore been left in a pile unassorted and unaccounted for. This ought not to be, and I see no way to avoid it, except to have the old treasurer general held responsible for all the money received until her successor is qualified to receive it and assume the burden. I may add that this is the custom of government disbursing officers, and our accounts ought to be as well protected as those of a government official. Does that seem plain?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Very.

Mrs. DARWIN. In view of the rapid increase in numbers and consequent large volume of business in the office of the treasurer general I would earnestly recommend that the requirements already in actual force but not mentioned in the by-laws be inserted in the by-laws as permanent safe-guards to the funds and accounts of the society, namely: Amend article 6 of the by-laws by insertion so that the last clause shall read—[Pausing.] It is in reference to the treasurer general: "Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant chosen by the auditing committee and approved by the National Board of Management." The by-laws at present say her accounts shall be audited, I think, once a year. During my term I requested that they might be audited every month, and it has been a great comfort to me to have them audited, and I think it would be the greatest comfort to any treasurer general you might have, and I earnestly hope it may be inserted in the by-laws that such audit shall be had—"she shall keep both a cash book and ledger account and shall also record all money paid to her in books containing receipt blanks and stubs numbered in duplicate in numerical order. She shall also transmit to her successor a statement of the checks outstanding at the time her accounts were last audited. When I go out of office there will be probably several hundred dollars in outstanding checks and it is my intention to make a list of these and hand them over to my successor so that she shall not have any doubt as to exactly what payments will be required, and I would like it inserted in the by-laws, so that it might be required of every treasurer general. Have I made it plain?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Very plain.

Mrs. DARWIN. Thank you for your patience in listening to all this which must seem dry, I know, but it is really the necessary business of the society at this time, and now I make my good-bye. [Great applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. I move a recess until to-morrow evening.

Mrs. STERNBERG. We have before us the recommendations.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to ask the treasurer general to give the committee the recommendations in writing. It is hard to remember them.

Miss DESHA. They will have to be offered as amendments when made.

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes; but I would like to have it understood now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report with a generous vote of thanks and that the recommendations be sent in writing to the committee on recommendations of national officers. Carried.

Miss DESHA. Is it in order now that this investment be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the auditing committee.

Mrs. DARWIN. I hope you will also notice that at the close of my report the auditor has appended his certificate that the report is correct, but the auditing committee has not been yet heard from.

Mrs. Lindsay, vice-president general, here took the Chair.

Mrs. BURROWS. I have just a word to say. The auditing committee begs leave to state that Mr. Bushnell, the expert auditor engaged by your Board to audit all accounts of the treasurer general and the business manager of the magazine has carefully gone over the same monthly and reported to your auditing committee that he has found the books neatly kept, and all accounts absolutely correct. He has examined the books and reported on the same to January 31, 1902. He says they are very beautifully and neatly kept, and absolutely correct. That is all I have to say.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the auditing committee.

Mrs. HATCHER. I move that it be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be accepted with thanks. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" all those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. ROOME. I move a recess until to-morrow at the usual hour.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you wait a moment? Will you

send your motion in writing and wait a moment to see if the tellers are ready to report.

Mrs. LATHROP. Are the tellers to report to-night?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We understand they are probably ready now, or will be ready in a few moments.

Mrs. LATHROP. I move that we remain here to hear the report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not been put on adjournment. (To the official reader.) Will you read the announcements? There is another motion before the house which I hope Mrs. Roome will withdraw.

Mrs. ROOME. I withdraw it until after the announcements.

Miss DESHA. I would like to make a motion about turning over that account to the Continental Hall.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Your motion is not in order. A lady from New York has just made a motion.

Mrs. LATHROP. If Mrs. Roome withdraws her motion for recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the lady from New York came immediately after Mrs. Roome's and Mrs. Roome withdrew hers.

Miss BATCHELLER. While we are waiting for the motion may we not have the notices read?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you allow the notices to be read? The Chair thinks it would be a very good idea.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lathrop's motion reads as follows: I move that we remain here and listen if they are ready to report. Of course the Chair has no way of knowing whether the tellers are ready to report. We understood they were ready to report. Will Mrs. Lathrop kindly change her motion to a certain length of time or something more definite? They may be all night, although we understood they were ready.

Mrs. LATHROP. Is there any way of finding out. We should do so in order to ascertain whether they will be ready in a reasonable length of time.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If it is the will of the congress we will send a messenger to the tellers.

Mrs. ROOME. I move we send a messenger to see whether the tellers are ready to report.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. Roome withdraw her motion in favor of Mrs. Lathrop's to send a messenger to see whether the tellers are ready to report?

Mrs. LATHROP. I put it as a motion to send a messenger to see if the tellers are ready.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you put it as a motion?

Mrs. LATHROP. I have moved that it be ascertained if the tellers are ready to report in a reasonable time. If so, we may remain and hear the report.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you write that out, Mrs. Lathrop?

Mrs. McLEAN. Pending that motion may I as a matter of privilege repeat the invitation given by my chapter and read by the official reader?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Certainly.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to invite this entire congress, including the representatives and any distinguished guests they may have with them to an informal reception to be held in the ball room of the Arlington from five to seven o'clock.

Mrs. ABBOTT. I return thanks to Mrs. McLean for her kind invitation.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is another motion before the house, which we are waiting to have written.

Mrs. MORGAN. I desire to thank the New York City Chapter for its kind invitation. A great many will accept with pleasure I am sure.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lathrop's motion is, I move that a messenger be sent to ascertain whether the tellers are ready to report, and if so, that we remain in session to hear their report.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Will the chairman of house committee see that a messenger be sent to the tellers?

Miss MILLER. May we not have the report of the historian general while we are waiting?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The next in order is the report of the historian general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, is it not in order, while we are waiting, to have the next report of the national officers?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I have just stated that the next in order of business is the report of the historian general, Miss Hetzel.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: During the past year two new volumes of the Lineage Book have been issued. Every effort has been made to make them as historically correct as possible. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in some quarters because they are not published more rapidly, but the editor, Mrs. Sanders Johnston, often has to write many letters so to prove the service of each ancestor as to make the Lineage Book of real historical value. If the dates of birth and death were placed on the application papers, at least twice the number of Lineage Books could be issued each year.

Twenty-five daughters of Revolutionary patriots have passed away during the year. One of the number was Mrs. Mary A. Washington, our first "Real Daughter," her national number being 81. She was the first woman in Georgia to join the Daughters of the American Revolution and she was the founder and active regent of the chapter in Macon that bears her name. Her father, Colonel Samuel Hammond, was an officer of distinction in the Revolution, and after the Louisiana purchase he was appointed by President Jefferson, governor of Northern Louisiana. His daughter was born in St. Louis in 1816. Had she lived until the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition she would have been hailed as the daughter of one who had so materially assisted in laying the foundations of the Empire of the West.

Another "Real Daughter," closely connected with our nation's history, was Mrs. Malvina J. Rowell, who died at Charltonville, California, in October. She was the youngest child of Daniel Chapin, of Newport, a Revolutionary patriot. In 1842 she married the Rev. George Rowell and sailed as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands. One of that courageous, faithful band, who braved every hardship and brought to those cannibal islands the blessings of Christianity, civilization and American citizenship. To the native Hawaiians she was known as "Mother Rowell." They made her a trustee of their funds and their court of appeals in difficulty and these people of her adoption as well as her own children and children's children rise up to call her blessed.

Three hundred and twenty-one sets of Lineage Books have been distributed among the chapters during the year. Of these but thir-

ty-three have received complete sets; the first volume being exhausted. I feel greatly privileged that I should be the historian general to distribute the Lineage Books among the chapters and so bring all Daughters in closer touch and enable them to study the individual service of so many Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. It should so stimulate the patriotism all over this land, that the rank weed of anarchism, that has robbed us of our beloved president, William McKinley, may be rooted out.

[Applause.]

Miss HETZEL. I have been requested to read the report of the assistant historian general.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think it is in order to take action on your report before you read that.

Miss MILLER. I move the acceptance of the very interesting report of the historian general.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the interesting report of the historian general be accepted. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The next in order of business is the report of the assistant historian general.

Miss Hetzel reads:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The year that I have had the honor to serve you as assistant historian general has been one full of interest and instruction, bringing me in touch with the work of the chapters throughout our country. The general result is fully and ably given in the Smithsonian Report, which I presume you all read with great interest. The work of that committee coincides so closely with my duties, that I would only consume your valuable time to go into any detailed account of chapter work in my report. I have answered all communications and letters that have reached me from the chapters, and it has been a pleasure to send congratulations to those who have so nobly carried out the high aims and objects of our society, as well as write words of cheer and encouragement to newly formed chapters in far away localities. Each year we have many additional monuments to commemorate the valiant deeds of our forefathers, and growth of interest in historical research is becoming universal. The awarding of medals by chapters in the public schools for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects is quite general, and cannot be too highly commended, inculcating a spirit of patriotism, and preparing the younger generation to keep abreast with our work,

so they can fill with credit the places left vacant in our midst by the march of time.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY BECK GOODLOE,
Assistant Historian General.

Washington, D. C., February 18, 1902.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the assistant historian general. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. HENRY. I move it be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the report of the assistant historian general be accepted. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The next is the report of the librarian general.

Miss DESHA. I want to make a motion in regard to that Continental Hall fund, but I will wait until the reports are through.

Mrs. LIPPITT. It appears to me that such interesting reports as these should not be read before such a small audience, and I suggest that we take a recess until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The librarian general would prefer to give it to-night.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Then I will defer to the wishes of the librarian general.

Miss McBLAIR:

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL TO THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor and pleasure of reporting to you the increasing growth and usefulness of the library of the National Society.

The efforts of the librarian general have been directed towards obtaining such books as would assist the registrar general and the historian general in verifying the papers of applicants, both as to service and descent. For service record, state papers, civil and military, are extremely important, unfortunately only eight of the thirteen original states have published their Revolutionary records; for the remaining five we depend on town and county histories, pension certificates, attested copies of old muster rolls, commissions, and so forth.

For descent, genealogies and the family registers found in local

histories, are essential. It is to be regretted that the high price of books of this character and the limits of our resources have precluded the possibility of their purchase save in a few instances. To the generosity of individual Daughters and chapters we are indebted for the small number of excellent genealogies the library contains.

Accessions have been smaller this year than last, owing to the fact that the Lineage Books which were formerly the exchange which the library offered, are now given to chapters: thus the librarian has no inducement to suggest for the coöperation of chapters in securing books, the duties of the office are rendered more difficult, and its success greatly impaired by this changed condition. A larger appropriation for the library would enhance its power and extend its influence in the interests of the society.

The library has on file sixteen magazines devoted to history and genealogy, and is thus enabled to keep in touch with modern research along these lines. Some of these necessary periodicals are subscribed for, others are exchanged for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Our great need, as heretofore, is for good town and county histories, carefully compiled from original records. Five states are still not represented by a single county history.

The indexing and cataloguing make good progress in the hands of the excellent indexer, who has been the clerk and bibliographer during the year. Her faithful and efficient labors have rendered the library a valuable aid to those who have consulted our records, and to whom her intelligent and courteous assistance is always cheerfully extended.

Three books of the year deserve especial mention as being the work of chapters. The first, entitled "Chapter's Sketches of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution: Patron Saints," is a record of the heroic men and women for whom the chapters are named. A most admirable work, ranking high among the notable achievements of our society. A beautiful copy of this delightful work was presented to the library by the Connecticut chapters, through the state regent, who is one of the most liberal contributors to our library, for whose kindness and interest we are very grateful.

The second is "Colonial and Revolutionary Homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport, Darien and Vicinity." This book was published by the Norwalk Chapter and gives a fine picture of life during the Revolutionary period, with an account of the part borne by the inhabitants of the several towns.

The third book, "Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. V, containing Proceedings of the First Provincial Congress of Georgia, 1775; Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety, 1775 to 1777; and An Account of the Siege of Savannah from a British

Source," is published by the Savannah Chapter as a contribution to Georgia history. This chapter has undertaken the patriotic task of printing the Revolutionary records in the custody of the Georgia historical society.

Connecticut and Georgia present a noble example to other states and chapters in this interesting and valuable historical work.

The librarian begs to extend a tribute of gratitude to the library's best friend—Rhode Island. In addition to many very desirable books given us, last year the state conference voted an annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the library of the National Society. This action was ratified at the state conference this year with interest and enthusiasm. The state regent's influence in this gracious act is most heartily appreciated. The librarian thanks Rhode Island.

What a beautiful thing it would be for other states to emulate this liberal and thoughtful work—for placing good books in the library benefits chapters as well as the whole society. The object of our library, its *raison d'être*, is to aid Revolutionary and genealogical research, hence it must appeal to every Daughter of the American Revolution as being essential to the welfare of the society.

The librarian desires to acknowledge with gratitude and appreciation the kindness, assistance and encouragement she has invariably received from the president general, the national officers, chapter regents and many Daughters throughout the society.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR.

February 18, 1902.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the librarian general.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the acceptance of the able and interesting report of the librarian general.

Miss MILLER. I would like to second that, and say I feel very proud indeed to know that the librarian general is a member of the Mary Washington Chapter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the report of the librarian general be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The next in order of business is the presentation of the report of state regents. I dare say the messenger has returned from the tellers.

Mrs. RICHARDS. The messenger went to several hotels, and they are not to be found, and there have been a number of in-

quiries about them. The ladies have gone by themselves and they cannot be found.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the minute men be sent after them.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no second to that motion. Will the ladies wait until after the report is ready, and then the Chair will recognize Miss Desha.

A MEMBER, from Ohio. I am going to tell you where the tellers are. They are in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House. They were there about seven o'clock.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a motion before the house.

Miss DESHA. I would like to move that the current investment of \$10,000 and interest and \$5,000 of the current fund be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund, and a standing committee on ways and means appointed to which all appropriations could be referred before being acted upon by this congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Desha, they do not hear you.

Miss DESHA. I move that the current investment of \$10,000 and interest and \$5,000 of the current fund be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund, and, as two years ago, a standing committee on ways and means was appointed, to which all appropriations should be referred before being acted on by this body. I would like to have this referred to that committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, there is a very important motion before you. Will you kindly wait until you see whether it has a second before it is discussed?

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

Miss DESHA. I do not want to discuss it. I only want to tell you why I am offering it now.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Come up on the steps so they can hear you better.

Miss DESHA. I move that the current investment of \$10,000 and the interest and \$5,000 of the current fund be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund. I make this motion to-night so that it can be referred to the committee on ways and means, a standing committee which was appointed two years ago, and they can bring their recommendation to-morrow when we are discussing the Continental Hall. This is made at the suggestion of the treasurer general, or with her full approval. That

current investment has been an awful nuisance to us ever since it was invested. It bears interest. Sometimes the interest went to the Continental Hall fund and sometimes to this fund. It might as well go into the Continental Hall.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I move that this motion be referred to the committee on ways and means.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to that motion?

Miss BATCHELLER. I second it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lippitt, will you send your motion in writing? It is moved and seconded that the motion just made by Miss Desha be put before a committee.

Mrs. QUINTON. Have we a quorum present? I do not think we could vote on anything without a quorum.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think there is a quorum present.

Mrs. QUINTON. It must be a hundred.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish the members counted?

A MEMBER. I am in thorough sympathy with that motion. I think the motion will carry, but it is very important that we should be sure of a quorum.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would decide that there is a quorum present. All those in favor of referring the motion made by Miss Desha to the committee on ways and means will make it known by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if there is a messenger to go to the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt to-night?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No; it is now too late.

Reader reads notices.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move to take a recess until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that a recess be taken until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and a recess will be taken until to-morrow at ten o'clock. (11 p. m.)

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

Congress called to order at 10.15 by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates kindly take their seats? The hour for convening has arrived. We will unite with the chaplain general in prayer.

Mrs. SMOOT. Father of mercies and God of all truth, we yield Thee hearty thanks for that Thou hast permitted us to come together once more in Thy presence, and again to call upon Thy name. Accept, O Lord, these our prayers which we offer unto thee, and favor our most cherished purpose and desire that this, our beloved organization may be a chosen instrument in Thy hands to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty. We would ask Thy special blessing upon the employments in which we shall this day engage. Direct us, we pray Thee, in all our ways, and may all who do confess Thy Holy name agree in the truth of Thy holy word and dwell together in unity and Godly love. We ask this, and all other blessings which Thou seest needful, in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy only Son, our Lord, Amen.

The congress joined the chaplain general in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. We will join in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." By request, Mrs. Dexter Reiman will sing the solo, and we will all join in the chorus.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was sung by Mrs. Dexter Reiman with the entire congress joining in the chorus.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to read the minutes will be in order.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that we hear the minutes of yesterday's sessions.

Mrs. YOULANDS. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The official reader requests that the doors be kept closed during the reading of the minutes. It is so difficult for her to make you hear when the doors are being

constantly opened and closed. The Chair will appoint a page to stand at the door and tell those outside that the minutes are being read. You may proceed.

The reader read the minutes of Thursday's proceedings

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the official reader pause one moment? The Chair wishes those members standing on the outside to come in and take their seats very quietly wherever they find them without regard to the delegations to which they belong.

Mrs. RICHARDS. The ladies will come in very quietly and take their seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, this is at the suggestion of the official reader for the protection of those members who wish to hear the minutes. The constant opening and closing of seats has interfered with the minutes heretofore.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I wish to make a correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your correction?

Miss HARVEY. The lady whose name I presented was Mrs. William Reader, not Mrs. Francis Reader, but the name was afterwards withdrawn.

Mrs. HOWARD. I would like to say that the nomination of Miss Harvey was not sent in writing to the desk and it could only be gotten from the shorthand notes of the official stenographer. In the confusion I could not hear very distinctly. There were very few notes taken by me during the nominations.

Miss HARVEY. Her name was sent up but afterwards withdrawn.

Mrs. HOWARD. I would like to be relieved of all responsibility for anything not sent in writing to the desk. The recording secretary general will not be responsible for anything not sent in writing to the desk.

Miss HARVEY. The name was sent in writing to the desk, but was afterwards withdrawn.

Mrs. HOWARD. It was not received by the recording secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the name was withdrawn?

Mrs. HOWARD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further corrections in the minutes? If not, you may now listen to the evening report of the meeting. The Chair wishes to say if there are any delegates waiting without to have them come in now.

Miss BATCHELLER. There are one or two corrections still. I could not hear distinctly because there was so much talking around me, but I think I was placed on record for doing some things I did not do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State what they were and have them rectified.

Miss BATCHELLER. I think I was placed on record as seconding some states I did not. I only seconded Connecticut while heartily endorsing many others. I wish also to state that some names were omitted from seconding New Jersey. Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware, will speak for herself, and the state of Delaware, and Mrs. Park, of Georgia; both certainly seconded the nomination of New Jersey. I do not in the least wish to cast any reflection on the stenographers or the reporters, or anybody else, for I do not see how they did half as well as they did in such confusion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please send your corrections in writing to the recording secretary general. The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters is recognized.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I wish to go on record as sending up my second of Mrs. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send that to the recording secretary general if you have it. The Chair requests delegates promptly to take their seats, and be very quiet as the reading of the minutes is progressing.

Mrs. BATES. I did not hear the name of Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons. Her name was omitted in the reading.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Her name was read. The name of Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons, of Kentucky, was read by the official reader. The Chair requests the delegates quietly to take their seats and refrain from conversation. We are in the midst of the reading of the minutes. We have stopped to give you opportunity to enter the hall; so please take your seats quietly.

The official reader then concluded the reading of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the minutes of yesterday. What is your pleasure?

Miss BATCHELLER. I move, if there are no more corrections, that the minutes stand approved.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I think last night there was a motion made and seconded, and I understand passed by a rising vote, that the report of the treasurer general should be accepted. Certainly there was a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it not so? Did you not report it so?

Mrs. HOWARD. Excuse me, I did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She says there was a motion made and seconded last night to accept the report of the treasurer general, and that she did not hear it mentioned in the minutes.

Mrs. LEE. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

Mrs. LEE. If we are to accept the treasurer's report, would a motion to that effect be in order at this time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at this time. The report was accepted last night. The Chair now declares that there was a motion made and carried last night accepting the report of the treasurer general. Are there any further corrections?

Mrs. BURROWS. Was there a report made of the auditor's report?

Mrs. HOWARD. These motions were not sent in writing to the desk. They will appear in the full stenographic minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general says that any motions which were not sent to the desk last night will appear in the report of the proceedings of the congress. All in favor of the motion to accept the minutes of Thursday's proceedings will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The minutes are accepted.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. As the new Lineage Books are in the lobby ready for distribution, and as a great many ladies are going

home to-day and to-morrow, I move that this congress order the Lineage Books given to the chapters when called for by their representatives so that the ladies may take them home and save expressage.

Mrs. NASH. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a motion made and seconded that the ladies may take those copies of the Lineage Books which are ready home with them to their respective chapters. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried, and the permission extended.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. WEED. May I make one statement as to the reason I make this inquiry before presenting it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you please.

Mrs. WEED. I had intended this morning to make a request to the congress and ask if any one had experienced a change of heart, but such a serious accident has taken place this morning that I wish to ask a question regarding that vote. In coming to the congress this morning with Mrs. Park and Mrs. Jones, of Georgia, Mrs. Jones fell twice on the ice between here and the Ebbitt House, and injured her arm very seriously. Whether it has been broken or not we do not know. She has been taken to the Emergency Hospital accompanied by the state regent of Georgia, and many other ladies in the audience, I would like, if it is possible, to move at the close of all official business on the program, to re-consider the vote that defeated that amendment. I make this motion at the request of many ladies in the audience. [Applause.] I wish to emphasize that if this is done at all it will be done at the close of the entire program as printed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not be very parliamentary to reconsider that motion. There may be some other method which will occur to you.

Mrs. THOMAS. There was a motion to take it from the table and it was lost.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the regular order of business.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the recollection of the Chair the regular order is the reading of the announcements after the minutes. Mrs. Thomas is out of order, I regret to say. The announcements are the next in order.

The official reader reads the announcements.

Committee on recommendations of national officers: Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; Mrs. Park, of Georgia, and Mrs. Fowler of Indiana. I am instructed by the Chair to read the following motion: "I move to omit the reports of state regents in order to facilitate business, all these reports being published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent of Florida, seconded by Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion. Do you wish to discuss it?

MISS BATCHELLER. As the mover and seconder of the motion do not rise to say anything, may I say a few words?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Discussion of this matter is now out of order, as it amounts to a suspension of the rules.

MISS BATCHELLER. I think so, but at the same time it is in order to—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will require a two-thirds vote to carry it. All in favor of it will therefore rise and stand until counted. Conversation will cease during the counting. The Chair is of the opinion that this is unanimous; therefore there will not be any need of counting the votes. The Chair regrets to say that this is carried.

MRS. CHURCHMAN. As I seconded that motion I would like to say a word, but I find it is unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is recognized.

MRS. HOWARD. Madam President General and ladies, I regret to say it is impossible to carry out the ruling of this motion for the reason that the stenographer has the minutes of yesterday. As soon as they are approved they are handed over to the stenographer. I am sorry that we are not in the possession of the minutes of yesterday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday have been read and accepted.

Mrs. HOWARD. I beg your pardon. I thought the minutes of yesterday had not been read. I misunderstood the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is another announcement to be made by the official reader.

The reader read the announcement.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

Mrs. McLEAN. It does not affect the rights of the assemblage, but I would like the privilege of making an addition to my announcement. I wish to add a little something to the invitation I extended to this congress to meet us at seven o'clock this evening. The New York Chapter is to meet at the Arlington to receive Admiral and Mrs Schley. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chairman of the tellers is in the house it is her privilege and duty to come forward now and announce the result of the election of yesterday. The chairman of the tellers, Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, is recognized.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Madam President General and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, your tellers respectfully submit the following report of the ballot for vice-presidents general: Whole number of ballots cast, 500; whole number of legal ballots cast, 498. Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith received 363, Mrs. Belle C. Lyons 330, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan 326, Mrs. Harriet Simpson 307, Mrs. J. V. Quarles 304, Mrs. D. D. Colton 285, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle 282, Mrs. Henry W. Burnham 263, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman 261, Miss Elizabeth C. Williams 258. Shall I read the remainder? I have read the ten who received the required number of votes and were elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, read the whole report of the tellers.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. How many does it require for election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. 250. The understanding of the Chair is that there are ten candidates who have more than 250. Is it so?

Mrs. RICHARDS. That is true. One candidate has received

more than the required number that elects, but she is the eleventh one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give us the name please.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Mrs. O. J. Hodge, 252.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are ten vacancies on the National Board. At least there were ten officers to be elected to the offices of vice-presidents general. There have been eleven candidates who have received over two hundred and fifty ballots, but there have been ten who have received a great deal more than two hundred and fifty. Therefore, the ten receiving the highest number are the ones elected. [Applause.] The Chair has been requested from the floor to request that the state regents send up their elections to the official reader to be read.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Mrs. O. J. Hodge received 252; Mrs. Albert Tuttle, 246; Mrs. C. B. Bryan, 237; Mrs. Wm. P. Jewett, 214; Mrs. J. O. Moss, 190; Mrs. Tod Helmuth, 185; Mrs. Ella P. Stearns, 161; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, 127. Mrs. Walker received 95; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Camp, 47; Mrs. Elsie deCou Troup, 27; Mrs. Foster, 4; Mrs. Dyer, 3; Mrs. Scott, 3; Mrs. Verplanck, 3; Mrs. Lindsay, 2; Mrs. Ward, 2; Miss Batcheller, 1; Mrs. Page, 1; Miss Frazer, 1; Mrs. Hull, 1; blank, 200. Total, 4,980, which tallies with the legal ballot cast, 498; 10 names on each ballot, 4,980. Ballots were also cast by the recording secretary general for Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer for registrar general; for Mrs. Elroy M. Avery for editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and for Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the magazine. Signed, Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa, chairman; Miss Helen E. VanTrump; Miss Marie L. Wadsworth; Mrs. J. H. Barnes; Mrs. Mary R. Kingsley; Mrs. J. G. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Charles Darlington, Ohio; Miss Rebecca R. Joslin, Mass.; Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Ala.; Mrs. Mary P. Cloud, Ky.; Mrs. Thomas M. Sloane, Ohio; Mrs. William Hughes; Mrs. Thomas Winans, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I thank this congress for its magnificent compliment to me? I do so with my whole heart. [Applause.]

Mrs. STRATTON. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. STRATTON. Minnesota wishes to present a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Present your resolution. I think it will be in order now. The Chair wishes, however, to state that there are some announcements to be made from the stage by the official reader. Listen to the announcements.

The official reader read the announcements.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move a vote of sincere thanks to the tellers of the Eleventh Continental Congress for their arduous and efficient work in counting the votes for the vice-presidents general.

Miss MILLER. I second that, and ask a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut, to extend thanks to the tellers by a rising vote for their arduous work in counting the ballots. All those who wish to signify their approval will please rise. Carried.

Mrs. STRATTON of Minnesota. Madam President General and Daughters: This is a resolution from the Minnesota delegation: Resolved, That we recommend to congress that the Sunday following the birthday of our beloved President McKinley, be set apart as a day of prayer, in memory of our martyred presidents; Lincoln as the master mind, the great emancipator whom we all revere; Garfield, and particularly McKinley, the man beloved of the people in possessing all the virtues of heart and mind, that combine to make one good and great. We suggest Sunday, that the memory of these men may year by year be associated with thoughts of our duty as citizens to live nobler and purer lives.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion of Mrs. Stratton of Minnesota. The Chair wishes to present this to the house, but she wishes to state that she cannot again entertain a resolution which is out of the course of business.

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to state that I am very much obliged to that one individual who voted for me for vice-president general, but I wish it distinctly understood that New Jersey stood as a unit for her candidate whom she is glad to announce she has elected, and she wishes to introduce to you and to the entire house Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. Bedle rose to acknowledge greeting.

Mrs. NASH. May I introduce a resolution now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a resolution before the house, the resolution of Mrs. Stratton of Minnesota. This was moved and seconded by the Minnesota delegation.

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to second that resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded, Mrs. McLean. I am sure that all in the house will desire to second such a resolution. All in favor of this resolution will signify it by rising. Have you all heard this resolution?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered, as it was carried by the rising vote. The Chair wishes to say just now in reference to questions of privilege that she hopes they will not be taken to introduce new business, inasmuch as our time is growing short and the days of the Eleventh Continental Congress are becoming very few. Let us work while we may.

Mrs. NASH. My question of privilege affects the assemblage. The committee appointed by order of the Eleventh Continental Congress to investigate the Monmouth, Illinois, controversy asks the congress when they are to report to said congress. Moved by Mrs. Ammon of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mrs. Orton of Ohio, and unanimously carried. Caroline M. Nash, chairman. The committee would be glad for instructions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What are we to understand from this? Are you ready to report?

Mrs. NASH. We hope to be ready to report by this evening, but we wish to be governed entirely by the wishes of the congress. The more time we have to devote to it the more thoroughly we can go into the investigation.

Mrs. MURPHY. If they would like more time, can we not give them until to-morrow afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. The Chair sees no objection.

Mrs. MURPHY. I will move to give this committee until to-morrow afternoon to investigate and report if there is no objection.

Mrs. NASH. The committee wishes to be governed by the

congress. I wish to know what is the wish of the congress on the subject.

Mrs. MURPHY. I make the motion, but the congress may vote it down if its wants to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the committee be given until to-morrow afternoon to report, if the chairman so desires.

Mrs. AMMON. There is no hour stated at which we are to report.

Mrs. SWIFT. This committee should have until the next Continental Congress.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh, never.

Mrs. AMMON. The committee has been working steadily and we are working steadily. Some papers are being assorted while your chairman and secretary are present asking these questions. We simply want to know the limit of time in which we can continue to work and then report to you.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think the resolution as read appointing this committee said it should report its finding to this congress for final action.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I did not hear what the lady said.

Mrs. MURPHY. I said that the resolution asking for this congressional committee reads that this committee bring its findings, of course, meaning it shall be final, to this congress for final action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks to be made on this question? Mrs. Wiles is recognized. The Chair wishes there shall be no merits of the matter discussed at present. The committee will bring it all before us later.

Mrs. WILES. I wish simply to speak in favor of the committee having a great deal of time to give this matter fair investigation. There is not only a question of justice to the ladies involved in this controversy in their own town, but a question of justice to preceding National Boards and preceding state regents. You all understand it was a difficulty with which I not only had nothing to do, but of which I had absolutely no knowledge when it occurred. I have brought here with me a very large mass of official papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to interrupt Mrs. Wiles of Illinois, but she wishes her to confine her remarks to the time when this committee shall report.

Mrs. WILES. I am trying to give the reasons why. I do not see how they can get ready by to-morrow afternoon, or how they can get through at this congress, for this reason: The state regent of Illinois, who represents not only herself, but the preceding state regents of Illinois, under whom this difficulty occurred, has not been called before this committee; neither has she been asked to present any papers to this committee, and she brought with her a very large mass of papers—(interrupted.)

Cries of "out of order."

Mrs. WILES. I am speaking entirely—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady must confine her remarks simply to the time. You are out of order. It is the general feeling that you are out of order. The first motion is to report to this congress within the time that they ask, that they shall have an opportunity to report, and they will do so when this very congress, the Eleventh Continental Congress, desires it.

Mrs. WILES. I am speaking to the motion before the house, which is that this committee shall report to-morrow afternoon. It seems to me that this committee cannot report to-morrow afternoon, and do justice to preceding National Boards—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Out of order.

Mrs. WILES. And preceding state regents. How am I out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This committee has been ordered to report to this congress, and you should state briefly whether you think they should or should not, and at what time during this congress, and not go into the full merits of the case

Mrs. WILES. I am not touching the merits of the case at all.

Mrs. MURPHY. I ask two questions for information. One is, how is this committee to report to this congress if it does not report to-morrow afternoon?

Mrs. WILES. It could report to-morrow evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with your remarks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you have anything to say in rela-

tion to the time, proceed. The Chair declares that Mrs. Wiles may finish her remarks.

Mrs. WILES. I was not only representing the Daughters of Illinois, but I hope I was speaking for all the Daughters of the National Society when I asked for justice to their officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? Mrs. Draper of the District is recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is the motion of Mrs. Swift of California in order, that the time of this committee be extended until the next congress?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No, no.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been entertained. It is not before the house. The motion of the state regent of Ohio is before the house.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I understand the motion of the state regent of Ohio to be—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot hear. There must be order in the house.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I wish to amend the motion to make the hour three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am glad to accept the amendment.

A MEMBER. I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment has been accepted by the mover. The motion now stands—

Mrs. LEE. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. LEE. Would it not be fair to us Daughters who are forced to go home for family reasons and who would like very much to vote on this question, to have the committee report it a little earlier? I want to join with the majority who want to be perfectly fair, but my husband wants me to be at home. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please be in order. The Chair refuses to listen to three or four persons at once, and declares that Mrs. Lee has the floor.

Mrs. LEE. I wish to offer a substitute for the motion that the hour be 11 o'clock to-morrow morning instead of 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am quite willing to accept the substitute amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must decline to entertain any further remarks until this motion is stated; then you can discuss it.

Mrs. MURPHY. I will certainly send it up in writing, but I stated that I am quite willing to accept the substitute of the lady from Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee, bring up your motion in writing. While this motion is being entertained there can be no more discussion. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized, but she accepted the substitute amendment. The substitute amendment is that you will accept the hearing of this committee tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock. Is it your wish to do so?

Mrs. DRAPER. As a member of this body for three years who is one of the many who have heard nothing but Monmouth from beginning to end, I ask your indulgence for a moment, because I have never before spoken in public on the Monmouth question. But I wish to ask you what redress have we? Supposing the state regent of Illinois goes back and says that owing to lack of time her side of the question was not fully presented; how do we know but that the next congress will have to deal with the Monmouth question?

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to state that all the papers that were in the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution on this question were handed to the committee yesterday, I have been told. The state regent of Illinois states that she has the papers in the controversy in her possession. I wish to know why they were not handed to the committee likewise, so that the committee could have both sides all day yesterday to examine?

Mrs. WILES. The state regent of Illinois has not been asked to send in papers to this committee. She has not been asked to appear before the committee. She has received no word officially from the committee, although one lady who is not a member of the committee did suggest to her that she should send the names to the committee. But I do not know by what authority she did that. I also wish to state that in the papers

in the office for the years 1898 and 1899, there are many papers missing, and if the papers from the office have been handed to this committee there are many papers on the official side, which is the side recognized by the National Board. I have not been asked to send any papers to the committee, and I have had no opportunity to appear before them. I stand here asking justice for all our state and national officers and for every Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair demands order, and recognizes Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I be recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize Mrs. Scott, of Illinois. She will recognize Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. WILES. I had not finished. I was interrupted by applause. I wish to say that I did not know where this committee was meeting. I tried all day yesterday to find out where the committee was meeting, and I could not find out until I heard from a newspaper reporter last evening that they were meeting at some hotel. I do not know whether this was true or not.

Mrs. TULLOCH. May I offer a word of explanation. The papers of the vice-president general in charge of organization were asked for and sent. I know nothing about the whole office, only this one office.

Mrs. NASH. May I here state that we will be very glad and very grateful to receive any papers that will throw light on this subject. We will be very much indebted to Mrs. Wiles if she will send us the papers or let us know where we can get them. We will be very glad to send for them. As chairman I was personally not aware she had any papers, or I should have asked for them before. But we would now be glad to have access to these papers.

Miss BATCHELLER. I signed the petition for an appointment of this court. I did it with the assurance from the one who asked me to sign, it was Miss Desha, that there should be a full, fair, impartial investigation reported to this congress, and we should never hear of Monmouth Chapter again.

Mrs. MORGAN. Might I suggest to the chairman of this

committee that while she is asking Mrs. Wiles for papers or information or light, that she request any member of this body who can throw any light on that subject from one side or the other, to let the committee have the benefit of it. Then no one can object.

Mrs. NASH. The committee will be most grateful. It will very gladly receive any documents or any information bearing upon this point.

Mrs. WILES. May I speak to a point of privilege for a moment? I had supposed as state regent of Illinois that I would be called before this committee and would have the privilege of making a statement, and as I have been in the habit of speaking extemporaneously I have not prepared a written statement in reference to these papers in any proper order as I could have done if I had been requested to present the papers instead of appearing in person to explain as I had supposed would be fair.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I rise to a question of information. Do I understand the state regent of Illinois is on trial in this case, or is it the difficulty of the Monmouth Chapter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the difficulty of the Monmouth Chapter.

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I ask one question of the chairman of the committee?

Mrs. NASH. You may.

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I ask the chairman of the committee from the papers that are now before them if they can give a fair and impartial examination before 11 o'clock to-morrow morning?

Mrs. NASH. It will be impossible for the chairman to give a reply to that question until she knows the size and contents of the papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that all arguments or speeches must be directed to the special order that this committee shall report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question? May I ask the chairman of the committee a question? We have heard that the vice-president general in charge of organization says she has

turned over all her papers. Has the recording secretary general turned over all her papers to the committee?

Mrs. HOWARD. The recording secretary general wishes to say that she has not been requested to turn over any papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the floor.

Mrs. NASH. The committee requested that all official papers bearing upon this matter should be turned over to them. Yesterday the chairman of the committee received a package from the vice-president in charge of organization which bore the inscription "all the correspondence and documents relating to Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois." That was receipted for. In signing for it I signed "Said to contain." I had not examined the package, therefore, I could not say all the correspondence was there, and I was very careful to state in the receipt I sent back to the vice-president that I received the package "said to contain" all of them. Whether all of the correspondence is there or not is more than I can tell. We requested that all the correspondence and documents bearing upon the matter be sent to us.

Mrs. SMITH. May I ask the chairman what is the difficulty? Is there not sufficient evidence in to form a verdict, or is there too much so that they cannot get through?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is not competent to answer that. That has been referred to a committee and the question has been called, but the previous question, however, has not been moved.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move the previous question on this motion.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question which closes debate has been called for.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. I would like to ask whether the documents with all the other papers have been sent to the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to state that the previous question has been called for, and you are out of order.

All those in favor of the motion will say "aye." It seems to the Chair there is no occasion to call for the tellers to count; it seems to be unanimous. Those opposed may stand. The motion is carried. The vote is now on the motion that has been made for a special order for this committee to report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Those in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The committee will report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. NASH. One more request in regard to the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the request.

Mrs. NASH. That the following named ladies will meet with the chairman and secretary of the committee in the lobby of the theatre immediately: Mrs. Handley, of Illinois; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York; Miss Desha, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Virginia; Mrs. Wiles, state regent, of Illinois. We will be glad if those ladies will be kind enough to meet us immediately.

Mrs. HOWARD. Mrs Howard is recording secretary general and her presence is required in the house. It is absolutely impossible to leave the house immediately.

Mrs. NASH. Will you be kind enough to tell us when you can leave?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general cannot be absent from the duties devolved upon her.

Mrs. HOWARD. I cannot leave here except during the recess.

Mrs. EAGAN. Can we not make some arrangements by which she can meet the committee later on?

Mrs. NASH. Will the ladies who have papers in their possession be kind enough to send them to us at the Shoreham Hotel at once, care of Mrs Orton, of Ohio?

Mrs. EAGAN. I would like to ask, and voice the sentiment around here, is it possible for the recording secretary general to have a substitute in order to help along this matter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general feels that it is impossible for her to have a substitute. She feels that she cannot be responsible for papers sent to a substitute in her absence.

Mrs. NASH. The recording secretary general did not understand my request. She was only to meet us in the lobby to arrange for a subsequent meeting of the committee. It will only take a moment in the lobby.

Mrs. HOWARD. The recording secretary general states that she understands she is not to leave this platform during the sessions of the congress. She can leave, however, during recess.

Miss MILLER. There is a question of privilege which I am very anxious to bring before this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

Miss MILLER. May I read it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it really a question of privilege?

Miss MILLER. I think it comes under that head. It is in regard to the character of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a subject which I would like to have brought before them if you have no objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it briefly.

Miss MILLER. I come as a representative of my own chapter, the Mary Washington, and at the request of my regent to represent her as well as my own chapter. If this is not in order you may rule me out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Miss MILLER.

WHEREAS, We have learned with regret that congress is contemplating taking action which will result in the destruction of certain historic houses in the city of Washington; and

WHEREAS, One of the purposes for which the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized was the preservation of landmarks, buildings and other objects associated with the historical events of our country; it is

Resolved, That this association solemnly protests against the adoption of that part of the Park Commission's plan—

Cries of "Out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is new business.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to rule you out of order. Look over the slips of what is a question of privilege.

Miss MILLER. I did try to find out and asked a good many which it was, and they told me this was the time to bring it in. Excuse me, I did not intend to bring in new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will come in under the head of new business, and the Chair will be glad to hear you at that time.

Mrs. DRAPER. Mrs. Bryan, of Pennsylvania, wishes to move that this congress extend a vote of thanks to our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, for her kind reception to the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday afternoon. May I second the motion? I second the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. By a rising vote.

The motion was carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair extends her thanks to the congress.

Mrs. PAGE. A question of privilege. Mrs. Nash, the chairman of this committee on going out requested that the recording secretary general meet her at the close of this session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the corridor?

Mrs. PAGE. Yes, in the corridor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on the Monmouth matter requests you to meet her in the corridor directly after the close of this session.

Mrs. HOWARD. Certainly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now calls upon the Franco-American committee to report.

Mrs. HOWARD. I hold in my hand a motion signed "Sophie Waples" offering a vote of thanks to the tellers. This motion was written and sent to the Chair, but it was forestalled by one from the floor, which has not been sent to the Chair. Will Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut, write out her motion and send it to the desk?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls on the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee to bring in her report. Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky, the chairman of the committee on relics, will please deliver her report. While waiting --- the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee we will read a few announcements.

The official reader read the announcements.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I do not want to interrupt the notices, but I was outside in the lobby and understood that the report of the Revolutionary relics committee has been called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was called.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I do not understand how it could be called for now because it does not come on the program before the report of the Continental Hall committee, and as one of our members of the committee, Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina, has brought a very rare collection of relics, we would want her to bring them here. We do not bring them all here, they are too precious; but we have some of them. We thought the report would come in as stated on the program. Therefore, we have not got them here now.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I rise to a question of privilege. As I understand, our recording secretary general wishes to deliver all papers in the possession of the office to this committee. I now move that she be asked to deliver all papers connected with the Monmouth case to that committee that are in her care. Our recording secretary general said she had never been asked.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a second to that motion?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general be requested to hand all papers in her possession relative to the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, controversy to the chairman of the committee upon that subject. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" all those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The Chair will now call for a report from the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

Mrs. TULLOCH. This is a list of the state and vice-regents. Will the state regents, as I call the state rise and announce the state and vice-regents that have been elected in order that my report may be corrected?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would suggest to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters that she simply read the names of those elected, and not ask for corrections now, but later on ask them to send their corrections to the stage.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I have asked every state to send them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read all you have, and those states that are not right will be allowed to send their corrections to the recording secretary general.

Mrs. TULLOCH:

Alabama—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. J. H. Bankhead.

Arizona—Mrs. Walter Talbot.

Arkansas—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.

California—Mrs. John F. Swift.

Colorado—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge, Mrs. W. S. Ament.

Connecticut—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Clara Warren.

Delaware—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.

District of Columbia—Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main.

Florida—Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Jacksonville; Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff.

Georgia—Mrs. Robert E. Park, Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.

Illinois—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Miss Eliza Mansfield.

Indiana—Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Iowa—Mrs. Julian Richards.

Kansas—Mrs. A. H. Thompson.

Kentucky—Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham, Mrs. Rosa B. Todd.

Louisiana—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

Maine—Mrs. W. E. Youland, Mrs. Emma H. Mason.

Maryland—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. James D. Ingelhart.

Massachusetts—Miss Helen M. Winslow, Miss Marie W. Laugh-ton.

Michigan—Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. E. S. Brayton.

Minnesota—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Mrs. William Liggett.

I will ask the state regents to come to my box and verify the state and vice-regents, and I will not read any further. You will want to have it correct in the magazine and before this congress. May I do so now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may. The state regents may verify this by going to the box of Mrs. Tulloch. The Chair suggests that the vice-president general in charge of organization take one of those retiring rooms for the purpose of receiving the state regents.

OFFICIAL READER. Special announcement. Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of South Carolina, has asked that the president general get as many as possible to state their intentions to visit

Charleston for Daughters' day by to-morrow morning that he may arrange for their comfort and pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the request of Mr. Kaufman. The Chair hopes they will give him the courtesy of attending to this.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. A question of information. May we ask the date of Daughters' day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the 27th of February. The Chair believes she is correct in that. I know it is the 27th of February—next Thursday.

Mrs. LILLIARD. I wish to inform the congress that Illinois, and the unanimous delegation, have requested the investigation to permit Mrs. Wiles to appear before them, and they have invited her to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has heard the request. She hopes it has been heard by all. Is the chairman of the National University ready to report? Is the chairman of the committee on prison ships present? We will listen to her report if she is here. Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, are you ready to report for your committee on prison ships?

Mrs. WHITE. I am; my report is very short.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to give perfect attention to Mrs. White, as she reports upon the prison ships, a most interesting thing for us all.

Mrs. WHITE. It is very short, and for the benefit of those who were not here seven years ago when I appeared before you by unanimous consent of the house, I will say that I brought the word to you that in and near the waters of New York harbor 20,000 Revolutionary soldiers were buried; 20,000 unmarked graves, or rather holes in the ground—they were not graves—were there. The prison ships had been moored in Wallabout bay all during the Revolutionary war, and the 4,000 who were taken prisoners at the battle of Long Island were the first ones to go on those filthy ships. They died there, as you all know, or can know, by reading the story I told before which I will not go over now. I was sitting up in the gallery and had just joined this organization in 1895. I had prepared a paper to give to the newspapers and while I was sitting here

I thought it a good time to tell the Daughters. I happened to meet dear Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland, of blessed memory. I asked her if she would ask consent of the house or get it for me to bring this message to you, and she did, and I gave you part of that paper. I have been seven years working for it, and have stood in the face of minute men, or women, and have been ever ready to see that justice was done and that the graves of those martyrs were marked. I expect to see it done this next year. While I was busily working for it we had the Spanish war, and we almost ceased to talk about it. We did not do very much toward accomplishing our purpose until after the close of the war, but just then Providence in the shape of a new building at the navy yard in Brooklyn unearthed the bones of 108 of those Revolutionary martyrs that had lain there unknown. With reverent hands we buried them among their fellows in Fort Greene Park, which is set aside as a park and has been kept, it seems to me, by the providence of the Almighty, forty acres of it, just as it was when Nathaniel Greene built the fort there and it was occupied right on the battle ground. Now I will read my report. I have been working early and late. I have printed at my own expense and distributed 10,000 copies of the story of these prison ships taken from the records of the Long Island Historical Society. I have received something over \$10,000 in contributions for my personal asking. Not one penny has been paid out for postage, for printing, for distribution, for anything but every dollar that has ever come into the treasury is there bearing interest. [Applause.] The state of New York—well, I will read the report, and then you will have it in order.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The Committee on the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument begs leave to report to the congress progress, as follows:

The state of New York has appropriated \$25,000, which is at all times available.

The state of New York has authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York to contribute \$50,000. This sum can be counted upon as soon as the other money necessary for the completion of the monument is appropriated, although the appropriation has not been asked for from the city. Indeed, the committee having the matter in charge has not thought it wise to ask

that the appropriation be made until it can be made easily and quickly available, because such a course would prematurely make appropriations which in the very nature of things could not at once be used. This \$50,000, however, can be counted upon certainly when needed.

There is on deposit from private subscriptions in the hands of Hon. Felix Campbell, treasurer, in Brooklyn, the sum of \$12,442.47. This is drawing interest at three per centum, and on the first of July will amount to considerably more than \$12,600. The remaining \$12,400 necessary to complete \$25,000, private subscriptions is underwritten by responsible and prompt parties, who will pay the money into the treasury whenever the same is needed to proceed with the work.

A joint resolution is pending with a favorable report from the committee on library in the house of representatives of the United States, making an appropriation of \$100,000 from the treasury of the United States. The same resolution has been introduced in the senate of the United States. The senate, at its last session, passed this resolution, and will surely pass it again.

The committee is very confident that this joint resolution will pass the congress of the United States during the present session and become a law. In that event the work of building the monument will be well under way before another meeting of this congress.

[Applause.]

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,
Chairman Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument.
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
SARA ALDRICH RICHARDSON,
ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL.

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1902.

The committee desires to state that a National Society for the erection of a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the war of American Revolution is formed and the fee for membership is \$1.00. Any loyal citizen of any age is eligible for admission. Hon. S. V. White is president; Mrs. Horatio C. King, secretary; Hon. Felix Campbell, treasurer. All from Brooklyn, New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of Mrs. White, of Brooklyn. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee on prison ships be accepted. All those in favor will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. STRATTON. Is it in order to make a correction on the report of the state regents?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go to the committee room where the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters will meet you.

Mrs. STRATTON. I did, but it has been requested to make it on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will send it up to the desk in writing it will be attended to.

Mrs. BEDLE. May I announce the state regent from New Jersey and the vice-state regent?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed to do so.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor to announce the unanimous election of Miss Batcheller to a fourth term for New Jersey, and the announcement of our vice-regent, Miss Herbert. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next committee to report will be that upon the desecration of the flag.

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of privilege. Could the Continental Hall report be made a special order for quarter past eight o'clock this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be made so if the congress so desires.

Miss BATCHELLER. There are so many invitations to receive this afternoon and it is too late this morning, and I think we ought to have a full house to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will order if she hears no objection that the Continental Hall committee report at quarter after eight this evening. We will listen now to the report on desecration of the flag. [Applause.] The Chair does not hear the person speaking. Who is the lady?

Mrs. QUARLES. I would like to have the official reader read the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up and she will read it. The Chair requests order in the congress while we listen to the report of Mrs. Walter Kempster, chairman of the committee on the desecration of the flag.

READER:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:

Five years ago, in February, 1897, eighty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution united, by request of the Milwaukee Chapter, in a memorial to the National Society. They asked for the concerted action of this society in an effort to secure national legislation to protect our flag from every form of desecration.

The enthusiasm with which the National Society undertook the work proposed, was felt in all parts of our land, and we may rightly consider the awakened sentiment—which now calls on every side for a pure and unpolluted flag—as being in large part the result of this aroused heart and conscience of woman.

In December, 1897, by request of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the first bill was introduced in the congress of the United States, which asked for governmental protection of the national emblem from all forms of desecration, and was worded, as follows:

A BILL TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons, corporation or company who shall use the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or pattern, imitation or representation thereof, either by printing thereon, or painting thereon, or attaching thereto any advertisement or device, for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade mark or label, or who shall imitate or represent the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States for an advertisement, trade mark, or label, upon any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. No device, nor inscription, nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, or attached to the national flag, or upon or to the coat-of-arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be so used by them.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Any person, corporation or company violating any provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding ——— dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ——— years.

Continuously since that date—now five years past—this bill in substantially the same form has been before congress, and although that body has not yet passed such a law, yet we may look with encouragement upon the results accomplished during these years; and by

comparing the conditions then and now realize more fully what has been attained by patriotic endeavor during that time.

In December, 1896, the Milwaukee Chapter sent out circulars to all the chapters, asking for a united effort to bring to an end the outrages to which our country's flag was subjected. The only ill treatment against which a voice had been raised in congress was its use for advertisement. Not one word of expostulation or entreaty had ever been heard against insult, defilement, and malicious destruction; and such base and disloyal acts were not mentioned, as desecration from which the flag should be protected.

We had seen the flag, during the preceding months, constantly exhibited half covered with every sort of inscription and design and portrait which might attract the gaze and indicate or inspire popularity. We had read of it used for a floor mat, as trampled in the mire, as assaulted, torn, burned, and dishonored in every way, but ours was the first appeal to our government to prevent and punish such foul abuse of our national colors. This appeal was accompanied by a bill which the congress of the United States was asked to enact as a law; and then, with the enthusiasm of women, we strove to arouse men to immediate action. There was much to encourage us in the response we met with in 1897, but it was not all encouragement.

We were told by some of our co-workers for a flag law that we were striving after "an impossibility;" that the law advocated by us was "too drastic," and would never receive support; that we were "impracticable" and "unreasonable," and by the position we had taken were hindering and endangering the whole cause. But being only women we *felt* rather than *listened*, and to us a law to prevent desecration *could* not permit insult and destruction.

At that time we not infrequently heard the opinion that there was no harm in using the flag—the symbol of so much bloodshed and suffering—as an inducement to bargain and sale.

Liquors and tobacco, food and clothing, pocket handkerchiefs, napkins, and door mats, were all brought to our gaze by means of the glorious banner which had beckoned on so many to wondrous deeds of valor, self-sacrifice and death. Not infrequently the press recounted incidents of international abuse and dishonor, and the suggestion of protecting the flag from desecration was met by the equivocal assertion that you could not make people patriotic by law.

Now, after these years of work by the patriotic societies, you may turn over many pages of advertisement in the hundreds of magazines without seeing the American flag displayed. You will meet cordial agreement if the subject of a flag law is broached. You will find the schools in all parts of our country teaching reverence for the national colors.

The army regulations have been so altered that the names of

battles formerly inscribed upon the stripes of the flags of army organizations are no longer permitted, but are now inscribed on silver bands placed about the flag staff.

The American Flag Association—which is a union of all flag committees of the country, and which, in 1897, refused to approve a bill forbidding other desecration than advertisement—has now for two years urged and presented for adoption by the states a flag law practically the same as our own; thus presenting at last a united effort for complete protection of our flag from desecration.

Nineteen states of the Union have adopted flag laws, the greater portion of them embodying the provisions of our own first bill, once called so “drastic” and so “impracticable.” As if to encourage to further exertion we are told that the sentiment of congress is now undoubtedly favorable to a flag law.

The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, California and Arizona, have all passed state laws to protect the national emblem which the nation leaves to be treated with disrespect and dishonor; and once again you are asked, as descendants of the soldiers of the Revolution, to make renewed effort to secure this long-desired and long-delayed action from congress.

The bill approved by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has been again introduced in the senate by the Hon. Joseph V. Quarles, and in the house by the Hon. J. H. Davidson. Instead of being referred to the judiciary committees as heretofore, the bills have at this session been referred to the committees on military affairs in both houses, and it is earnestly hoped by all interested in preserving our flag from desecration that it will not be long before the wish of the people shall prevail.

To this end we must still all work. The members of the military committees should be urged to action. We ask that you will bring all possible influence to bear upon them and upon the members of congress from your own states.

The expenses of the flag committee have been met as usual during the past year by the Milwaukee Chapter.

As an incident illustrating the progress of the sentiment which we are endeavoring to promote to a law, let us record, with appreciation and gratitude, that the chairman of the inaugural committee on parks and reviewing stands at the last inaugural of the lamented President McKinley, Mr. John B. Larner, issued an official appeal to the public to use the flag for that season in a manner which would show our love and veneration for it, asking that the inaugural day should not be made the occasion of its degradation, but that it should

be unfurled to the free air in undimmed glory and honor, the emblem of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,

Chairman.

Milwaukee, Wis., February 14, 1902.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I move the adoption of the report.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I make a remark on this report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a recommendation in this report?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move the adoption of the report, with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adopting this report of the committee on desecration of the flag will kindly signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is adopted.

Miss JOHNSTON. I simply wish to give an incident in regard to the use of flags on our public buildings. It is a short story and I think you will be glad to know it. In 1883 I was in the office of the chief clerk of the treasury department. I was not a Daughter then, but looking forward doubtless to being connected with a society that was national or patriotic. I observed our flag floating over a butcher's wagon. I had always been indignant at its misuse, so I said to Col. Webster—I was waiting to speak to Mr. Folger—I wish you would ask Mr. Folger to have the flag unfurled on the treasury department during office hours when the employes are there; it is suitable and I wonder it has not been done. He said, "It is a good idea, and I will ask it." He did ask it, and in less than ten days a beautiful flag was floating over the treasury, and from that other departments adopted it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce the committee which is to wait upon the flag committee of the United States senate this afternoon. The official reader will read the names.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Mrs. J. A. F. Hull, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to the report of

the editor of the magazine. Is the editor of the magazine present? The Chair wishes to announce that there has come a request from the floor to her that the recording secretary general of the society be excused a few moments from her duties until she procures the papers which are necessary for use by the committee on the Monmouth matter. Is there any objection to this? The Chair hears none, and the recording secretary general may be excused long enough to procure those papers, and all motions shall be sent to the official reader and she will hold them for the recording secretary general. It will be in order for this house to nominate a recording secretary general pro tempore. Our recording secretary will be absent for at least half an hour.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I be excused from all responsibility of papers that come from the house during my absence, and signing, etc.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees no objection to your request being granted if the congress will so order. Is it your pleasure that the recording secretary general be excused from responsibility during the half hour while she is gone and all matters which she should sign be signed by the recording secretary general pro tem.? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Will you kindly nominate a recording secretary general pro tempore?

Mrs. MORGAN. I move that the president general be empowered to appoint a recording secretary pro tem, as she is more familiar with the work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there be no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair will appoint Miss Virginia Miller, of the District, to act as secretary pro tem.

Miss MILLER. Excuse me, Madam President General. I am not a good hand to take minutes; I could not do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Akers is in the house the Chair will request her to act as secretary pro tem.

A MEMBER. She is not here.

Mrs. SWIFT. Isn't it in order to move a recess until two o'clock?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have a great deal of business before us.

Miss JOHNSTON. I suggest Mrs. Pealer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Pealer may become recording secretary general for half an hour if the Chair hears no objection, or until the recording secretary general returns. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Is Mrs. Pealer in the house? If so, she will act as recording secretary general during Mrs. Howard's absence.

Mrs. Pealer then assumed the duties of recording secretary general for the time being.

Mrs. DRAPER. May we not rise and greet our new registrar general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it so please you, you may. The Chair will now listen to the report of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested to send your motion to the Chair. Mrs. Avery is recognized.

Mrs. AVERY:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor of presenting to you my report as editor of your official organ. The several departments of the magazine need hardly to be summarized. While the editor has not had at her disposal any sum to be expended in securing noted literary talent this is not to be deplored, since so much good material has been placed at her disposal by the Daughters themselves. Many able articles have appeared and much unwritten history has been given to the public. The increase of knowledge in the minute and accurate history of our country has been shown by the character of the papers sent by the different members. Many of these documents have risen to the dignity only to be derived from original research.

The Revolutionary Records Department has been continued with good result, and many a woman has been able to prove up and become one of the elect by means of information thus derived. Muster rolls, letters and diaries, hitherto unknown are creeping out of old trunks and hidden nooks to proclaim to the world the names of forgotten heroes. The editor earnestly begs contributions for this department. Since coming to the congress several valuable documents have been promised for this purpose.

The pages devoted to the "Real Daughters," thankful are we that many are with us still, continue to be crowded. Long may this state of things continue. It is the intention to make these sketches not only a record of the lives of these women but an account of the serv-

ices of their fathers thus adding to the sum total of Revolutionary information. Your patience is asked in this particular as only a limited number of sketches can appear in each issue and in the order in which received.

The purpose of the Open Letter Department has been strictly adhered to, and nothing not of general interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution has been admitted. It is hoped that more use will be made of these columns as their purpose and scope become understood.

After all the crown and glory of the organization rests with the work of the chapters, the corner stone of the great fabric. Their efforts recorded each month in the magazine lead other chapters to higher endeavor. The corydon of tablets and memorial stones marking the forts along the Alleghenies are growing to outline the old frontier. Soon in monumental brass we shall read the record of Sullivan's march as we follow his path over the mountains and rivers. A stone placed here by one chapter, a stone placed there by another, and a whole history is written in enduring form that men may read as they ride. Behold the track is ever toward the setting sun. Forgotten Spanish grandees rise from their graves to say "behold I was with you in those days of old." "The stone spike that's druv through Bunker Hill" talks not only with Concord Bridge, but with the Rocky Mountains, with the Golden Gate, and with the flag that floats in far Manila. The chapters record not only their memorials for the past but their efforts for the present. The Continental Hall, libraries, lectures, but I will not give here in detail what you will find in fuller form in the pages of your magazine. "In all of which the Daughters have not forgotten to be womanly and to enjoy receptions, luncheons and other social functions. The notable fact being, however, that here they discuss not the fashion and gossip of the day, but how best to carry out the noble purpose for which they are organized." When the pages of this department are crowded, the editor is obliged to cut the reports, but no record of work done is ever omitted.

The chapters are urged to send in their reports promptly, as when several months elapse before the work is printed some of the good effect is lost. Every chapter report received before the 8th of the month will appear in the next issue. Do not wait, forward your reports promptly. They will receive prompt attention.

The children, the future citizens of the great republic have not been forgotten and a record of their work has held a prominent place in the pages of the magazine.

The Genealogical Department has steadily grown the past year and shows the readers are widely scattered throughout the land. Queries have come to the department from nearly every state in the union, from New Mexico to New Hampshire, from Idaho to the

Bahama Islands, and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been able to give, in many cases, if not an answer, yet a clue that has pieced out information already known. The editor of this department hardly receives an inquiry that one or more letters are not immediately sent to possible sources of information, and these frequently point to other clues which are seized upon sometimes with favorable results. Town histories without number have been searched, town clerks have been appealed to (usually requiring a fee), genealogists have been called upon, some of whom have responded with great willingness, the United States War Department has been applied to, published and unpublished ancestral and Revolutionary records have been consulted, with what results the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE know.

The number of ancestors already inquired for through this department is 350, while still on file awaiting insertion, there are nearly 150, and each day brings additions.

The queries are inserted in the order of their receipt, yet a not infrequent request comes to have the question appear in the "next number of the magazine," an impossibility in justice to the previous inquirers. Every answer or clue to an answer, appears promptly in the number following its discovery or receipt.

If every reader of the magazine would send any information, however slight, concerning any query, to the Genealogical Department, it might become of great service, not alone to the personal inquirers, but useful as an historical and ancestral "clearing house" valuable to historians and genealogists. There are not a few family papers and records that would unravel many a troublesome tangle in ancestral lines, if their contents, sometimes even a date or name of locality, were known. Interesting accounts might be given, if space permitted, of the piecing together of bits of information from widely distant and altogether unknown correspondents, that has fully identified an ancestor and given unexpected and unlook-for family history.

During the summer months the early minutes of the organization and the Board of Management were printed. Though to do so added many dollars to the expenses, it met with great approbation. It seemed to be what the Daughters wished. They now know all that has been done from the beginning, the policy of the noble mothers of this society and the broad foundations on which they planned it. Their trials and tribulations on entering upon an unknown and sometimes thorny path are before you and all will say they builded better than they knew.

Mention need not be made of the monthly minutes of the Board of Management, as they are undoubtedly carefully scanned by all interested.

Your attention is called to the report of the business manager with

regard to the new ruling of the post office authorities. While it will not in the least delay the giving you the proceedings of this congress, they will be printed as promptly as usual, it will necessitate the usual magazine form with its departments. These can be abbreviated, but cannot be omitted. Had this ruling been in force last year, the postage alone on the congressional number would have been \$560. Knowing the ruling, the magazine will appear in the usual form with the congressional proceedings added. This will please many who have bitterly objected to having their chapter reports and genealogical queries wait.

I desire to thank you for your kindness and assistance of the past year. I trust that it is not out of place to express to you my deep appreciation of the vote of yesterday. I will try to deserve your confidence.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of our editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MISS TEMPLE. I move that the report be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be adopted. All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The report is adopted. The Chair wishes to announce before offering the report of the business manager that the chairman of the relics committee will make a presentation of very valuable relics, which accompanies the report, after the reading of the report of the business manager.

Mrs. MORGAN. Are inquiries in order? Will the editor answer any inquiries while she is on the stage? I desire to ask the editor if it would be possible to have the minutes of one month printed in the magazine the next month, if an arrangement can be made to that effect? We lose a great deal of interest in certain matters which come up and are attended to after two months intervenes between the making of the minutes and their appearance before the general membership.

Mrs. AVERY. I would say in regard to that that the recording secretary general is not present, which I very much regret, as she could answer that question much better than the editor of the magazine. I cannot speak officially. I can simply give my idea as to why the minutes appear as they do. Minutes

are not minutes, as I understand, until they have been approved. The minutes of one meeting are approved at the next, which, of course, is a month later. Then they are given to the magazine and they appear in that number of the magazine. As it takes two or three weeks to bring out the magazine, of course, that makes two months' delay. I do not see any way in which the minutes can appear any sooner, unless the National Board devises some plan to approve the minutes at the meeting in which the thing occurs. Whether that can be done or not I do not know. Please understand, ladies, I am not speaking officially. The recording secretary general could answer that question perfectly if she were here. I am simply giving you my ideas.

Mrs. MORGAN. I asked because the question has often been asked me why the National Board give out actions so very late. There are questions which the members wish to ask which are not pertinent two months afterwards. I believe it would increase the sales of our magazine if we printed the minutes promptly, and I think some means ought to be devised by which the minutes of the month's proceedings should appear in next month's edition.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that a way to obviate this difficulty would be to print the stenographic notes of each meeting of the National Board. Then the minutes so-called could be passed upon by the next meeting and published two or three months thereafter; but the actual stenographic record of what takes place in the National Board is what the ladies throughout the country desire to know. There is no difficulty whatever in procuring the stenographic notes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the business manager is in order.

Mrs. KENYON. I move we take a recess until half past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair knows this is a very important motion you have made. Can you not withhold it for a few moments? Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman of the relics committee has a very important presentation to make to us after the reading of her report.

Mrs. KENYON. Certainly, if it is the wish of the house. There are so many ladies going that I moved to take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection from the house, the business manager will present her report.

Miss LOCKWOOD. Now, ladies, is it your pleasure to hear this in detail? I prefer to give it so if it is your pleasure.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: In spite of the fact that this has been an expensive year for the magazine because of the publishing of the early minutes of the society in the summer numbers, those numbers in which we expect to recuperate in part from the expense of the official department, because of there being no Board meetings, we are glad to be able to report that the total yearly expense is nearly \$200 less.

As our contracts for printing are for one year only, bids were asked from printers and publishers, from this and other cities. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, the Harrisburg Publishing Company.

In order to arouse an interest in the magazine among the chapters, a circular was prepared by the editor and business manager and sent to every chapter regent in the country, nearly six hundred, urging them to appoint agents for the magazine in the chapters, such agents to receive a commission of twenty per cent. on each new subscription sent in. These circulars were inclosed with the proposed amendments sent out from the corresponding secretary's office, thus saving double postage.

As has been the custom each year, a circular describing the magazine and asking for a subscription thereto has accompanied the notification of election of each new member to the society. This year a subscription blank has been sent out in addition, so that all a new subscriber need do was to fill in her name and address and enclose one dollar.

A number of new names have been added to the list in this way, but unfortunately the subscription list stands about the same, because of the delinquents who have had to be dropped.

An earnest effort was made to secure a reliable advertising agent to solicit new business and after much trouble we found a firm in Chicago which promised to be all that we desired and an agreement was entered into. While we were given to understand that we must not expect much business for some time, owing to our comparatively small circulation and newness in the field—we nevertheless did expect a little more than we have received. We are now open to new offers.

While the amount of advertising has increased materially this year over last year, about \$200, it has come through the usual channel, the business manager's office.

A short time ago our attention was called to a fine advertising

agent who brought very good letters of introduction and most excellent endorsements. When we came to a proposition, he would undertake the work of placing us before the advertising world and securing increased business, on the basis of a salary of \$1,500 per year, traveling expenses and a percentage.

When we expressed our inability to undertake any thing so startling he aptly reminded us that one could not bring a crop out of a field without first putting something in. This agent has since made other business connections which would prevent his taking up our work.

There is a subject upon which I would like an expression of opinion from the congress.

The National Board decided that the leaves of the magazine should be cut, beginning with the July number.

This action was taken without my knowledge. It is a subject which has frequently come up for discussion in the past, and was abandoned as unwise.

It materially affects the general appearance of the magazine, greatly reducing it in size, and practically ruins it for binding, as that necessitates cutting a second time.

I have had many letters of protest from those who look upon a book cut as a book desecrated, and from those who preserve their magazines for binding, most of our men subscribers and librarians.

On the other hand, I have a few letters from some who find it so much less trouble that they doubt whether they would subscribe again if they were not cut.

So you see opinion is divided.

I find that under the new postal regulations for second class matter we cannot, in the future, issue our congressional proceedings as one number, with no other contents. Each month's issue must be uniform with the regular issue, that is, be made up of historical, genealogical and other articles, thus retaining its form as a periodical and not subject to the exclusion of books.

It will therefore be necessary to continue the proceedings through several numbers. As the question constantly recurs—as to how much it would cost to issue our congressional proceedings and minutes of the National Board independent of the magazine, sending them to the whole membership, thus doing away with the necessity, as some think, of publishing a magazine, I think I will be forgiven for repeating from former reports on this subject.

Our magazine in its present form meets all the requirements of second class matter as regulated by the post office department, and therefore reduces the expense of distribution to a minimum.

Under this class we mail at the rate of one cent per pound. If the proceedings and minutes were published separately they would come under the head of third class matter, one cent for each two ounces.

No one report of the Board meeting ready to mail would weigh less than two ounces which would cost one cent each, and if sent to the whole membership, say 30,000, for each member would be entitled to a copy, the cost of mailing would be \$300 monthly.

The congressional number of this year weighed 32 ounces—this would mean \$4,800 at 16 cents each.

These figures are on the postage only and does not include the cost of printing.

The reports of the proceedings of the last congress, together with the number containing the state regents' reports cost over \$1,500. This added to the expense of printing the minutes of the National Board for the year makes nearly \$2,000.

Therefore \$1,400 covers the cost of all of that part of the magazine devoted to the historical and genealogical departments, the work of the Children of the American Revolution and most important of all, the work of the chapters.

I am glad to add that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution has subscribed for 50 copies of the magazine to be sent to their different societies throughout the country.

The following is the financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

February 1st, 1901, to January 31st, 1902.

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,334 02
“ sale of extra copies,	83 95
“ advertisements,	352 10
“ cuts, paid for,	20 00

Total (amount delivered to Treasurer General), \$2,795 08

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

To mailing extra copies, 2d class matter as per vouchers,	\$17 71
“ postage,	27 48
“ postal cards, 200,	2 00
“ expressage,	6 48
“ freight and cartage, extra copies from Harrisburg, 12 months,	17 34
“ telegrams,	2 52
“ binding Volume XVII,	1 25
“ six falcon files,	2 90
“ magazines bought to complete file sold,	8 40
“ extra janitor service, in moving magazines,	00
“ incidentals as per cash book and itemized accounts rendered,	43

Total, \$87 11

BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER GENERAL FOR PAYMENT.

Printer's bill, including postage and mailing February No. 1901,	\$272 30
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, March, 1901,	233 67
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, April and May, 1901,	1,125 82
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, June, 1901,	391 18
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, July, 1901,	364 73
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, August, 1901,	262 31
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, September, 1901,	271 97
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, October, 1901,	290 97
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, November, 1901,	260 90
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, December, 1901,	291 87
Printer's bill including postage and mailing, January, 1902,	247 82
	<hr/>
	\$4,013 54
Salary, editor,	1,000 00
Salary, business manager,	850 00
Cuts and engravings (of which amount \$20 was paid for by individuals or chapters),	86 84
Genealogical department (payment ordered by congress), ..	50 00
Auditing books of business manager,	40 00
Postage for editor,	25 00
Making cash register,	7 50
Binding Volume 18,	1 25
Copyright fees, 1901-1902,	12 00
To McGill & Wallace—	
1,500 receipt postals, furnished and printed, ..	18 75
1,000 expiration postals, furnished and printed, ..	12 50
2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
600 circulars to regents,	2 25
500 bill heads,	2 25
	<hr/>
	40 50
To Caldwell & Co., stationery for editor and business manager's department,	25 70
To office expenses, 12 months, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	87 11
	<hr/>
	\$6,230 41

Total cost,	\$6,239 44
Receipts,	2,795 68

Net cost,	\$3,444 36
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Net cost last year,	\$3,611 80
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The books have been audited for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

[Applause.]

I thank you for your kind indulgence in listening to the report, and I also thank the ladies of the congress for their expression of confidence of yesterday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the business manager of the magazine. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. HATCHER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the business manager just read be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The report is accepted. Before the presentation of the Revolutionary relics committee the Chair requests you to hear these notices read.

OFFICIAL READER. "The committee requests that Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, recording secretary general, meet the Monmouth committee during the noon recess or at whatever time she designates at the Shoreham. Caroline R. Nash, chairman." "Moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, that Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, is asked to appear before the committee at 3 p. m., February 21, 1902, with all the ladies whose names appear on the list shown to the secretary of the committee. Caroline R. Nash, the Shoreham."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee will now present her report.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to state a fact that has escaped the attention of the Chair and of the committee on the Monmouth controversy, and that is, that the treasurer general be called upon to produce facts in relation to that controversy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you very much. We will now

listen to the report of the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The chairman of the committee wishes to state first that the report of the committee was not ready when called for. Our relics are very precious articles, and we do not bring them to the hall until the last moment; and understanding that our report was to come in after the Continental Hall report, of course, the relics were not here. That was what detained me. I would like to have some instructions from the congress before presenting our report. We have had presented to us by Mrs. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky, a flag of the war between the states, two rosters from the Spanish-American war. They are not Revolutionary relics, but they are presented to you through the Revolutionary relics committee. What shall we do with them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the pleasure of the congress upon these relics just stated by the chairman of the committee?

Miss DESHA. I move that they be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection to this motion and it will be so ordered.

Mrs. LINDSAY. We will incorporate that in our report. Reads report as follows:

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: As each congress approaches, your committee on Revolutionary relics regards its appearance before you with trepidation, as this work has taught it a realization of the rarity of these valuable souvenirs of the past. Naturally the collection of relics has been a slow work, but from time to time a Daughter from north or south, east or west, brings a precious donation. However, it is a rare occasion indeed for a Daughter to come with her hands full as has the member of your committee from South Carolina.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Waring, Dr. B. H. Teague has presented to you his valuable collection of Revolutionary relics. Your committee has suggested that these relics be called the B. H. Teague collection, and that our kind friend's picture may be enclosed with them. Your committee begs that you, as a congress, will lend your assistance in expressing gratitude to Dr. Teague.

I have for report another gift from Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, of Clear

Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland. His patriotism is such that in his generosity to us he has the privilege of gratifying his own heart. Mr. Jones has lately presented to you an old side-board with mahogany slab, bought for Charles Jones, gentleman, in England before the Revolution, and given to the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones. The Charles Jones, who owned the "slab," was the grandfather of Brigade Major J. Coats Jones, aide on the staff of General Smallwood.

The collection of Dr. Teague, and the number of valuable gifts presented to you by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, commend the work of our society to the public. Others seeing the trust reposed in us, and understanding the security given by us through the courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution, which can not be had in private homes, will grant us their confidence and the care of their historic possessions.

A most estimable lady has given to you, through your chairman, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones, a photograph from an old portrait of Colonel Josiah Parker, ancestor of Mr. Jones; also a photograph of the old St. Luke's Church of Smithfield, Virginia, where Colonel Parker is buried. In Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," published in 1857, are found these lines:

"At the time of Tarlton's invasion of Virginia (Query: Should this not be Arnold's), he sent a detachment to Macclesfield, the residence of Colonel Josiah Parker, of Revolutionary memory, in hopes to take him and destroy his papers, etc. In the former he failed, but in the latter succeeded. Among the effects destroyed were the vestry book and some church papers which he, as a warm friend of the church, had in keeping. It appears, however, that, notwithstanding the vigilance of Arnold's men, some papers relating to the church were preserved and remained in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Cowper, until the war of 1812, when a militia force, which was stationed near Macclesfield, being in want of cartridge paper, obtained from the servants what they supposed was waste paper; and thus what remained of church records was used in the service of the country. * * * * * There is a tradition that the old and venerable brick church, a few miles from Smithfield, was built in 1632. * * * * * Its thick walls, the high tower, like that of some English castle, are still firm, and promise so to remain for a long time to come. * * * * * This venerable building stands not far from the main road leading from Smithfield to Suffolk, in an open tract of woodland. The trees for some distance around it are large and tall and the foliage dense so that but little of the light of the sun is thrown upon it."

During the Board meeting of February 5th, a most pathetic in-

cident occurred. The chairman of your committee was approached by an old colored man, George W. Hatton, of Rose Croft, Maryland, who showed his pension paper, thus identifying himself. He had heard much of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and said he had had in his possession when a slave and for forty-nine years some old newspapers which he wished, out of patriotism, to present. Of course, your committee realized his sole dependence for support was his pension. Therefore, there was slight embarrassment in accepting his gift until Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss, of Sandusky, Ohio, by a most generous donation to the old soldier, made these papers our property.

A notice in one of these old papers tells of the death of five persons. An equal number of coffins decorated with initials and gruesome pictures of skulls and crossed bones end the notice.

Your committee has had many relics offered for purchase at prices both small and great, but having one object constantly in view—that of a home for these relics—we have been too economical to purchase, depending entirely upon generosity and patriotism to assist us in the work.

The following relics have been contributed; most of them since your last congress, some, as you will remember, during the congress:

HISTORIC COLLECTION NOT REVOLUTIONARY.

A silk flag, relic of the war between the states. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Roster of Company B, Third Mississippi Infantry, United States Volunteers. A relic of Spanish-American war. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Roster of Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. A relic of the Spanish-American war. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

1. A letter from Mrs. Jane Cathcart Newkirk, of La Porte, Indiana, daughter of James Cathcart, of the Revolution, a prisoner on one of the British prison ships, who, escaping, was captured by an Algerine pirate, and for years was a slave to the Bey of Algiers. Afterwards was consul of the United States at one of the Mediterranean ports. Mrs. Newkirk has edited her father's papers and presented them to the library of the society. Presented through Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin.

2. A plaque of wood of the Lafayette oak, a tree under which General Gilbert Motier Lafayette strung his tent on the Marquis road in Virginia, which his troops constructed en route to meet

General Cornwallis at Yorktown. Presented by Mrs. Anne S. Green, of Culpeper, Virginia, and Mrs. William W. Grant, of Denver, Colorado, to the Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

3. Photograph of the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Eunice Russ David.

4. Letter from, and photograph of, Mrs. Martha Ann Eaton. Attached to the letter are the autographs of Samuel Sawin and Elisha Coolidge.

5. Piece of tree under which General Marion received the British officer and dined him on sweet potatoes. Presented to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. William Augustus Black, of Georgetown, South Carolina, through Mrs. Clark Waring.

6. An original letter written by Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence, the letter bearing date August 23, 1777. It treats of the Continental army and the movements of the troops, and is presented by Judge Chase's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, member of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York city. Also letter from Mrs. Mills describing the document.

7. An interesting old document, dated 1760, bearing the signature of the illustrious Revolutionary hero, Caesar Rodney, brigadier general in the war of the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, president of Delaware state during the war for independence, conspicuous in the Stamp Act congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Accompanied by letter with historical information from the donor of the document to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon.

8. Etching of Dedham's (Massachusetts) old landmarks. Presented by Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Dedham, Massachusetts.

9. Facsimile of captain's commission to Rufus Lincoln in the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment.

10. Facsimile of captain's commission to Rufus Lincoln in the Seventh Massachusetts regiment.

11. Facsimile of lieutenant's commission to Rufus Lincoln in Colonel Bradford's regiment.

12. Facsimile of second lieutenant's commission to Rufus Lincoln in Colonel Marshall's regiment.

13. Furlough to Captain Lincoln. The above five papers presented by Mrs. W. (Lincoln) Duvall, of Fall River, Massachusetts.

14. Photograph of Mrs. Maria Rhee Bennett, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

15. Gold coin, 1775, of George III. Presented by Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, the state regent of Mississippi, Natchez, Mississippi.

16. Postal card, written by Mrs. Louisa Rochester Pitkin, daughter of a Revolutionary officer, who founded the city of Rochester.

Presented by Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, our present historian general.

17. "Slab" bought for Charles Jones, gentleman, in England before the Revolution, and given to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Nicholas Jones, of Clean Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones. Slab is mounted as a sideboard.

18. One book, loaned by Nicholas Jones, Clean Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland.

19. One book, loaned by Nicholas Jones, Clean Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland.

20. One photograph of old St. Luke's church, of Smithfield, Virginia. Presented in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones.

21. One photograph from an old picture of Colonel Josiah Parker, of General Washington's staff. Colonel Parker is buried in old St. Luke's church, Virginia. Presented in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones.

22. The wallet of John Jacob Mickley (Michelet), born December 17, 1737, died December 12, 1808, member of general committee from White Hall township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 1776.

He brought the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1777. It was concealed beneath the floors of Zion's Reformed church, Allentown, for nearly a year. In the book is a piece of paper with this written on one side:

"Joseph J. Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa., born March 24, 1799, died February 15, 1878." On the other side of the paper: "John Jacob Mickley. My grandfather's book."

Presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, great-great-granddaughter of John Jacob Mickley, Mickleys, Pennsylvania.

23. Three newspapers, the gift of George W. Hatton (colored) to the society, through Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss:

Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800.

The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser, August 6, 1798.

The Boston Gazette and County Journal, March 12, 1770. Complete, but in four pieces.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman.

MALVINA S. WARING,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

SARAH BERRIEN CASEY MORGAN,

FANNY GRISWOLD BOATT MOSS,

RACHEL H. L. MELLON,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

MRS. MARY J. MONFORT (per A. D. S.)

February, 1902.

After the reading of the report the relics were exhibited to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard this very interesting report. What may be your pleasure?

Miss TEMPLE. I move the adoption of this able report of the Revolutionary relics committee with our most appreciative thanks to the capable chairman who has so faithfully and enthusiastically served us for so many years.

Mrs. LINDSAY. While the motion is being written may I bring to your notice a most valuable presentation from South Carolina through a member of your committee, Mrs. Waring?

Mrs. WARING. I think I am the best pleased woman in the the National Society. I have reason to be in turning over all these old things to the able, learned and enthusiastic chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee. They do not come under the head of old worthless things, but rare, choice and hallowed. Small bits of the past which have floated down the stream of time to the shores of the present; little inanimate objects which reanimate and re-people the years that are gone; trifles, which are not trifling inasmuch as they present to the eye of the mind pictures of stirring scenes in our history and great events, the birth and growth of an empire, the trials, and privations, and struggles of those noble men and women who will stand as the type of the heroic for all ages, the same men and women whom as a national organization it is our delight to honor. Such are the old things which now belong to you and now aren't you pleased also? True, this collection I have brought to you from South Carolina this year is not a large one, but where will you find a large collection of Revolutionary relics ready to drop into our outstretched hands as ripe cherries into an open mouth? You will not find it anywhere. This collection though it be not large represents years of work and effort, and henceforth we must hold dear the name of Benjamin Hammet Teague, of Aiken, South Carolina, and account him a man among men most generous. He is the kind doner of this gracious gift. Some of these articles are for the present keeping company with the Liberty Bell at the Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, and there in the room which has been so beautifully fitted up by the Rebecca Motte Chapter in the old colonial mansion where Sir Henry Clinton dwelt

after the siege of Charleston, you will see them when you come to Daughters of the American Revolution day in Charleston. You have already had several invitations to visit us then but I don't mind giving you another right here. I will give you two dozen invitations if it will take that many to bring you. But let me now run swiftly through this list of curious and interesting articles that you may form some idea of what an acquisition this collection will be to our museum.

Mrs. PEEL. If it is in order I would like to present on behalf of the Joseph Habersham Chapter eighteen photographs of "Real Daughters," one of these, that of Mrs. Mary McNeely, was taken as a compliment to the National Society on her 105th birthday by a photographer who went twenty-five miles over the mountains of Georgia for that purpose.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The chairman of the committee on Revolutionary relics will be most grateful to receive these photographs from Mrs. Peel, of Georgia.

Mrs. MORGAN. I have a piece of wood of a tree under whose wide spreading branches the greatest preacher America has ever known, and one of the greatest orators the world has ever known, the Rev. George Whitefield, was wont to preach the word of God and the brotherhood of man to the early colonists of Georgia; but the time is too limited to tell you more of this great man to-day. I will take pleasure in presenting this piece of historic wood.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Ladies, you are possessing a very valuable collection now; it has reached that point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear the thanks of the congress extended to Mrs. Waring for her untiring zeal in presenting these relics of Mr. Teague's.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Teague and Mrs. Waring.

The congress expressed its thanks by a rising vote.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I wish to state that as the Liberty Bell has been mentioned, I had the honor of following the old bell to the World's Fair in Chicago, appointed by the common council as my great grandfather was the last chief justice appointed in this country by George III, and the first chief justice of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mrs KENYON. I move that we take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Recess is called until 3 o'clock. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. We will meet again at three o'clock. (1.40 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 21, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 3 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. Delegates will take their seats. Announcements will be the first thing in order.

The official reader then read the announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested to inquire what is the pleasure of the congress with regard to this photograph by Mr. Chase, the person who wished to take the photograph of the congress this morning. Is it the desire of the congress to be photographed?

Mrs. CAREY. I move we decline with thanks the offer of Mr. Chase to take the photograph of the stage and congress.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we decline the honor of being photographed by the person who sent the request this morning. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Is the report of the committee on harmonizing the constitution and by-laws ready? Is the chairman of that committee present? If so, the congress will listen to the report. If the chairman is not present is there any member here empowered to answer for her?

Mrs. KINNEY. I think that I am the only member of the committee present, but my report is at the hotel. If this can be delayed five minutes, I will go for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will attend to some other report. Will you kindly procure your report?

Mrs. KINNEY. I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will be very much pleased if you

will do so. The Chair will call for the report of the Franco-American memorial committee. Are you ready? The Chair requests attention to the report of the Franco-American memorial committee.

Mrs. HATCHER.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: We had hoped to deliver to the congress to-day, the grand prize medal and diploma of award, granted to our society by the authorities of the Paris Exposition of 1900, through the French government.

The first allotment of diplomas and medals reached this country from France only a day or two ago, consigned to the Hon. D. B. Woodward, assistant commissioner general of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, from whom we have just received a dispatch, stating that our medal and diploma are not included in this allotment. However, they will, doubtless, be in our hands in a short time.

Although our exhibit at Paris was granted the highest prize obtainable, we regret to say that the authorities of the Pan-American Exposition did not see fit to grant us any award whatever, for our exhibit in the section of the Liberal Arts of the exposition at Buffalo.

As the plans for the erection of the replica of the Lafayette monument in Washington are progressing slowly, we are unable at this date to furnish any new information upon the subject.

During the packing of our exhibit for its return home from the Paris Exposition, an insignia of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, loaned to the society by Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co., and valued at fourteen dollars, was lost. Therefore, we ask that this congress authorize the treasurer general to reimburse the above firm as a matter of justice, especially since no reference whatever, to the matter, has been made to the society by Messrs. Caldwell & Co.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
SARA T. KINNEY,
ALICE P. AKERS.

February 21, 1902.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the Franco-American memorial committee. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. THOM. I move that it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With its recommendation, Mrs. Thom?

Mrs. THOM. Yes, Madam President General.

Mrs. HATCHER. The reason I ask this is because Mr. Caldwell very kindly let us have souvenir spoons, official stationery and a \$250 diamond insignia to go with our exhibit without asking anything at all, even after we found that they could not be insured. Caldwell & Company ran the risk of losing that \$250 diamond pin because we could not insure it; and therefore, since the Mary Washington pin was lost, I think it only fair that Messrs. Caldwell should be paid for it. The diamond pin was brought back to Washington by the gentleman who had charge of that section of the Paris exposition in which our exhibit was placed, and it was deposited in our safe here, until it could be returned to Caldwell & Company. When I wrote him a letter, later on, he stated that this pin was in the exhibit when he left Paris, and the supposition is that it was lost in the packing. The society ought to pay for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Franco-American committee with the recommendations. The recommendations, of course, will be referred to the committee on recommendations of national officers. All those in favor of accepting the report will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The Chair will recognize the chairman of the magazine committee, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. CROSMAN.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The magazine committee begs to report that it has met regularly throughout the year; the work has been a real pleasure to each and all of its members. It has faithfully endeavored to keep in touch with the interests of the magazine, and to coöperate with the business manager in her steady effort to increase the number of advertisers. It has appreciated the untiring energy of the editor to advance the standard of the magazine, and it has tried, with willing hands, to aid her in every possible way.

The extended report of the editor, and the full financial details given in the statement of the business manager, cover so completely the important phases of the subject, that your committee feels its report must of necessity be brief.

Prompt attention has been given by the committee to all letters received; and any suggestions they contained were thoughtfully considered, and then presented to the Board for its action.

The "Open Letter" Department was begun during the year, in the hope that a general and helpful interchange of thought and opinion upon topics important to the whole National Society, would arouse interest; stimulate enthusiasm, resulting in both pleasure and profit. This new department has met with approval.

The publication in the magazine during the summer months, of a transcript of the "Earliest Minutes of the Society," was by special request. The members of the committee appointed to do this work, realized the importance of the trust imparted to them, and with unflagging zeal met at the Board rooms in July when the thermometer indicated heat as fervid as their own glowing love for the National Society; a copy *verbatim et literatim* was made from the original manuscripts in the archives of the society. Many readers have expressed their appreciation of this work.

Your committee feels that it can report encouraging evidences throughout the society of increasing interest in the magazine.

The usefulness of the department of "Genealogical Notes and Queries" is being realized more and more by the national membership.

The Department of "Revolutionary Records" will greatly enhance the historical value of the magazine, bringing out hidden treasures of tradition and family annals, and tending to inspire research. There is a great field here. The moral and patriotic influence of this department will be far-reaching. Records of the heroes and heroines of "long time ago" lie locked in many an old chest; let the keys be hunted up, let the precious treasures be brought to light, and the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be enriched by their glory.

Your committee brings no recommendation in its report; but it does earnestly plead with every Daughter here to remember that there is an obligation resting upon the members of this society to sustain its official organ. Loyalty and fidelity should inspire each member to stand by the magazine; it ought not to beg for its life. It ought to be cherished, and endorsed as a necessary and important factor in the methodical and accurate system of the society's work.

It gives to the members far and near the record of chapter work; it publishes the actions of the National Board of Management; it contains the proceedings of the congress; it is the pulse that shows the condition of the organization.

All these details go out through its pages, it is the tie that binds us together. The wonder is that every Daughter does not *want* to take it, and does not want to read it from cover to cover every month of the year.

It is the official organ of the most important and unique body of

women in the world, 35,000 women, lineal descendants of patriots—the very flower of American womanhood.

The chief object of the National Society is, by every means in our power, to keep brightly burning that flaming torch of liberty lit by our ancestors of the Revolution.

The magazine in all its departments tends toward this end.

Remember, O Daughters, that responsibility is yours, an obligation rests upon you, and it were disloyalty to neglect it.

Your committee, then, entreats every regent, every delegate, every Daughter, to assist in carrying on the financial work of the society in this line.

May every Daughter carry home with her a resolution to generously advance the interests of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

Chairman.

KATE AUSTIN TUTTLE,

SARA THOMPSON KINNEY,

FANNY GRISWOLD BOATT MOSS,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

HARRIET A. RICHARDS,

MARIA B. WHEATON.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of our magazine committee. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that the report of the business manager of the magazine committee be accepted, with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the report of the magazine committee. We had the report of the business manager this morning, which was accepted.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Then I move that the report of the magazine committee be accepted, with thanks.

Mrs. KENT. I was about to move that the report of the committee be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, you will second it.

Mrs. KENT. I will gladly do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the magazine committee. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of accepting will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The recording secretary general wishes all motions sent to the

desk. The official reader may make announcements. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, who is upon the committee to harmonize the constitution and by-laws.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The chairman of this committee, Mrs. John H. Jewett, of Chicago, is unable to be present to-day. She has sent me her report, and asked me to present it to the congress, and this I shall do with the request that the official reader read it, as I am quite unable to do so, because of my throat. I wish to say that Miss Forsyth, who is a member of this committee, has been detained from this congress by family bereavement, and I have not been able to get her signature to it; but I have no doubt she will sign it.

A MEMBER. Miss Forsyth is here, she was here this morning.

Mrs. KINNEY. I did not know she was here; but we will present this report if the official reader will kindly read it.

The official reader.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:

The committee appointed at the Tenth Continental Congress for the purpose of harmonizing the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have had the matter submitted to them under consideration, and beg leave to present the results of their labors in the following report and recommendations:

Some differences of opinion have arisen in consequence of duplicate provisions, in different phraseology, contained in the constitution, respecting the length of service of officers elected to fill vacancies. These duplicate provisions are contained in section 1 of article IV (the last clause), and in section 11 of article VI.

Section 4 of article IV of the constitution seems but imperfectly to express the intention of the society, and to require a foot-note to the printed copies of the constitution to explain its meaning.

A foot-note is also made use of in the printed copies for the purpose of explaining or adding to section 1 of article XI of the by-laws, and as this foot-note has been before the members of the National Society for a considerable length of time without objection, it is presumed that it fairly expresses the intention of the members, which otherwise is left indefinite; and there does not seem to be any provision for the election or appointment of state regents after the first year.

In order to remedy these apparent inconsistencies and defects, your committee recommend that the constitution be amended by striking out the last clause of section 1 of article IV, viz: "An Officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

Also, that section 4 of article IV of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. All active and honorary officers must be accepted members of the National Society."

Your committee also recommend amendments to the by-laws as follows:

Amend section 1 of article II of the by-laws by adding thereto the following:

"No officer or member of the National Society shall be permitted to distribute circulars relating to the affairs of the society, or print or circulate any paper, letter or other document belonging to the records or files of the society, or to withdraw any such paper, letter or other document from the custody of the officer in charge thereof, without the express consent and approval of the Board of Management, entered of record in the proceedings of the Board.

"Any violation of the provisions hereof may be punished by removal from office, or expulsion or suspension from membership in the society, or both, by the Board of Management, at its discretion."

Also, amend section 3 of article IV of the by-laws by inserting after the words "to be elected by the Board," the following:

"Thereafter state regents shall be elected annually by the delegates of the respective states, properly accredited to, and in attendance at the Continental Congress during the session of said congress."

Also, further amend the by-laws by striking out the whole of section 6 of article IV. The same provision, in substance, being contained in section 3 of article IV of the constitution.

The suggestions and recommendations herein contained are, respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,
Chairman.

SARA T. KINNEY.

MISS DESHA. Those amendments will have to be considered by the congress next year, will they not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that these are not truly amendments. They are simply to harmonize the phraseology.

MISS DESHA. Some of them are very important changes and

amendments to the constitution which under our constitution cannot be acted upon under a year. A great many of them I thoroughly approve of.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If they are such, we will consider them in the same way we do amendments generally.

Mrs. KINNEY. I move the adoption of the report.

Mrs. FOWLER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be adopted.

Miss DESHA. What does that mean? What does "adopted" mean? Does it mean to commit us to everything in it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will now be taken up each amendment by itself, so that you may consider it. Is not that so?

Miss DESHA. Excuse me for a moment. I have to go. Some of these are amendments to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If that is so they cannot be acted upon until next year.

Miss DESHA. And some of them are amendments to the by-laws which cannot be acted upon until next year. Some of them I disapprove of but most of them I heartily approve of, but they are amendments to the constitution and by-laws and should be acted upon separately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks that each member of the congress will remain and consider these. They are very important. She hopes that one of the founders of our society will remain also.

Miss DESHA. I have to go. I am called before that committee on the Monmouth matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then we will excuse you, much to our regret.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to know if it would not be well to take up these recommendations *seriatim* without adopting all of them, and when it comes to a change in the constitution, that can be passed over until next year. Let us do what we can to-day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a valuable suggestion, and should be acted upon by the congress.

Miss FORSYTH. Am I in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon what do you wish to speak?

Miss FORSYTH. Upon the amendments to the constitution as the chairman of the committee is absent.

Mrs. KINNEY. Miss Forsyth is number two on the committee and I think she can speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the right to speak first, but as she is not here, you may be heard.

Miss FORSYTH. I simply wish to explain the inadvertent use of the word "amendment." The chairman of the committee sent me these suggestions, this report, and I wrote back to her that I feared some misapprehension would arise from the accidental use of the word "amendment." There is no amendment in this at all. It is simply a little verbal correction, a uniting of what is embodied in the constitution and by-laws. That is all. That is what I wish to explain, that if you pass the report it simply makes clear some points that had been stated twice, or had not been clearly stated. There has been no attempt by the chairman or any member of the committee to make any changes whatever, either in the constitution or in the by-laws except so far as first to make the by-laws correspond with the amendments to the constitution.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. May I ask if in the recommendations you ask to have the two methods of electing vice-presidents general eliminated? We have in our constitution two ways of electing vice-presidents general, one which we have followed here to-day and another by appointing ten members by the National Board, not exceeding twenty in all. I think that the president general and the parliamentarian agree that that should be eliminated. I do not know whether it should be or not.

Miss FORSYTH. The committee did not consider that they had the right to eliminate or make any change whatever, except what was necessary to make the meaning clear. There has been no change of purpose, no amendments strictly speaking.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have not been able to hear this report. I am very sorry to ask for information, but there are certain foot notes to this constitution which seem to have been regarded, as some of the members thought, as a part of the con-

stitution. They have never been acted upon, I was told, by any congress, and were not then properly a part of the constitution and had no legal status there. May I ask if those have been embodied in this recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth, will you kindly answer that question if you have heard it?

Miss FORSYTH. It has been understood for many years that all that was printed in the constitution was to be carried out by the society, including the foot notes. There have been frequent objections made to our having our laws in this somewhat peculiar condition, and the only thing that has been undertaken at all by the committee or its chairman has been to put together in lucid form the laws under which we are acting. Have I made myself clear?

Mrs. MURPHY. No. I hardly think I am answered. Will you be kind enough to give it to me a little more clearly. On page 14, for instance, and still another on page 16, and along, if you will look, there are foot notes. I have been told in the National Board that they have never been acted upon by any congress, but were put there, I think, by some action of the Board, and, as Miss Forsyth says, that has been the general understanding. That is a rather indefinite term. Have those foot notes, which have no legal status and which have never been approved by this congress, any standing in regard to this recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you answer that?

Miss FORSYTH. I think I can; but owing to special circumstances, I am not as well informed as my coadjutor. If I make a mistake I trust the member from Ohio will excuse me. I think the by-laws are not necessarily acted upon by the congress. These below are just the same as those that are in larger print above. It has simply been an addition that was passed as the other by-laws were passed, in the same way. As I understand it it was simply added below as a matter of convenience. That is what I understand. I will ask my friend from Connecticut if I am mistaken in that. That is the reason why that was embodied in the corrections of the by-laws. Have I made myself clear in that?

Mrs. MURPHY. I am rather dense. Excuse me, if I feel

that I do not understand it. It is my own incapacity that renders it impossible for me to understand. I understand that these by-laws were passed by action of the Board. May I now inquire, were not the by-laws of this great assembly made by the same Board that framed the constitution?

Miss FORSYTH. No. The by-laws up to this time have not been made by the congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not mean by the congress; by the same body that made the constitution, committee, or whatever made the constitution, did not that same body make the by-laws? I do not mean the congress itself.

Miss DESHA. The constitution and by-laws were accepted by the society in May, 1891, and the only difference between them was that at that time the Board amended both. Then several years ago we were informed that the congress amended the constitution.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have not yet understood what body made the by-laws.

Miss DESHA. General Shields and Mrs. Cabel made the by-laws.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then General Shields and Mrs. Cabel must have been appointed to make the constitution and by-laws, were they not?

Miss DESHA. The constitution and by-laws were written by a committee and General Shields, who was attorney general for the Interior department; the by-laws were framed under his supervision on the 26th of May, 1891. Then a year or two ago the power was taken from the Board of Management and put into the congress to amend the constitution. Yesterday we passed a resolution that the by-laws would be amended by this congress, and passed the amendment that the by-laws would be amended by the congress instead of by the Board. That little foot-note down there was never in the by-laws. It was simply put there for information and guidance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a sort of explanation.

Miss DESHA. And cannot be embodied as a matter of convenience. There is no way of putting it in. It would be very convenient sometimes to change the by-laws and the constitution, too, but not very legal.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask Miss Desha a question? She has stated that they were put there. Will you tell me by whom and when they were put there?

Miss DESHA. When the society was first formed. Do you mean that foot-note?

Mrs. MURPHY. I mean these several foot-notes. Pardon me. Is it in order for me to explain to this congress why I seem so anxious to know this? If there is no objection I would like to know it. It makes me look pugnacious to insist upon it, but I desire information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We understand. It is simply a desire for information on the part of the state regent of Ohio. Now proceed.

Miss DESHA. In the beginning of the society we had a very large constitution as old members may remember, and we did not send them out because it was so expensive. We also had a little statement of four pages which gave the substance of what we did, and it was called a leaflet. In 1894, when I was corresponding secretary they decided not to issue those large constitutions any more, but to make the constitution as we now have it, the Board of Management authorized me to take the substance of that leaflet and put it down as foot-notes, as I have. It was never intended to be put in as part of the by-laws and constitution. It was simply for the guidance of people who were not acquainted with the by-laws.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask one question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the maker of the motion upon adopting this report kindly to change the language of it, and make it read: "Receive the report and discharge the committee." Have you any objection to that?

Miss DESHA. Not a bit.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we can then proceed with our business.

Mrs. KINNEY. I made the motion to accept the report. Will you make it read to receive the report and discharge the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then kindly make it read, "To receive the report and discharge the committee."

Mrs. MURPHY. May I speak one word now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will take these up one by one, and then Mrs. Murphy will have an opportunity to inquire about the foot-notes. Then you may inquire about any one of these amendments, and the Chair hopes that you will do so. The congress has heard the motion which has been made to receive the report and discharge the committee. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered, and the committee is discharged.

A handsome floral piece was presented to the president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general is very thankful for this beautiful gift of flowers. The official reader has the report. We will have the constitutions distributed through the house.

The official reader reads the first section and the corresponding clause in the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to be a considerable amount of difference between the two. I do not see how either one could be omitted.

Mrs. ROOME. I moved that as an amendment two or three years ago in regard to filling an unexpired term, owing to the misapprehension that had grown up in a great many minds in regard to the ineligibility to election of a vice-president general to fill an unexpired term. They thought that having filled part of a term, whether by appointment or otherwise, that she had filled that portion of a term and therefore was ineligible to be elected for two other terms, and this was put in. I am afraid I did not make it quite as clear as I should have done, but I had great difficulty in succeeding in having that put into the constitution. It was intended to mean that that unexpired term was the term of the one who was elected to it, but it did not absolutely belong to the one who was appointed to fill it. That is to say, she was not elected to that office, and therefore, did not make her ineligible to be elected for two terms afterwards, and that is why it was put in. If you strike it out you defeat the very object of its being put in there.

OFFICIAL READER. In order to make this perfectly clear I am instructed by the Chair to call your attention to the clause re-

ferred to. I will read it again. These duplicate provisions are contained in such and such sections. Now we want to turn to the last clause of section 1 of article IV, and it is on page 6. Turn to that first. There you will find it reads "An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

Then you turn to page 9 and you find section 2, of article VI, the other part referred to. That also has something in it about filling vacancies. The reference in this we assume must be perfectly correct. These duplicate provisions are contained in article, IV, section 1, the last clause, and not section 2, of article VI.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. A committee was appointed by the congress last year for the very purpose of harmonizing the constitution and by-laws. Now, may I ask have we got to spend our whole afternoon here in going over work which they have thoroughly and conscientiously done? They presented it to us. Now have we, as a congress, got to undo all their work? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that this matter is entirely optional with the congress. It is what concerns the general society, it is what concerns the congress, and the Chair declares the congress shall decide the matter. Do you wish to look over this work which has been done by the committee or not?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if it cannot be considered without taking the recommendations into consideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. What is the use of that committee reporting if we cannot consider its report?

Mrs. DRAPER. As it is very evident that the committee has labored long and faithfully, it hardly seems possible for this small body of women to decide for their chapters whether they wish to accept the report of the committee *in toto* or not. I would therefore move that this report of the committee be printed and sent to every chapter in the country and be brought up for consideration at the next Continental Congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send your motion to the desk in writing. You have heard the motion. Are there any remarks; do you wish to discuss the matter?

(Cries of "No, no!")

I wish the congress would take all proper interest in this matter. Are you sure you wish to do what Mrs. Draper of the District has moved you should do?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

It is your right to consider the matter; it is your duty to consider the matter.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. It will only add a little more expense to the other expenses which we all objected to. I object to the motion.

Mrs. REED. As it is, can it not be finished for now, for the next year, or forever? We have spent enough time over it, and it is an unnecessary expense.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper's motion is before the house, and we cannot entertain any other motion. You can do what you please with respect to this motion of Mrs. Draper. The Chair simply wants you to consider the matter and not do that which after a while you will want undone.

Mrs. THOMAS. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. THOMAS. It is in regard to accepting this report, which seems to be an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have accepted the report and discharged the committee.

Mrs. THOMAS. Suppose we do accept it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot discuss something not before the house. There is a motion before the house whether we shall print and send out these reports to the whole country, to all the chapters. That is the point you are to discuss.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not think our danger lies in taking too much time, but when we have gotten into trouble it was because we passed resolutions without considering them. I think we need more time.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I am very anxious to hear some discussion of this matter. There are a number of questions that will be made plain, I am sure, in the discussion which the small chap-

ters, the western chapters that send very few representatives, will be very glad to hear.

Mrs. TEMPLE. I am very much in favor of our going over these resolutions *seriatim*. There is no reason for this report to be torn to pieces, but in the rapid reading that the official reader gave them we were not able to take in the points that were made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must call your attention to Mrs. Draper's motion that this report be printed and sent out over the country to every chapter. Will the congress please understand that. That is the motion before you. The official reader may read that motion to the congress.

Miss AVERY. I should feel very sorry to have this returned to the chapters for consideration, for, as a member has previously said, it seems to me that many delegates are present here who are very familiar with business proceedings and have a more intelligent understanding of the matter than people in the chapters who are not familiar with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion? The Chair will give you full time for discussion. She wishes you to speak to the point on this motion made by Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am sorry to rise so often, but the chapters after all have to be governed by this constitution. All their doings at home are based on this constitution, and, perhaps, if we pass it now with such a small number here in such a short time, next year there will be some delegates sent up here instructed to say, "Why is this thing in the constitution, and why is that," and we will find it very hard. Therefore, I think Mrs. Draper's resolution is the most rational and logical way of settling the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

OFFICIAL READER. It is moved that the report of this committee be printed and sent to every chapter in the country and be brought up for consideration at the next Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I simply wish to close the debate when the other ladies have spoken.

Mrs. PARK. I suppose that the chapters at home send their

delegates to act for them in all matters pertaining to the good of this society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired?

Mrs. KRAMER. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will preclude further debate, except that Mrs. Draper will close. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Kramer. All those in favor of closing debate will rise and stand until counted. It is obvious that there are more than two-thirds standing. The Chair decides that this debate is closed. However, the Chair will permit the negative. Those opposed to closing debate will please rise and stand until counted. It seems to be unanimous, and Mrs. Draper will close the debate.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I have said before, you know I am an old-fashioned woman, I think women are sometimes impulsive. How are we positive, how can we be positive from hearing a thing simply read? How can we be able to decide that this is exactly the wording which in our calm moments we would like in our by-laws? You will remember that even the little change from light blue to dark blue was sent out to all the chapters to see whether they agreed that the by-laws should be changed, and that little change made. These are questions that will affect every one of us, whether we are members of chapters or whether we are members-at-large. It is not possible until we can see the printed pages and discuss it to tell whether it is the thing that we want. The committee undoubtedly thinks that it is desirable, but there is no committee who would not want the approval of the vast majority of the persons who elected them to be that committee; and then if there is discussion, if there are questions that some of the smaller western chapters, or southern chapters away from Washington, wish answered, there is an admirable opportunity to do so. We shall have a whole year. We can write in the magazine those open letters. We can have the whole matter thoroughly sifted and next year we can come here and know what we want and pass it, and have very few amendments hereafter to the by-laws to take up our time and strength. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now recurs to the

amendment offered by Mrs. Draper that these resolutions in this report of the committee on harmonizing the constitution and by-laws be sent out to the various chapters. All those in favor of this will please signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Will the chairman of the committee on the national university now report if she is in the house? If not, is there any member of that committee empowered to report? Is there any member of the national university committee in the house? Mrs. Knott, are you a member of the committee?

Mrs. KNOTT. I am, but we have not had any committee meeting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. New business will now be taken up. Is there any new business to be brought before the house?

Miss HARVEY. I have a resolution which I wish to present which comes under the head of new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with your resolution.

Miss HARVEY.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, District of Columbia, December 11, 1890, a number of widows and two daughters of Revolutionary heroes were admitted as life members of the society, thereby showing that it was the intention of the society to admit all widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers en masse; and

WHEREAS, A number of daughters of Revolutionary heroes, otherwise known as "Real Daughters," have had their names considered in chapters, have been recognized by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and have been mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, but died without being formally accepted as members of the National Society, thereby causing a loss to the society of a number of valuable records; and

WHEREAS, Investigation has shown that a little haste and care on the part of the National Society, National Board of Management or chapters would have admitted these "Real Daughters" as members while still living, thus placing their names on file, and saving the said valuable records; therefore, be it

Resolved, That such "Real Daughters" are hereby considered as admitted to membership in the National Society, in order that their names and records may be properly filed, provided that their records are proven, as in ordinary cases; and be it further

Resolved, That their membership shall date from this congress, and

their names be placed in a supplementary list of "Real Daughters;" and be it further

Resolved, That the "Real Daughters" particularly meant in these resolutions are:

Mrs. Hannah Yeates Long, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Catherine Wilfong Danley, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Charlotte Goodell, Mantua, Ohio.

Mrs. Pathenia Cole, Nelson, Ohio.

Mrs. Alta Andrus Winny, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Mrs. Dorothy Smith Clapp, Windsor, Ohio.

Mrs. Eliza Soper, Northfield, Vermont.

Mrs. Susan Mills, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Annie Williamson Gedden, Alabama.

Mrs. Lydia Konigsmacher, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Caroline Wilkinson, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Henry Wise, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. H. F. Chatterton, Rutland, Vermont.

But this resolution shall not be construed to exclude other "Real Daughters" who failed of admission to the National Society under similar circumstances.

MARGARET B. HARVEY.

February, 1902.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to ask if it isn't an original idea to enroll dead persons into a society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. HENRY. Never mind what position they held while living; they are dead now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly allow the Chair to put this motion to the house. Miss Harvey, do you move the adoption of your resolution?

Miss HARVEY. I move the adoption of this resolution and I would like to explain that it was framed to cover—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may explain after it is presented. Is there any second to her motion?

Mrs. PEEL. I second it with pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this resolution referring to "Real Daughters" be adopted. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. MOREHEAD. I move that this resolution be tabled.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the motion of Mrs. Morehead?

Miss HARVEY. May I speak to this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did not rise soon enough. This motion was made to table your resolution. The parliamentarian assures me that it is not parliamentary for you to speak. The Chair regrets you did not rise soon enough. The resolutions have not yet been tabled, and the Chair will grant you the privilege of addressing the congress.

Miss HARVEY. I wish to explain that these resolutions were framed to cover several cases of hardship. I maintain that God made a "Real Daughter;" that that does not depend upon the convenings of any board or any human institution. I believe that the mere fact of a meeting adjourning does not invalidate a "Real Daughter's" inheritance from heaven. This question has been before the National Society for some time past. I have been informed that the Board of Management is not a judicial body. The only way in which this wrong can be righted is by a resolution of congress. I appeal to the only body able to right a wrong.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morehead's motion is to be considered. The Chair granted the courtesy to the mover of the resolution to speak. Are you in favor of this motion to table this resolution? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The resolution is tabled.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Do I understand that this is new business now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. COLEMAN. And is it proper at this time to bring proposed amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no objection to it.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Notice is hereby given of intention to move the adoption of the following amendments to the constitution.

Article 5, section 1, by striking out the words "and judicial," and amend by inserting the following as article 7.

Amend by eliminating the words "and judicial," from section 1, article V of the constitution; change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively, and add a new article known as article VII, which is as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIAL BOARD.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be and hereby is vested in a judicial board of seven members, consisting of a presiding justice and six associate justices. The president general shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Continental Congress, shall appoint the members of such board.

SECTION 2. For the first judicial board, the presiding justice and two associate justices shall be appointed for a term of six years; two associate justices for a term of four years; and two associate justices for a term of two years; and thereafter such appointments shall be for a term of six years, and those appointed shall hold their offices for the term appointed and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 3. Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such appointment, and no one shall be appointed more than twice as a member of such board.

SECTION 4. Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.

SECTION 5. The judicial power shall extend to all contests of elections and to all impeachments of officers of the National Society, or of subordinate chapters; to all questions as to the legal organization of chapters; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by the National Society or by a subordinate chapter; to all questions as to the suspension or expulsion of a member; and to all other questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the National Society, the Board of Management, or a subordinate chapter. In all cases the decision of the judicial board shall be final, and an chapter failing promptly to enforce the mandate thereof shall suffer forfeiture of its charter; any member disobeying the same shall be expelled.

SECTION 6. The judicial board shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. It shall have the power to appoint a clerk and other necessary officers and fix their terms of office, duties and salaries, which, as well as the expense of all records and publications by such board, shall be paid by the National Society. It shall meet at least once a year in the city of Washington for the hearing and disposition of questions brought before it, but shall be held to be in continuous session for the hearing thereof, and may

render such decisions in the interim as the entire board shall concur in.

SECTION 7. No member of such board, during the term for which appointed, shall be eligible to any office in the National Society or in any subordinate chapter.

Change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively.

Respectfully submitted,

NANNIE McCORMICK COLEMAN,
Regent, Chicago Chapter.
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Vice-President General.
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
State Regent, Indiana.
MARY BELLE KING SHERMAN,
Chicago Chapter.
LOUISA S. MILLSPAUGH,
Corresponding Secretary, Chicago Chapter.
MARY L. DEERE,
Regent elect of Illinois.
ADALINE E. EMERSON,
Ex-Regent of Rockford Chapter.
IRENE W. CHITTENDEN,
State Regent Michigan.
EMMA S. BRAYTON,
State Vice-Regent, Michigan.
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
State Vice-Regent Missouri.
MARGARET MITCHELL BATE,
Regent, John Marshall Chapter,
also acting State Regent for Kentucky.
MRS. C. B. BRYAN,
Regent, Commodore Perry Chapter, Tenn.
GEORGIA S. HATCHER.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no action necessary upon this at the present time.

Mrs. KENDRICK. I would like to bring to your attention this afternoon a subject in which we are all very much interested and have been since the formation of our organization, the preservation of historical places. Since the centennial of 1876 there has been a movement in Pennsylvania to preserve the Valley Forge encampment grounds. In the beginning the Centennial Association and the Valley Forge Chapter of Penn-

sylvania purchased the headquarters of General Washington and the grounds immediately surrounding it; and thanks to this good chapter for their efforts at that time, it has been in our possession now for some years. There are many redoubts and about 400 acres more that have not been preserved, and as they are in a good locality it is likely that they will pass from the possibility of our possession entirely unless something is done soon to acquire them. Some five or six years ago the legislature of Pennsylvania appointed a Valley Forge commission and they have been endeavoring to get from our legislature enough money to buy these four or five hundred acres altogether. 217 acres have now been bought and are now in the possession of Pennsylvania, together with the headquarters in the possession of the Valley Forge Chapter. At the present time, or rather last year, there was a united effort made by the patriotic organizations throughout the country and it has been their effort to bring this matter before the United States congress. A bill was introduced last year and another one has been introduced this year, one in the house of representatives by Representative Wanger, of Norristown, and one in the senate by Senator Penrose, of Philadelphia, and those bills are now before the military committee of the senate and of the house. I do not ask in any way for any money appropriation. I only ask that this congress give its sanction to these bills for the land to be purchased in connection with the 217 acres already secured by the state of Pennsylvania for a national park. Most of the other national patriotic associations have made strenuous efforts in this direction, but it is not worth while to mention the other organizations. But this large body of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I know, are all interested, and we would dislike very much if anything should occur that would deprive us of these historic grounds identified with Valley Forge. We would like also to have you interested in these bills which have been presented to the senate and house by Senator Penrose and Representative Wanger, of Norristown. The effort is to secure 200 more acres. Pennsylvania offers to give the 217 acres which she has already purchased and a certain amount of money has been

subscribed as the price of the land. It has been—I forget what you call it in law.

A MEMBER. Condemned.

Mrs. KENDRICK. It has been condemned by the legislature of Pennsylvania at a certain price, and the price cannot be raised until the matter is concluded. I would, therefore, ask the congress to give its sanction to these bills, and also ask our president general to appoint a committee to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution before this committee on military affairs of the house and senate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make this as a motion?

Mrs. KENDRICKS. Yes. I would like to make this as a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have you heard the motion?

Miss TEMPLE. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded and is now open for debate. Is there any debate to be made upon this resolution of Mrs. Kendrick in reference to purchasing 200 acres.

A MEMBER. Please read the motion.

Mrs. KENDRICK. Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution in meeting assembled, take great pleasure in approving, and endorsing the bill presented in the senate and the house of representatives for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge, and do most earnestly urge upon the members of congress the importance of said bill, and respectfully solicit their support in its behalf.

I would like to add that a committee be appointed to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution, to urge the matter before the military committee of the senate and house of representatives.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you make a motion of that kind?

Mrs. KENDRICK. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then please write it and send it to the desk of the recording secretary general. Do you wish to debate this motion? I will allow it if you do.

Miss STOCKING. Was that motion seconded?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was by half a dozen.

Mrs. HOOPES. It scarcely seems to be a possible thing for the house to do anything else but to accept the motion of Mrs. Kendrick, and assist in every way possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of adopting this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Is there anything further under the head of new business? If so, it will be in order.

Mrs. BUELL. I propose the following amendment to article V of the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Amend article V, section 2, by substituting the following:

Proposed amendment to article V of the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Amend article V, section 2, by substituting the following:

SECTION 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state and territory in the United States, or in her absence, one state vice-regent, and delegates from each state and territory in the ratio of one delegate for every two hundred and fifty members including members-at-large. These delegates shall be elected by the chapters of their respective states and territories at a state conference or business meeting to be held on or before the 1st of February in each year. Each state or territory having less than two hundred and fifty members shall be represented at the Continental Congress by its state regent only, or in her absence, by its state vice-regent.

Amend section 3 by substituting the following:

SECTION 3. Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at its state conference or business meeting by its regent or her alternate and one delegate, or her alternate, duly elected for this purpose by the chapter before the first day of February in each year. The chapters of each state or territory shall be free to adopt their own method of electing their delegates to the Continental Congress, provided that no more delegates be elected from any one state or territory than the total membership of said state or territory is entitled to under the provisions of section 2.

All delegates to the Continental Congress shall report to their respective constituents in such manner and at such time as their constituents may elect.

An alternate shall be elected for each delegate to the Continental Congress.

Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation.

Endorsed by unanimous vote of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, February 8, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,

Regent.

Litchfield, Connecticut, February 10, 1902.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No action is necessary upon this. Is there any further new business to be presented to the congress?

Miss MILLER. You very kindly told me I might present some new business to-day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss MILLER. I did want to have a little fuller house when I presented it. It was at the request of the regent of my chapter, as I stated before, who is unable to be present, and I am representing her; and I also represent my own feeling about it.

WHEREAS, We have learned with regret that congress is contemplating taking action which will result in the destruction of certain historic houses in the city of Washington; and

WHEREAS, One of the purposes for which the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized was the preservation of landmarks, buildings and other objects associated with the historical events of our country; it is

Resolved, That this association solemnly protests against the adoption of that part of the park commission's plan which involves the destruction of such landmarks as old St. John's church and such historic buildings as the residences of Daniel Webster, Dolly Madison, Commodore Decatur, and the Blair house, and we urge our members to use their influence to prevent such iconoclastic legislation.

I do not know whether my motion has met with a second.

Mrs. HENRY. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded—

Miss MILLER. Pardon me. I am an old Washingtonian. Our city is only a little over one hundred years old, but one of the oldest buildings—of course, not the one I can first remember—but one of the oldest buildings we have always looked up to very much is St. John's church in Washington. I think all who come here are interested in it, and we would hate to see it removed. I understand, from information given me, that there is a plan under consideration in congress for the condemnation of the buildings around Lafayette Square to remove all those buildings that are there. The cost of it, I have been

told, will be between twelve and fifteen million dollars. According to the plan for Washington which we have all heard a great deal about, L'Enfant's Plan, the grounds south of the president's house are intended to be built upon, and they say they can be built up with very much less cost, and we want very much to preserve those objects and interests in Washington, such as our old churches and old houses associated with statesmen, and so I very willingly present it for your action and indorsement, hoping we may have some weight in preserving these buildings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion. Is there any further discussion of it? If not, those in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye."

Miss MILLER. I ought not to speak again. There were quite a number here this morning who intended to speak upon it, but there is such a small number here now that I do not know whether it is wise for me to get it in as new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please pass it up and let your motion stand.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it be in order to refer this to the National Board? There are a great many members of the National Board living in Washington, and let them discuss it and take such action as they deem best.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress so chooses it will be in order.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that motion.

Miss FORSYTH. Kindly read the motion over again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the motion again.

Reader reads Miss Miller's resolution again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper's motion is before the house. All in favor will please signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that we pass this at once by a rising vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is my motion in order to refer this matter to the National Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a small vote upon this motion a moment since. The Chair will, however, allow you to rise and vote upon this question.

Miss MILLER. They do not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are now voting upon the motion protesting against the congress of the United States removing the landmarks in following the plans of Maj. L'Enfant, in beautifying the city of Washington.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I rise to a question of privilege. Does the government now own any of these buildings?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The government is about to condemn them.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does the government own St. John's church?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not, and does not own any of those buildings according to the understanding of the Chair. Is that not so?

Miss MILLER. As I understand the plan with regard to these houses—I only heard a few days since that there was any plan of destroying these buildings—but as I understand it, it is not in accordance with Maj. L'Enfant's plan. His plan took in land south of the president's grounds, the grounds in the White lot south of the president's house. We want them to keep to the original plan and not destroy these old buildings. It would be more expensive for the government to destroy these buildings than it would be to take the other grounds.

Miss STOCKING. Would it not interfere with the beautifying of the city if these residences were not condemned? Could we not put in some clause that would refer to that? We might suggest that congress do not condemn these buildings unless it is absolutely necessary to do so.

Miss MILLER. I do not accept that as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover of the motion does not accept that.

Miss JOHNSTON. Any one who has studied L'Enfant's plan knows that it is an interference with it to remove these historic buildings. Those avenues did run south of the White House which he proposed to make. The original map shows that. Therefore it is an interference with L'Enfant's plan.

Miss LOVELL. As a granddaughter of the first surgeon general of the United States army who lived in one of these historic houses which is about to be destroyed I want to heartily

endorse and second Miss Miller's motion not to destroy these historic buildings. We all know St. John's, and I think all of us who have any interest at heart love it, and it seems to me a great pity to take down these old buildings whose associations are so dear to many of us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that there has been now three speakers upon the side of Miss Miller's resolution. The Chair will entertain some speakers on the other side, three speeches on the other side.

Mrs. DAY. I rise to a question of explanation. Is this the last opportunity for new business this session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will look at the program and answer your question in one moment. (After consulting program.) After Friday there is no new business on the program. This is Wednesday's program we are now finishing up the Wednesday program. I think you have another opportunity for new business. We have two other sessions in which we can give attention to new business. The Chair begs of you that you will make haste, make your speeches, and pass the resolution because time is fleeting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you upon the opposite side, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I am upon the negative side. I believe in this as in every other thing that we should make haste slowly. I believe we have a National Board composed of women whom we can trust. I believe that this matter has various phases which it is not wise to discuss here. Therefore I shall vote against the motion now, hoping that I may be allowed to make the motion to refer this to the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house, I believe.

Miss MILLER. That is the motion I made. My only regret is that it was not before a larger house. I was anxious because a good many were interested in the subject, but still I will leave it in your hands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to commit this resolution of Miss Miller's is before the house. Has it been seconded?

A MEMBER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the resolution of Miss Miller be referred to the National Board of Management.

MISS FORSYTH. We do not understand what is before the house. We thought we were voting upon Miss Miller's resolution, and seconded that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded, and discussed that the resolution of Miss Miller be committed to the National Board of Management. You do not need to vote upon this motion of Miss Miller unless that motion is lost.

MISS FORSYTH. Are we voting to commit it to the Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the Chair asks you to vote upon it. She will ask you to give your vote again. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" that is, those who are in favor of committing Miss Miller's resolution to the Board of Management, those opposed, "no." It seems to the Chair that it is evenly divided. She will therefore call for a rising vote to commit.

MISS CLAY. Miss Miller's motion was not to commit it to the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. Mrs. Draper's motion was to commit it to the National Board of Management.

MISS CLAY. Are we acting on Mrs. Draper's or Miss Miller's motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are acting on Mrs. Draper's because when her motion was made it superseded Miss Miller's. Miss Miller's resolution will be discussed by the Board of Management under Mrs. Draper's motion, which motion was to commit it to the Board of Management. That is what we are voting on now. The Chair requests a rising vote upon it, and appoints Mrs. Morehead, of Ohio, and Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, as tellers. I hope the congress fully understands that a motion to commit takes precedence of any other motion.

Upon a rising vote the tellers announced—on the motion to commit 58 in the affirmative and 52 in the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to commit the resolution of Miss Miller is carried. Proceed with the new business.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to make an inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the inquiry?

Mrs. BURROWS. My inquiry is this: It was decided this morning—I did not understand whether or not we could possibly take from the table the amendment that was put on the table to change the date of our meeting. That question was raised this morning, and what was the decision in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it mentioned in the congress this morning?

Mrs. BURROWS. Oh, it certainly was. The question was asked.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, yes; Mrs. Weed, of Montana, asked if it could be reconsidered.

Mrs. BURROWS. We have an object lesson which has converted almost everybody to a change of date. If it can be considered, I will offer an amendment to that effect. Did you say it cannot be?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can make a motion to amend it next year.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is that the only way it can be done now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has consulted the parliamentarian upon that point, and she says it cannot be considered. Therefore the Chair recommends that it be offered as an amendment next year. The Chair wishes Miss Richards to go on with the reading unless the member has a question of privilege.

Miss FRASER. I have.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Miss FRASER. Mrs. Kendrick has a very charming report of what has been going on in Pennsylvania with reference to the Continental Hall, and she has been put down at a quarter past eight this evening to give it. On account of the weather we think it might be put off until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order for hearing the report of

the Continental Hall committee can be made special for to-morrow morning as well as the motion which made it a special order for this evening, if the congress wishes it.

Mrs. BURROWS. If the weather is just as inclement as it was when we came in here, would it not be wise to take a recess until to-morrow morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks we had better proceed with business no matter how inclement the weather. Our forefathers crossed the Delaware in greater storms than this. [Applause.] It is suggested that our parliamentarian will give us the reason why we cannot consider the motion which Mrs. Burrows re-introduced.

Mrs. FOX. I may be at fault in my memory as to what occurred and I am sorry we have not at hand the records which show it, but my recollection is this. I wrote that all out for somebody this morning, and I wish I had it here, because it is all condensed and ready to read. I do not remember for whom I wrote it. I will try to recall it. My recollection is that when this motion to amend was made it was tabled. Is that right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; it was tabled, and then taken from the table.

Mrs. FOX. Then there was a motion made to take it from the table, but that motion was lost. Is that right?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. FOX. Then the question was asked of me, can we consider it again, and I gave the opinion that it could be considered again, but I did not see exactly how. I was understood to say that a motion to take from the table could be made again. Now I explained to the president general and one or two others that I was afraid I should be criticised for allowing that which was really unparliamentary, but nevertheless I did allow it; I own up to it. Now, I will explain why I did it. The motion to take from the table having been lost—that is, you had passed upon and said no—it was supposed that that was final, and the only way to reach that again properly was to reconsider the vote by which the motion to take from the table

was lost. The house was absolutely crowded full at that time when the little lady who had it beautifully prepared giving her reasons before making the motion to take from the table, made that motion. And so I did not want to rule her out of order to explain that technically the motion should have been to reconsider the vote by which the motion to take from the table was lost, instead of making what would probably to most of the house appear more simple, to take from the table. It amounted to the same thing, but you really passed upon it the second time, and I do not see how you can again in a parliamentary way move either to take from the table, or to reconsider the vote. If that is not clear I would like to answer questions, but I do not want to take up the time to explain parliamentary law.

Mrs. FRASER. I would ask to have the Continental matter deferred. I believe Pennsylvania has done so magnificently—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the state regent of Pennsylvania misunderstanding the question. That which the parliamentarian explained referred to another question. It referred entirely to the question of the weather. The parliamentarian was speaking at the request of the Chair on the question of the time when this congress should hold its session hereafter. It has been twice mentioned in this congress that we should hold our sessions upon the 10th of April. It has been voted down by the congress. Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan, referred to the fact that she thought this inclement weather would necessitate another vote upon the question.

Mrs. FRASER. I only ask as a special privilege to-morrow morning—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are now speaking upon another question.

OFFICIAL READER. I have here a proposed amendment to the constitution in reference to the insignia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the members will not leave the hall. She requires a quorum to transact business.

OFFICIAL READER:

ARTICLE XIII.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning-wheel and distaff, to be worn on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon. The wheel is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and of gold, with thirteen spokes, and a field of light blue enamel upon its tire, bearing the name of the society in letters of gold. Upon its outer rim, opposite the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars, which may be set with precious stones at the discretion of the owner. Underneath the wheel is a golden distaff one and one-half inches long filled with silver flax. Upon the back of the wheel the registration number of the owner shall be engraved, and



her name may be added. The ribbon to be worn with the wheel is dark blue with a white edge, ribbed and watered, following the colors of Washington's staff. A rosette of the prescribed ribbon, attached to a stick pin, may be worn as an informal badge upon ordinary occasions.

Amend by leaving out the words "on ceremonial occasions."

The section shall then read: The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning-wheel and distaff, to be worn on a bow of dark blue ribbon, etc., etc.

This badge shall be worn on all occasions when members of the society are assembled for any stated purpose or on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn only on the left breast. National officers may wear it suspended from a ribbon around the neck.

In the event of the death of a member, her badge shall become the property of her heirs to be "held, not worn," except when the heir is a member of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In such case, she may wear the inherited badge by having her own name and number engraved thereon.

Upon any member desiring to resign from the society, written notice must be sent to the registrar of the chapter of which she is a

member. Her insignia must be returned to the chapter, which shall pay her one-half the original cost of the official badge. No resignation shall be accepted if the member is in arrears of dues.

SARAH MORRIS OGDEN,
Regent of Philadelphia Chapter.

FREDERICA C. T. GETCHELL,
Vice-Regent.

FANNIE RANDALL McILVAINE,
Corresponding Secretary.

MARGARET M. MUSGROVE.

MARY E. CONVERSE,

ELEANOR D. S. MCCOOK,

EMMA A. PUSEY GIGER,

MARY PATTERSON WEAVER,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT.

A. C. D. AMES,

L. M. HOOPES,

M. M. KENDRICK,

C. A. BRUCE,

E. E. MASSEY,

C. S. FISHER,

E. L. CROWELL,

MARGARET MITCHELL BATE,
Acting State Regent from Kentucky.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,

KATHARINE S. McCARTNEY,

HARRIET FELTON PETERS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will be referred to next year's new business where it belongs.

Mrs. BUELL. I move a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Mrs. FOWLER. Before you put that motion cannot I have the house a minute?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Buell's motion has not been seconded yet.

Mrs. FOWLER. I have been waiting patiently to put a matter before the house. It is not in the form, as I have it, of an amendment to the constitution. It is a request from several chapters of Indiana made before I came to the congress to see if something could not be done in regard to the members wearing the insignia after they had resigned or been expelled from

our society. I have put it in this form so that you can discuss it or do with it whatever you please, so that I can take it to my chapter with that information. Resolved, That this congress take some steps to prevent the wearing of our insignia after a member has resigned or has been expelled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you made the motion?

Mrs. FOWLER. I will put it in the form of a motion.

Miss MILLER. Before we take a recess may I make a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no second to Mrs. Fowler's motion. We have to dispose of that first.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

Miss MILLER. I do not know whether I am very well prepared to speak on this subject, but I remember some years ago the subject was discussed both in this society and also by the Colonial Dames with regard to insignia, the protection of it in different ways, and if I remember correctly it was advised that the badges purchased by individual members became their property, and could not be controlled after they had purchased them in that way: that the society could not control them unless they were protected by a trade mark, and it was only by a trade mark that they could be protected. Even if they were afterwards protected by a trade mark it would not affect those purchased before, as it would not be retroactive. Of course, a great many of these badges have gone out, have been sold and owned by different members, and of course we cannot do anything about those. It would only be as to the future that any legislation could affect them. That is my remembrance of the opinions that were given to us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I regret to say that I am very much afraid those behind you did not hear what you stated. Did Madam State Regent of New York hear what Miss Miller said?

Mrs. VERPLANCK. No, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did not understand you. She sat behind you. Repeat what you said, Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER. I remember that some years ago this subject was brought up not only before the Daughters of the American Revolution but also before the Colonial Dames and we had

legal advice upon the subject, and I had for some time in my possession a copy of a legal opinion upon it. It was that permission having been given to members to purchase badges and it being their own private property, the society after they had once given them out could not have any control over them unless it was in the nature of a trade mark, unless it was put under that ruling—I do not know exactly how it would have to be. There was no way of protecting it, and as many thousands had gone out to members before any effort was made to protect them, any legislation that was passed could not be retroactive. So that we could not protect those that were already sold.

Mrs. OGDEN. My reason for bringing in this alteration to the by-laws is that I have been very much distressed by the use that has been made of our insignia. It is not worn on the left breast as it should be always. It has been worn to fasten the dress in the back. It has been used to pin up the hair, and it has been worn on a green ribbon; and one of the ladies said she would wear it when, how and where she chose. I think it is time that this society should make a rule that the insignia should be worn in its proper place and only on proper occasions. That is my reason for bringing it into the by-laws.

Miss JOHNSTON. I do not think we can object to it being called a trade mark. It is an insignia saying that we are comrades, and when a woman finds it her pleasure to leave, or it is our duty to dismiss her, then she no longer has a right to—let us say—that trade mark.

Mrs. ROOME. I simply wish to put this on record. I will waive discussion until another time, if I may be allowed to put it upon record. I think it concerns all the chapter members of this society, and therefore it is a very useful motion. If I might be allowed to read it—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your wish to read?

Mrs. ROOME. I move that, as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted a second edition may be ordered to be issued.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now discussing the motion of Mrs Fowler.

Mrs. ROOME. May I put this in right afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if it is new business.

Mrs. ROOME. May I make a motion before we take a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler's resolution is in order. The official reader will read it.

OFFICIAL READER. *Resolved*, That this congress take some steps to prevent the wearing of our insignia after a member has resigned or has been expelled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this question as much as you desire?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is there not a committee on insignia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. Cannot this be referred to the committee on insignia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress so desires it can be.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then I move that Mrs. Fowler's motion be referred to the committee on insignia.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the resolution of Mrs. Fowler which has just been read to you be referred to the committee on insignia. Those in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The Chair will receive the motion of Mrs. Roome if it is new business.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted, a second edition may be ordered to be issued.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. It has been suggested to me that I add "with corrections."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Roome, which has been seconded. I will put the question unless you wish to discuss it.

Mrs. ROOME. I am perfectly willing to waive discussion until another time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Whom do you wish to make these corrections? State in your motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted a second edition be ordered to be issued with corrections.

Mrs. McILVAINE. May I rise to a point of information? What was the size of the first edition?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first edition was 1,000 copies.

Mrs. McILVAINE. What is the size of the edition now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One thousand.

Mrs. McILVAINE. The same?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Why should we have that?

Mrs. ROOME. Because a great number of charter members who want the first volume for some reason have not got it.

Mrs. McILVAINE. What would be the cost of another edition?

Mrs. DARWIN. The cost of one edition is ordinarily about \$500. I think the printing would cost as much.

Mrs. McILVAINE. To my certain knowledge two ladies within this week have bought those copies of the first edition, so that the charter members who have been in this organization eleven years before some of us may have had that opportunity in some of these eleven years to get some of these books.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair states she has had a desire to purchase the first volume of the Lineage Book. The Chair herself would like to have one if possible.

Miss STOCKING. I would like to say that a great many of the chapters have made known within the last day or two that they would like to have whole sets of these books, and they cannot have whole sets unless the second edition is issued.

Miss HETZEL. Of all the Lineage Books that have been distributed this year, but 33 chapters have received the first volume.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you new business, or are you speaking on this motion.

A MEMBER. I object to a reprint of the first edition until every lady's name in this society has been put in the Lineage Book.

Mrs. DRAPER. If this is printed with corrections then is each chapter entitled to one?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Each chapter is entitled to the full set of the Lineage Book.

A MEMBER. Except volume one?

Miss HETZEL. Most assuredly. It has been a great distress to me that I have not had a copy of the Lineage Book.

Mrs. KRAMER. It is more distressing to the rest of us that our names are not in the book.

Miss JOHNSTON. One of the members over here asks why there were less numbers in the first edition. I do not think the explanation was made clear. It was the year that the first members were decided to be called charter members, which then amounted to 818. I was the historian general. The second volume we got out was 1,182 I believe. Therefore, the reason we began at 819 was because that member was admitted the second year of the organization, and therefore was not a charter member. It was only the first volume that contained the charter members. On the anniversary of the organization there were 818 I believe.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested to desire Mrs. Roome to send her motion in writing to the desk.

Mrs. ROOME. I have.

OFFICIAL READER. I have it. It has not been acted upon.

Mrs. HENRY. I have been told to-day that there are about fifty volumes of the first edition of the Lineage Book that can be bought from chapters who have duplicates, and they are willing to sell them for a dollar a volume. I think Miss Johnston is the one who can tell you where to find them.

Miss JOHNSTON. Mrs. Johnston, the editor of the Lineage Book, not myself.

Miss FORSYTH. Are we at liberty with so small a number present as this to take any action that would involve expense?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a quorum present? We should have a quorum.

Miss FORSYTH. There is not a quorum present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will desire the members counted. (After a pause.) It is reported to the Chair that there are only 86 present in the hall. Therefore the point raised by Miss Forsyth is a good one. Any expenditure of money we might vote under present conditions will not be legal.

Mrs. KRAMER. I move we take a recess until quarter past eight this evening.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we take a recess.

Mrs. ROOME. I will not be back to-night.

Mrs. BURROWS. I want to offer this amendment, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no quorum present. You may offer it to-morrow if you choose.

Miss STOCKING. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just pause a moment, please.

Miss STOCKING. The program has been so twisted and turned about that I would like to know what will be considered this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Eight fifteen has been appointed as the time to listen to the report of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some time ago I recognized this lady and told her she might speak. I wish Mrs. Kramer would withhold her motion for a recess for a few moments.

Mrs. MARSH. I simply wish to ask the approval of this congress of the work that the Pittsburgh Chapter is doing to protect the old block house and redoubt built there in 1764 by Colonel Bouquet at the junction of three rivers, the Ohio, the Monongahela and Allegheny. I am told by some of our members that it is not national, it is local. I deem it very national, a point where three great countries fought at one time. I ask the approval of this congress of the strong efforts of congress to protect this old landmark. I am the only delegate present of my chapter, and I think my Daughters would scold me if I did not mention it before I go home.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we take a recess until eight fifteen this evening. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. (5 p. m.)

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8.15 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please be seated

and we will attend to business. When the house took the recess this afternoon this motion was pending. The parliamentarian will read it so as to refresh your memories.

Mrs. FOX. It was Mrs. Roome's motion and read as follows: "That as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted a second edition be ordered to be issued with corrections."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion was seconded and it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. There have been two editions of the Lineage Book issued. This would make a third edition of the first volume. That was so absolutely incorrect that you could not find yourself, and the second volume was supposed to be an improvement. I understand now that this motion is that there be still further corrections, and have no doubt it needs them. But I wanted to make the remark that it was the third edition and not the second.

Miss HETZEL. It is not so much that it is incorrect and wants correction, as it is exhausted and we want some more to distribute to the chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

Miss BATCHELLER. It seems to me that it is very essential that we should have another edition of the first volume. It is a very important volume, and while a great many chapters were given last year the other volumes, they were, of course, not given this, because there were very few to give, and those that have expressed themselves to me say they would very much like to have a copy of the first volume, and it seems desirable that the copies they have should be complete. Therefore, I am in favor of a re-print of the first volume with the necessary corrections. I am requested to ask whether, if we do have this first volume re-printed, they would then be sent out and given to the chapters who had also received the other ones.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is passed by the congress that they should have the full set, then each chapter which has not a full set would, of course, receive the first volume of the Lineage Book.

Miss BATCHELLER. May I ask one further question? and that is, those chapters that purchased the Lineage Books as

they were printed and came out, whether they will be given those now printed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the wish of the house upon this subject? The Chair understands that the full edition is to be given to each chapter. If they have not the full edition I dare say they will receive the extra volume in order to carry out the wishes of the congress on this subject.

MISS BATCHELLER. Is that to be paid for by the congress and given out, or are they to be purchased?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The understanding is that the Lineage Book was given to the chapters. Is not that so, Madam Recording Secretary General?

MRS. HOWARD. When your recording secretary general asked for the last two volumes of the Lineage Book for her chapter she was told that the question was to come up in this congress as to whether this society was to continue giving them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was only the Lineage Book up to the last two volumes.

MRS. HOWARD. That is as far as we understood it. It was a surplus of the accumulated. This congress has to decide as to whether or not they are still to be given to the chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were given these sets out of the surplus which the society had. But these last volumes you will have to vote upon whether they shall also be given to the chapters.

MRS. KENT. Do I understand by that that you refer to volumes 13 and 14?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the last ones. That is the understanding that the Chair has received from the recording secretary general.

MRS. KENT. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to further discussion. Is there any one who wishes further to discuss this subject?

MRS. DAY. I thought it was decided the other day that the congress would give these books, volumes 13 and 14.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They have been giving the surplus numbers.

MRS. DAY. I have not been given the first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They will give all the numbers, the Chair understands, now in print up to volumes 13 and 14.

Mrs. KENT. This afternoon they were offered to me in the lobby, and I was assured that although the supply on hand there had given out, that others would be there again by this evening, and I was assured also that they were to be given to the chapters by the lady in charge.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the whole set of volumes, 13 and 14?

Mrs. KENT. Yes; we have the set up to twelve.

Mrs. DAY. The first volume was offered me for one dollar. I was very anxious for the first volume, but I was not instructed to pay.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is of the opinion that the first volume was not of the number that was given to the chapters, because that edition has been exhausted.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I wish to say that our chapter had only 11 of the books, and I purchased volume No. 1 in the lobby this afternoon for one dollar.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first volume?

Mrs. VAN SANT. Yes, No. 1.

Miss HETZEL. Of the copies that were distributed among the chapters but 33 chapters received the first volume, because we had no more to distribute. A few were held for exchange by the librarian, and a few more were held, but a small amount, not enough to distribute. I am very anxious to have the first volume presented as well as the rest of the volumes.

Mrs. REED. I would like to inquire, if the first volume is re-printed with corrections could the chapters who have already bought them exchange their first volume?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the lady please repeat her remarks.

Mrs. REED. I would like to inquire if those chapters who bought the first volume and paid for it would be entitled to exchange their first volume for a new first volume corrected, in case the new edition should be printed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That might be arranged.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The edition, you know, means one thou-

sand volumes. But 33 chapters received the first volume, it is stated. How many of them have the rest of them?

Mrs. ROOME. I do not know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this matter as much as you wish?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of this resolution of Mrs. Roome of the District will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. WEED. I believe the Chair has ruled that anything can be done by unanimous consent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress can do almost anything.

Mrs. WEED. I ask unanimous consent of the house to reconsider the amendment to the constitution relating to the date of holding the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By unanimous consent, as the Chair has stated, that means the vote of every person here must be obtained before any rule can be set aside.

Mrs. KENT. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. KENT. It is such a pleasure just to look at our president general that I wish we might be quiet that we might also hear what she says.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general thanks you very much for the compliment. She was about to remark that it is only by unanimous consent of the house that any rule may be set aside. The parliamentarian says she hardly agrees with me, but I think the Chair will be upheld in this decision. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to ask the unanimous consent of the house that our presiding officer be seated for the rest of this session. She is evidently very fatigued.

Mrs. KENT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you can hear me I would be very much delighted to sit. Thank you, Mrs. Morgan.

Mrs. WEED. Has objection been made?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Is the question open for discussion? I voted

persistently against it, and I have my own reasons for voting against it, and I cannot consent to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that you have not unanimous support.

Mrs. FOWLER. I stand by the regent from Rhode Island in this matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that your motion is lost. The hour has come which was set aside for the report of the Continental Hall committee. Your president general has the very great honor of being the chairman of the Continental Hall committee and she begs leave to now present her report, and she will request Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, if she is in the house, oblige her by taking the Chair for a few moments. She is not in the house. The Chair will revert to one of the vice-presidents general and request Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, to take the Chair.

Mrs. MORGAN. I hardly feel competent to preside over this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would be very glad to have you do so for a few moments. The duties will not be arduous.

Mrs. Morgan, vice-president general of Georgia, then took the Chair amid applause.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS:

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman and Members of the Continental Congress: Your Continental Hall committee has held nine different meetings during this year. The interest in Continental Hall has been very strong. The Board has been represented upon this committee by various chapter regents, and persons, members of the society, have been represented. The interest has been very general. In May we met and during that meeting there were three special committees formed, one upon finance, one upon site and one upon congressional. Later the business committee was divided into ways and means, and site committee, so that we then had architectural, congressional, ways and means, and site. It gives the chairman of that committee very great pleasure to say that the chairmen of these various sub-committees have been very faithful and very zealous in their duties.

The secretary of the site committee, sub-committee on site, was very zealous indeed in all her work in looking up sites for us. She was afterwards compelled to resign and was replaced by another

Daughter, Dr. McGee, who gave us good service until her illness prevented her from being with us.

We have given great thought to this subject. We have desired an ideal place for your Continental Hall. We have felt that we were not building for this year or the next decade, not for the next generation, but perhaps for several generations to come. We felt upon us a sacred duty and a sacred obligation, so we have given great attention to the matter. The chair wishes to refer in terms of praise to the great zeal and attention that the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture has given to this subject. She has devoted a great deal of time to it, and it has been exceedingly interesting. We have become quite educated upon the subject of architecture, and we expect our chairman to turn out an expert architect before she is through with Continental Hall.

We have had great divisions among us. Some of us have thought the Continental Hall should be in the center of this city, but a little west from the executive mansion, but a little west from the classical treasury building. Some have desired that we should be directly upon Capitol Hill as near as we could be to the great capitol of our country and to the congressional library. Others have thought that the trend of our city was to the beautiful northwest, and the hill's have been pointed out as an acceptable place. But your committee has had to take into consideration the fact that our hall, while we desire and wish that it could never be used for anything but the uses of the Daughters of the American Revolution, should be a temple dedicated to the liberty, the loyalty, and the memory of the fathers and mothers of the Revolution. Yet we have found it necessary to take some sordid thought into consideration. We have found it was necessary that we should erect a hall in which there should be an assembly room that we could rent to other societies, an auditorium which conventions coming here would seek, which if accessible would bring in a large revenue. We look forward to the time when the Continental Hall will accommodate many such societies and conventions, and thus we will support our temple of liberty, our memorial to our fathers and mothers.

For this reason we have deemed it wise that we should purchase a site in the central part of the city.

At the last meeting of Continental Hall committee it was resolved upon to seek a certain site, and it was passed. There was, I am bound to say, a large and respectable minority against the choice of the majority, and we were not enabled to make the purchase of this site because of the lack of three-fourths of the National Board of Management being present to permit us to carry out these instructions. So we have come to you to-night to help us upon this, to help to select a site. We could not have the Board of Management because they had not arrived. We could not receive their

vote, and now we trust to-night congress will come forward and help us to buy this site.

It is perhaps not necessary to say that it might be possible to exchange it if it did not entirely fill the desires and ideals of every member of the congress, and of every member of Continental Hall committee; but we would much prefer to make a settled choice and adhere to that for at least three generations. I think that is the only proper way to do, so to-night we have come to you with this beautiful site in our minds, almost purchased, but not quite. It is a beautiful site, situated upon Sixteenth street, not a great way from the executive mansion. It is known in this city as the Corcoran Garden. I will make it plain to you by saying that it is a garden which is in the rear of the residence now occupied by Senator Depew, of New York. The other side of the lot is nearly filled out by the Army and Navy club, but not quite. We will, therefore, have room for a side entrance on I street. The main entrance on Sixteenth street, with a view of Pennsylvania avenue and the White House, form one side of our place, and this we would like the members of this congress, if it so pleases, to purchase. But I will now leave that to your consideration.

It gives me very great pleasure to tell you of the universal interest which your chairman has encountered in her visits to various states upon this subject. There have been many amounts received during the summer from various chapters and various individuals for Continental Hall, and it gives the Chair very great pleasure to rehearse this to you which she will do presently. There has been only one grand concerted movement, however, in the direction of a general uprising of sentiment for Continental Hall. One of our older members much revered for her patriotic sentiment and zeal in all good works, proposed to your chairman an idea which immediately met her approval. It was this idea, that we should inaugurate a movement which would unite every chapter in the country upon the same day in a grand thanksgiving offering for Continental Hall. [Applause.] Her idea was, and it was one which met approval in very many places, that we should upon a certain day, the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington, give what would be called a Continental Tea in celebration of that event. The money coming from that to be turned over to the Continental Hall fund, and that was not all. The material gain was not all which was desired. It was the idea that there should be that union, and that union of action and that harmony of sentiment in all the chapters simultaneously, that should be of itself a great gain, because it should fire the hearts and inspire the enthusiasm of all the Daughters. [Applause.] Consequently those teas were held. It was the pleasure of your president general to have the honor of attending one given by the Daughters of Baltimore, a most beauti-

ful and charming event. I do not know how much money was taken in, but I do know that we were very happy. We talked of patriotic events. The regent read us a beautiful paper upon the courtship of Washington, and we had patriotic music, and we talked and we all exchanged views upon the beauty of our coming memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.]

The chairman of your committee has heard from various places of the same grand results being effected. The only regret about the whole matter is that it was not proposed sooner, so that every chapter in every hamlet and every city might have given this matter their attention.

The Chair wishes to acknowledge some personal gifts which she has received. Mrs. Bedle, the newly elected vice-president general from New Jersey, has within the week sent me \$25 for Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] Mrs. William Tod Helmuth has sent me for the West Point Chapter, of which she is the regent, \$50. [Applause.] Mrs. J. O. Moss, one of our national officers, has sent me \$10 from her chapter in Sandusky, and that chapter has of its own accord sent \$10. [Applause.] I wish to say to you, do not be deterred if only small amounts can be given. We will accept small amounts gratefully. We will accept larger ones proportionately, and we shall be happy in the thought, and you will all have the consolation and the delight in feeling that it can be said of you, "She has done what she could for the good of the cause." [Applause.] That she has a right to say, "This is my colonial hall; this is my Continental Hall; this is the memorial to my glorious ancestors who fought and bled, that liberty might have a home." [Applause.]

I hope you will not need any further inducement than your own awakened enthusiasm to rise here and say, "I will give a half dollar, one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars," so far as your means and inclination lead you.

I hope we shall have a glorious evening in subscriptions to-night to that grand monumental hall. I sometimes think I must drive right straight to the place where it stands, and yet, alas, I think it is only a castle in Spain.

I trust you are all going to be able to give us something and to give right royally. Who is going to give? [Applause.]

Mrs. CROSMAN. In the name of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York city, a chapter of 138 members and only five years old, which has already given \$1,400 for Continental Hall, I present a check of \$100 in the name of my chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who comes next?

A MEMBER. Hannah Woodruff Chapter presents \$15.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is recognized. Pardon me. I forgot I was not in the Chair.

Miss STOCKING. I suggest that they go up slowly, so we can hear the amounts.

A MEMBER. Ohio has some more to give.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The house has heard the report of the chairman of Continental Hall committee. What will the house do with the report?

Mrs. MURPHY. I move it be accepted.

Miss DESHA. I second that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Continental Hall committee be accepted. All those in favor will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it and the report is accepted. Contributions are now in order.

Mrs. McCracken. At the third Ohio state conference, held in Cincinnati October 31st and November 1st, 1901, the state regent appointed a committee of the vice-regents of the chapters of the state to be called "Ohio Memorial Continental Hall Committee" to devise ways and means for collecting funds to aid in building Continental Hall. The committee recommended that each chapter in the state give a sum of money equal to fifty cents per member. The following chapters have responded: Painesville, \$19; Youngstown, \$100; Springfield, \$17; Lancaster, \$13; Wyoming, \$12; Hillsboro, \$10; Washington C. H., \$20; Urbana, \$9; Piqua, \$9; Toledo, \$45; Troy, \$5; Portsmouth, \$16.50; Ravenna, \$5; Hamilton, \$7.25; Cincinnati, \$6; Columbia, \$25; Cleveland, \$100; Sandusky, \$10; Chillicothe, \$10.50; Dayton, \$13; Mrs. John Murphy, \$10; Mr. J. O. Moss, \$30; Cleveland, two life memberships, \$25; Wyoming, one life membership, \$12.50; one member-at-large, \$25; a total of \$563.25 for Ohio.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Good for Ohio! Delaware sends us \$15. Good for Delaware.

Mrs. TERRY. May I now give for Fort Greene Chapter, \$10?

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood for the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury, Conn., gives \$100, making a total from that chapter of \$800.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I hope the official reader will give to the house the names and amounts of money given after they have been received by her.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. So every one may know who gives them.

READER. The Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District, gives a hundred dollars to the site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the first contribution to the site.

OFFICIAL READER. Camden Chapter, N. Y., gives \$25.

Mrs. DISMUKES. \$80 from seven chapters in Georgia.

OFFICIAL READER. A personal check from Georgia from seven chapters the sum of \$80, through Mrs. Park, state regent.

Mrs. KENDRICK. I have the honor to represent the state of Pennsylvania. At our state conference last year our vice-president general of the National Society, Mrs. Mellon, presented the cause of the Continental Memorial Hall in such glowing colors to us that while Pennsylvania has always been full of patriotism and always been ready to do whatever has been suggested by her National Board, we felt upon that occasion very much enthused and proposed that Pennsylvania as a state should present something to the committee worthy of her name, and her general feeling in the matter. A committee was appointed at that time to take the matter into consideration, and as the result I have the pleasure of presenting to-night, in the name of the state conference of Pennsylvania, \$2,070. [Great applause.] It was decided at that meeting that the whole money should be sent to the treasurer of the state conference and the names of the chapters should be read from the platform in the order in which the money is given. I have the honor, therefore, to announce that Independence Hall Chapter, which is only three years old, and which has already presented to this Continental Hall \$550, comes forward to-night with \$515. Wyoming Valley Chapter, the oldest chapter in our state, gives us \$405; Philadelphia Chapter, \$273; Quaker City Chapter, \$200; Donegal Chapter, \$125; Pittsburgh Chapter, \$100; Liberty Bell Chapter, \$55; Susquehanna Chapter, \$50; The Witness Tree Chapter, \$50; Brookville, \$27; Chester County, \$25; Bellefonte, \$25; Colonel Hugh

White, \$25; George Clymer, \$25; Tioga, \$17.50; Venango Chapter, \$10; Lawrence, \$10; Presque Isle, \$10; Tidioute, \$10; Washington County, \$10; Colonel William Montgomery, \$7; cash, 50c.; a total of \$2,070, given by the state of Pennsylvania since October 5th. [Great applause.]

Mrs. OGDEN. The Philadelphia Chapter pledges itself for \$100 a year for three years.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Wyoming Valley Chapter has given \$100, making \$505.

Miss TEMPLE. Bonnie Kate Chapter, of Nashville, Tenn., which I spoke about as the first chapter in Tennessee that contributed to the Continental Hall—Bonnie Kate Chapter has contributed each year—and this year in presenting this check to Continental Hall and our honored president, I have the double pleasure of saying that this money was made by an historical lecture that was given under the auspices of our chapter; therefore, serving the double purpose of promoting historical study and research, and at the same time raising money for this historical object. Part of the funds of this lecture have served the purpose of erecting a stone to mark the home site of the founder of our city of Knoxville, which was dedicated by Captain Hobson on the 19th of October. We have since that time erected another stone marking the site of the first block-house or fortification against the Indians in Tennessee, at that time on the frontier of our country. Consequently Bonnie Kate Chapter has not only had this lecture and raised this very fine sum for Continental Hall, which I consider is quite equal to what this our parent state of Pennsylvania has done for this fund, but we have erected two monuments marking historical spots in our city. Consequently I have the sum of \$104 to turn over to Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to interrupt the official reader for a moment. She has \$35 in her hands given by a lady who did not announce her name. Will she kindly announce it now, or is it written upon this paper?

Mrs. BOSWORTH. Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter of New York gave \$35 to Continental Hall. We have previously given \$50.

Mrs. BRODHEAD. The Jamestown Chapter takes pleasure in

bringing as a result of its colonial tea \$100 to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I have the pleasure to announce as a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, pledges herself to pay \$100 to this Continental Hall fund before the next congress. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. New Jersey two years ago made the full determination to give \$5 per capita to the Continental Hall fund, but we could not do it all at one time. We have not done it all yet, but we are going to do it, and if necessary we are going to do more than that. Our contribution this year is rather small for the very reason that in the state of New Jersey we have a place called the old Trenton barracks which were first occupied by the Highlanders, the Hessians, the German Jagars, the Continental troops and the British troops, which if not purchased at this time we will forever lose. It is an old historical building. The march of improvements, as we call them, would have destroyed the building, so the ladies of New Jersey, especially in and around Trenton, have raised nearly \$700 for the purchase of that building. In addition to that we have had our other objects to keep up, so that this year we have not as much as we would like to have to give to Continental Hall fund. But you may say that we are greatly interested in it, are going to support it, and help it all the way through. The Jersey Blue Chapter gave a very nice tea on the anniversary of the marriage of George and Martha Washington, of which they donated \$30 to the Continental Hall and then deposited a portion of their proceeds in the sinking fund for a memorial window in Continental Hall, if they are allowed to put such a window in. Camp Middlebrook Chapter contributed \$27.10, also from a tea given on that occasion; General David Foreman Chapter, \$10; Nova Caesarea Chapter, \$25; Tempe Wicke Chapter, \$10; Eagle Rock Chapter, \$65; making a total of \$167.10, besides some other gifts which have been sent in other ways.

Mrs. KNOTT. The Baltimore Chapter has the pleasure of contributing \$100, the proceeds of the anniversary of the wedding of General and Martha Washington. The tea has been so beautifully and eloquently described by our president general

that I would not attempt to speak of it now. I am sure you can realize from what she says what a charming time we had, because she honored us with her presence.

Mrs. Fairbanks resumes the Chair.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I am proud to say Alabama has done better than she has ever done before for Continental Hall. The different chapters contributed as follows: Tuscaloosa contributed \$5, as a result of a continental tea; Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, \$5. These are small chapters, as you all know. The Frederick William Gray Chapter, \$10; the Peter Forney Chapter, of Montgomery, \$20; the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, \$20; the Lewis Chapter, \$20; the John Wade Keyes Chapter, \$25; the Mobile Chapter, \$41; and the General Sumter Chapter, \$50, making \$196. [Applause.]

Mrs. KENDALL. We are a long way from Washington, and it is sometimes very difficult to make our members see just how important Continental Hall is to us all. But we have commenced the good work in earnest, and if we could have the inspiration of our president general's presence we know we would have quadrupled our subscriptions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general will go.

Mrs. KENDALL. The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, Maine, \$150; Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, \$50; Rebecca Emery Chapter, \$10; Frances Dighton Williams, \$5; Ruth Ames, of Machias, \$2.50, making a total of \$217.50. [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read those which have come to my hands. We have first a five-dollar bill here from Mrs. Danielson, no address. The treasurer general asks that Mrs. Danielson please send up her initials and address that she may be duly credited.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested to read this: "Will the president general announce the gift of \$100 from Ann Story Chapter, of Vermont." [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. From the Onondaga Chapter, New York, we have a check for \$50. The Mary Washington Chapter voted to give from its treasury \$25; donation from Mrs. Augustus Jackson, \$5; Mrs. Moses, \$5. This makes over \$800 given by the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Co-

lumbia, for the Continental Hall fund, Virginia Miller, vice-regent. The Boston Tea Party Chapter contributes \$50, Mrs. E. B. Cowles, regent. For the Continental Hall fund from Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, \$25, Mrs. John F. Schlosser, treasurer. This is a sealed check for the Continental Hall fund, Mrs. W. R. Conover, member of the Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Millford, Conn., \$10. [Applause.] \$100 from the Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vt., in the form of a check. Silver Bow Chapter, of Montana, gives \$20 out of a total income of \$26. The inscription is "We have done what we could." The card is "Mrs. Walter S. Tallant." Indiana gives, from the General Lafayette Chapter, \$30; from the General Van Rensselaer Chapter, \$32; Paul Revere Chapter, \$5; Ann Rogers Clarke Chapter, \$5; total \$72. St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., gives a check for \$25, Mrs. Booth, regent. Keskeskick Chapter, of Yonkers, New York, \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please pause until I read something.

OFFICIAL READER. With pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One member of the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio, Mrs. J. O. Moss, pledges \$25 a year for four years. [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. John A. Buel, of Connecticut, sends a five dollar bill. Philip Schuyler Chapter contributes \$50, Mrs. Russel B. Benson, regent. North Dakota does not want to make a mistake in reading this and raise your hopes. There is a five and two naughts and a dot. Does that mean \$500 or \$5.00?

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. It is \$5.00.

OFFICIAL READER. It looked like \$500. We are just as grateful.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. \$5 from North Dakota.

OFFICIAL READER. It looks like \$500. We are just as grateful. Green Woods Chapter, Conn., pledges \$25; Gansevoort Chapter, of Albany, gives \$25; Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of Connecticut, \$13; Cherry Valley Chapter, of New York, gives to Continental Hall \$10. Baltimore Chapter gives \$100, and \$25 from the Phoebe Green Ward Chapter, of Westerly, R. I. Miss E. Josselyn Giffin, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, gives \$5; Hannah Woodruff Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Southington, Conn., contributes \$15 cash. A member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, pledges \$25. Here is one anonymous; a gentleman gives through Fort Greene Chapter, instead of flowers to the president general, \$10 to the Continental Hall fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will willingly give up her flowers for the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. CAREY. We regret that the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter does not appear this year as a larger contributor to the Continental Hall fund. Two years ago our chapter gave with enthusiasm all the funds on hand, a memorial trust fund and the dues for the following year. We do not regret this but we have since been kept bankrupt, the regent having the duty to replace the trust fund. We gave at that time, I believe, about four hundred dollars from a membership of about a hundred and fifty.

Mrs. THOMAS. I think I ought to say in regard to the General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, Me., which I have the honor to represent, that last year it sent \$26 to the Continental Hall fund, its total income for the year. It has 26 members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good work, indeed.

OFFICIAL READER. From Mrs. Mary A. H. Smith, of Connecticut, we have a contribution to the Continental Hall fund of \$100, and also a donation of \$25 from Master Edwin Brereton, of Millwood, Conn. Knickerbocker Chapter, of New York city, pledges \$50 a year for 5 years. Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of Smyrna, Delaware, gives \$15. Colonel Hazlet Chapter, of Dover, Delaware, gives \$10. For the Continental Hall fund, Caesar Rodney, of Wilmington, Delaware, sends through Mrs. Sophie Waples, a check for \$50. From our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, \$200. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is ready to welcome more contributions.

Mrs. FOWLER. The president general stated in her report if the chapters had known it sooner perhaps more chapters would have responded. I know it is so in Indiana. At the time the invitation came to us to celebrate January 17th, many of the chapters had their work about that time, and could not cele-

brate, so that we collected in January \$72, and I will say that Lafayette Chapter raised their money giving a colonial ball, and it was one of the most beautiful entertainments ever given in Lafayette, and just now the regent of the Huntington Chapter gives me a pledge for \$10 from that chapter, Huntington, Ind.

OFFICIAL READER. Here is another one, Mrs. Charles Darlington, of Xenia, Ohio, sends \$5. The treasurer general asks me to read her list of contributions received since she made her report. Lucy Holcomb Chapter, of the District of Columbia, 14 members, \$10. Colonial Hall fund contributions received by the treasurer general since January 31. The first contribution on the treasurer general's list was from the Children of the American Revolution of the Independence Hall Society. They send \$60. [Applause.] The Mt Vernon Chapter, of Virginia, \$25. The Zebulon Pike Chapter, of Colorado, \$25; George Clymer Chapter, of Pennsylvania, \$25; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chapter, \$26.

This belongs to Continental Hall fund, half of the life membership dues; they are all \$12.50 except the last one. So I will omit the amounts and give the names, a total of \$250.

Life members—Miss Theodosia Cook Martin, of Sequoia Chapter, California, \$12.50; Mrs. Annie E. Massey, of Colonel Haslet Chapter, Delaware, \$12.50; Mrs. Lelie D. St. Clair, of Miriam Danforth Chapter, District of Columbia \$12.50; Helen V. Donaldson, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, \$12.50; Miss Harriet Fowler, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, \$12.50; Caroline Varney, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, \$12.50; Mrs. Bertha May Stafford, of Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey, \$12.50; Mrs. Marie Antoinette Townsend, of Irondequoit Chapter, New York, \$12.50; Mrs. Minnie M. Johnson, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, \$12.50; Mrs. Gertrude Van R. Wickham, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, \$12.50; Mrs. Sarah H. Fay, of Wyoming Chapter, Ohio, \$12.50; Miss Lydia S. Hays, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$12.50; Mrs. Anna R. Marsh, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$12.50; Mrs. Dora Levy, of Sumter's Home Chapter, South Carolina, \$12.50; Mrs. Annie Connell Henshaw Baker, of William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, \$12.50; Mrs. Louise Hunt Hendrick-

son, of William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, \$12.50; Mrs. Louise D. Egbert, at large, New York, \$25; Mrs. Julia E. McClelland, at large, New York, \$25. Total, \$250.

And the sum total of the other figures I have read is \$1,139.25 since the report closed.

Mrs. COLTON. Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, pledges \$100.

OFFICIAL READER. Hand's Cove Chapter, Vermont, \$5.

Mrs. KEIM. I wish you would rectify the name you just read, which is Chester Morrow Clark. It is that of her son and not of a chapter, \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What chapter?

OFFICIAL READER. No chapter. It is an individual contribution of a young man, Chester Morrow Clark, one of the Children of the American Revolution, who gives \$10. It is not a chapter. Capt. Meriwether Lewis Children of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Walter H. Weed, \$5. The treasurer general requests the address of Mrs. Danielson, who has sent this \$5 bill.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is Mr. Danielson who sent up this \$5. Mrs. Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, is recognized.

OFFICIAL READER. Here is another contribution from the Children of the American Revolution. The Blue Hen's Chickens Chapter, of Delaware, sends \$15. [Applause.] Martha Washington Chapter, D. C., through Lillian Pike Roome, sends \$10; Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, Saratoga, \$5; Miss Hetzel, District of Columbia, \$1; Quequechan Chapter, \$5; \$25 for Continental Hall from Ottawa, Illinois, Illini Chapter, Mrs. Trumbo, delegate. Huntington Chapter, Indiana, \$10; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Moline, Illinois, \$150.

Mrs. HORTON. The Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N. Y., second largest chapter in the entire national organization, sends through its regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, greetings to the president general and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and takes pleasure in contributing towards the memorial Continental Hall fund the net proceeds received from a colonial tea and ball given in response to the request of our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, \$700. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is still in a receptive mind. She is ready to receive any amounts, small or great, with great gratitude.

Mrs. TERRY. My key was lost and I could not unlock my trunk to bring the check, but I have a check for \$100 to present to the Continental Hall fund from Fort Greene Chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good, we hope you will find your key.

Mrs. WHITE. One word for the encouragement of those who are working with the children. You will remember that every year the children have given something to the Continental Hall fund. The Little Men and Women of '76 were organized six years ago, and have done wonderful work, which I will not stop to rehearse here, but I might certainly mention that they have paid \$250 during the year just past for the benefit of poor children who were without beds. Therefore their treasury was somewhat empty, but they send to-night \$10, for which I am responsible. The representative is not here to speak for herself; a sudden illness has kept her at home. So I am responsible for it, and will send a check for \$10. Then I want to say that the Little Men and Women of '76 have had a graduating class. They were here before you last year and brought \$50, their first offering. Thirteen of them who came out as graduates from the children's society formed themselves into a chapter called "The Women of '76" and they now send you \$41 more. [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. A personal subscription from a member of the Gaspee Chapter of Rhode Island, no name mentioned, \$5.00. Dorothy and Ogden Nevin, members of the Philadelphia Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, send a five dollar bill. I speak, not as official reader, but in my other capacity, having on the badge. As many of our contributions to the Continental Hall fund have come to us as the result of the Continental teas, I think it would be a graceful thing to move a vote of thanks to the woman to whose inspiration we owe this idea, and this large amount of money we have received. She is a former member of our National Board of Management, and honored member of the Mary Washington

Chapter, of the District of Columbia, and is with us to-night as a delegate from that chapter. I therefore move a rising vote of thanks and appreciation to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District, in recognition of the fact that she was the originator of the idea of Continental teas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Miss JOHNSTON. After I have thanked you, Madam President General, and the congress for thanking me, may I say a few words?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. PEAL. I thought Miss Johnston was through. I merely want to make a contribution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait a moment. Let us have the cash from Mrs. Peel.

Mrs. PEEL. I have a contribution from Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, which is now two years old. It has already given \$248.50, including a free life membership. I had no intention of making a contribution this year for the chapter, although I much desired it. We are a poor chapter and have a great many other things on hand besides, but as a tribute to the eloquence of our president general, I think I will follow her and contribute \$100. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair expresses her gratification, and says that she has never been so well paid for a speech before.

Miss JOHNSTON. I think we can call our president general "silver-tongued." Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen: [Laughter and applause.] The suggestion that came to me and which I had had several years, but the time did not seem ripe for it, presents itself to my mind as an object lesson. I would have found it, as many of us would, seriously inconvenient even to give you \$10. But the thought that brings a thousand dollars or more seems an object lesson. We can all do our very best, and we cannot even calculate the result. I would like to call your attention also to the fact that you will note this is an *annual* tea. [Laughter.] This is the first annual tea. Next year we will come like the armorial banners.

We will come asking our friends who wish to help us, telling them this is their opportunity. We will spoil the Egyptians. I intended and suggested that we would for this tea have some new and original china, some Continental china, such as we have never had before. I have the design and I hope I will be sustained in having some of this china made. I throw that out as a hint to the Board of Management. I do not think I have anything to say, except to thank you for your appreciation.

Mrs. MORGAN. When is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just as soon as our Daughters are through giving us money.

Mrs. MORGAN. Will you recognize me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will take pleasure in recognizing you.

Mrs. PARK. I have no money, but a word in behalf of money. Last year, I am glad to say, that Georgia was the third state in the amount of contributions to the Continental Hall. This year we have been engaged, as one of our members mentioned before, in erecting a monument to Governor Oglethorpe. In addition to that Georgia has invested \$1,500 in repairing and restoring Meadow Garden Farm, \$500 being given by the Augusta Chapter alone, and you are not for a moment to think that the enthusiasm for the Continental Hall has abated in Georgia.

Mrs. KENT. I regret more than I can say, since I have been here this afternoon, that the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Massachusetts, has not been heard from to-night, nor will it be at this session. We have been doing a great work, and another year you will hear from us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee appreciates all work which is done for great patriotic purposes, such as Georgia has been engaged in and such as Massachusetts has been engaged in. She hopes you will all come back next year with hearts enthused to give still more. She thanks you all for what you have done, and in advance for what you will do.

Mrs. SWIFT. California has not been heard from, but has been doing good work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chapter in San Francisco has given us \$100 through Mrs. Colton.

Mrs. SWIFT. I heard that; but none of the other chapters

have contributed, because they have been furnishing a library at Manila for the soldiers. Every single penny we could raise in California has gone to Manila for books, stationery and lemons and all kinds of things for the soldiers in the hospitals. That is the reason nothing has been heard from California.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A very patriotic and noble work.

Mrs. OGDEN. I would like to say that Pennsylvania, through Philadelphia Chapter, has raised nearly nine hundred dollars to build a club house at Manila.

Mrs. DRAPER. When are we going to have the report of the committee on ways and means? You remember there was a very important resolution referred to that committee. Is it not time to hear from that now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. New business is in order.

Mrs. WEED. Before we leave Continental Hall—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not leave that if you have anything good to do for us.

Mrs. WEED. The Washington public is always interested in the Continental Congress. We know they must be interested in the good work we are doing, and we would like to pass around the hat in the balcony so they can show that they appreciate our good work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be very glad to hear the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture of the Continental Hall committee.

A MEMBER. Can we hear the total amount which has been contributed to-night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give us the total amount of the contribution to-night?

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot yet. I have not been able to count it at all. I have been taking it in so fast I could not count it and I fear I cannot give it to you before to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give it to us directly after the minutes?

Mrs. DARWIN. I will do the best I can. I will go behind the scenes and count it now, if there is no more to be given.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are hoping the congress will give us more to-night.

Mrs. KENDRICK. In recognition of the remarks made by the

lady that hats be passed around in the balcony, I would like to say that one of the ladies in the balcony, who is a local president of a Children's society, sent notice to me just now that General Muhlenberg Chapter would give \$5. In response also to the suggestion, I would not like to make any motion that would be derogatory to the dignity of the society, but I think the suggestion is a good one.

Mrs. WEED. No, no, it was only in jest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would prefer to have our guests make voluntary contributions. We would be happy to receive them, but will not request them.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it be in order to call for the report of the ways and means committee before the committee on architecture? There was a motion to appropriate \$15,000 of the current fund to the permanent fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is some good coming to Continental Hall committee, the architectural committee will gladly wait.

A MEMBER. There is a request for a page from this part of the balcony.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will take great pleasure in sending a page.

Mr. AVERY. Ladies, I did not know that a gentleman would be allowed to speak in this meeting to-night, but I have had so many hints thrown at me that I feel it is my duty to say something. I have noted with a great deal of pleasure the liberality of the different associations here assembled, and while I am surrounded by ladies, Daughters of the Revolution—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. American Revolution.

Mr. AVERY. American Revolution, largely from the state of Ohio. [Laughter.] I wish to state that is not my state—

A MEMBER. We are sorry for it.

Mr. AVERY. But I have noted that one of the associations that contributed to-night, though liberally, has not given all that it should have given; and therefore, I wish to enlarge it a little, and I cannot do much more than to increase a little that small donation presented to this meeting to-night by Mrs. Horton, of the city of Buffalo. [Applause.] If you will send

your page I will cheerfully contribute \$10 to the Buffalo fund. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Many thanks to the gentleman from Buffalo. Will he not kindly give us the pleasure of his name?

Mrs. HORTON. Buffalo desires to thank the gentleman for his donation.

Mr. AVERY. Just simply add to your list "A friend."

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that we give the friend a rising vote of thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we give the friend a rising vote of thanks. All in favor of this motion will please rise. It is unanimously carried.

Mrs. HODGE. The name of the gentleman is Mr. Avery, a brother of Dr. Avery, who is the husband of the editor of our magazine.

Mrs. BUSHNELL. Iowa has not been heard from to-night. Our state regent is not present. I think every chapter in the state has contributed. She will be heard from to-morrow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We shall be very happy to hear from Iowa.

OFFICIAL READER. Another donation from the children. I think it reads Simona Baruch, C. A. R., only one year old, \$10,

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What state?

OFFICIAL READER. No state.

A MEMBER. It is a New York state chapter.

Miss DESHA. Last night I moved that we appropriate \$10,000 of the current investment with interest and \$5,000 of the current fund to the Continental Hall fund, and that it be referred to the committee on ways and means. The chairman of the committee on ways and means is Mrs. Tulloch, and she is not here to-night. But she said in the presence of witnesses to-day that she was crazy to have it put to the Continental Hall fund, and if that is any argument, and if you will take my word for it, I think the house can act upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the opinion of the house on this subject?

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to accept the report of the committee on ways and means as presented by Miss Desha.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your motion in writing.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask the treasurer general if that would leave us sufficient money cash in bank to go on with for the year?

Mrs. DARWIN. As I stated last night you could safely appropriate that and still go on.

Mrs. ROOME. Was it not \$22,000?

Mrs. DARWIN. I stated we had \$22,000, but did not recommend appropriating more than \$15,000.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am glad to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the whole of the current investment and \$5,000 of the current fund, making \$15,000, be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund. Ladies, you have heard this motion. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No, no! Question, question!")

All those in favor of this motion will please signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried and we have in the Continental Hall fund \$15,000 more. [Applause.] Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture, is recognized, and will now give you her report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress. We as a committee, from the study and attention given to this matter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs to interrupt the chairman of the committee on architecture one moment. The Chair wishes to appoint Mrs. Draper, of the District, and Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, to count the money which has been contributed as our treasurer general is called away before a committee. Will you kindly come upon the stage and count this money?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURE, A SUB-COMMITTEE OF CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress: We, as a committee, from the study and attention given to this matter, realize not only the importance of the work but the possible misuse of power, however unintentional. Whatever a future committee may do it is absolutely necessary that the congress shall be thoroughly informed and therefore be enabled to keep in touch with the work of the future sub-committee on architecture, appointed by the chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

It has been impossible to have a full meeting of this committee; presumably, the members do not realize the necessity of having a program before the site is purchased. Many matters in this program, however, bearing on the plans, must be carefully considered. More than this, the building of this hall is or should be a matter of keen personal interest to every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the way to reach them is through you who are the representatives of forty thousand women. This program has no right to be issued by any committee until this congress has made the program official.

The chairman of this committee, after consulting with the president general, decided to order and has ordered five hundred programs for information of the members of this congress, that they may have full understanding of what has been considered. Should there be no immediate work for the committee on architecture you will, after hearing views and discussions, be better prepared for future work.

Your sub-committee on architecture hoped at this meeting of the congress to present preliminary sketches of our proposed Continental Memorial Hall. These preliminary sketches we intended to have hung for your inspection. The three which seemed to be the most appropriate and desirable were to be shown by stereopticon views, so that they might be presented to the entire congress and this body enabled to express choice and make a definite selection. The sketches could not be prepared by the architects nor received by the committee because the lot on which the hall is to be erected had not been secured.

The first questions asked by the architects were: What is the location and position of the lot, what its elevation, its slant, its size, and the amount of money to be expended for the building? It is necessary that congress should understand the work of this committee and instruct and assist it as fortune may favor us. Your lot may be secured and work on Continental Hall may begin before the Twelfth Continental Congress and you have no opportunity to express your views as to the character of your hall and future home.

Some points of information were gained by conversations with architects, who called and wished to present sketches. No arrangement having been made by the committee to receive sketches, the chairman declined their acceptance. The information gained from the several architects was that there should be a definite program prepared, so that they might have an intelligent knowledge of the desires of the society, and for the further reason of protecting every architect who either sends sketches or goes into the competition of plans.

Many architects are willing to send in preliminary sketches without any cost to the society. No one is willing to present a sketch that could be used as a plan without the payment of a considerable sum. You will readily see that not even the young architects have

the time or inclination to furnish us sketches which give more than an outline of the building without compensation. Further than that they wish to be protected in every way.

Your committee has no desire, and I am sure the society has no desire, to take advantage of any business man in reference to these plans, and that it may be stated in business form the sub-committee has prepared a program, which later will be submitted to you for consideration and criticism.

The architects are unanimous in their opinion that we should have an expert. Of course, one of the most important points to consider is the expense which will be something like five hundred dollars. The duties of the expert are, to take the sketches mostly favored, indicate their fine points and their defects, give the advantage of all technical knowledge he may possess, and also give his advice as a practical architect on all questions that may arise in regard to the sketches. Your sub-committee has been thoroughly impressed with the necessity for an expert. Our principal danger will be in selecting an architect who will give us a beautiful design which we may not be able to carry out and which may be faulty in acoustics or in some architectural way that we, in our ignorance of the science of architecture, are unable to understand.

Among those suggested as probable experts are professors in colleges and schools of technology—men interested in architecture, who have taught so many architects that they could not afford to show the slightest degree of partiality. It is very necessary that we select as an expert some man of position, whom we will be able to trust to be perfectly fair, and who has learning and character. This is a matter that must be carefully considered by the committee and discussed with the advisory board of gentlemen.

It is not obligatory upon the committee to agree with the expert, should he select a sketch that is undesirable. The expert, when employed, discusses the advisability of different plans, looks over sketches and plans submitted, judges whether the architects are competent, and whether the plan is suitable to the purpose. Even with a difference of opinion, the expert being paid for his services, still endeavors to be of assistance, and in no case is to take the initiative or make the final decision unless so requested. Experts are simply scientific servants, who give their time to prevent mistakes on a subject in which they are well versed.

The best plan for expenses would be to select the schedule of charges, issued by the American Institute of Architects. In this way no advantage can be taken of us, and in the event of any trouble in the future, we will be greatly protected by having selected this schedule.

Now, as to the idea of competition, the first sending in of sketches is not considered by the architects other than a preliminary proceeding rather than a competition, though in one sense of the word

it is a competition, but not from an architectural point of view. Our suggestion is that a certain length of time be set apart to receive sketches—and it is very important that we give sufficient time for this—then the program should be given to those architects who ask to take part, and sent to any architect whom we may wish to invite to take part, the sketches to be submitted to the committee and the expert, and the counsel of the advisory board taken. The competition is then in order. This should be limited to three or five. A prize of from \$300 to \$500 should be offered. It is understood that the greater architects will not consider the smaller sum. From this number one plan may be selected, its defects discussed with the architect and remedied; the architect then takes charge of the supervision of the building to the extent covered by the schedule of the American Institute of Architects.

It is unfortunate that we are compelled to have more than one plan, because of the expense. Architects agree that the expense of a competition is unnecessary, and that it is much better to select one architect outright and save the money for prizes, which are always required in competition.

Your chairman is of the opinion that it would be much better not to have a competition, because she would gladly avoid taking this money, which must be given if we have a competition, from the Continental Hall fund. The more the competition can be limited, therefore, the less the expense. But our society being national, the Continental Hall committee decided it was better to have an open preliminary competition.

It is doubtful whether many of the greater architects will be willing to submit even sketches free of expense. We should not accept work from any but first-class architects. The design for our hall should be of the very best that the country affords, and all who enter this competition should have their work of a dignified, artistic and durable character.

It would be a flattering occurrence should a woman architect succeed in giving us the best design, but any woman presenting her design must be willing to have it judged from the most critical and scientific standpoint, and no sentimental favoritism towards our sex should prevent our securing the best design possible for Continental Hall.

We have been warned that some architects do not carry out their agreements. They may abandon the work, and then we would be at great additional expense. Now, in accepting this schedule of the American Institute of Architects we are protected by the following clause:

"In case of the abandonment of the work, the charge of partial service is as follows: Preliminary studies, one per cent.; preliminary studies, general drawings and specifications, two and one-half per

cent.; preliminary studies, general drawings, specifications and details, three and one-half per cent."

Surprise was expressed by each of the architects at the suggestion made at a meeting of the Continental Hall committee, that the auditorium should have a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred, taken in connection with the main object of the auditorium, which was for our congresses. They said that women's voices were not generally strong and that it would be difficult to hear even a strong voice in so large a building.

It is necessary for this congress, besides answering the questions suggested, to consider a program and make it official. Privilege, however, should be granted the committee to make such changes or modifications as may be necessary to adapt the program to the lot that may be purchased. That architects may have an intelligent understanding of the requirements, your sub-committee submits another paper for criticism, correction or refusal, which is the program.

Proposed program for a competition for the memorial Continental Hall, to be erected by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

In accordance with the authority given by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, during annual congresses, held at Washington, District of Columbia, Saturday, February 25, 1899, and Saturday, February 23, 1901, the following competition is announced by the committee on architecture, a sub-committee of the Continental Hall committee:

ELIGIBLE COMPETITORS.

The competition shall be limited to those who are invited or introduced by members of the society.

FORM OF COMPETITION.

Two competitions will be held—an informal or sketch competition (of which this is a program), and a formal competition.

The object of the first competition is to choose three architects, or architectural firms, who may compete in a second and final competition.

Only those who have competed in the informal competition will be invited to compete in the final competition.

RIGHT TO REJECT.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all sketches or drawings submitted.

AWARDS.

There will be no financial compensation in the first competition, but the architects chosen by the undersigned committee to compete again will receive \$500 each for their work on the second competition. The \$500 paid to the successful competitor to be considered as payment on account of his commission.

The architect receiving the first place in the second competition will be appointed to execute the building and be paid for his services according to the rate established by the American Institute of Architects.

DRAWINGS SENT.

Drawings must be sent by express to
not later than

JUDGES.

The first competition will be decided by the committee on architecture subject to the approval of congress and with the advice of an expert.

DRAWINGS UNSIGNED.

Drawings shall be unsigned and all assumed names, devices or insignia of any description shall be omitted.

Accompanying each set of drawings shall be a sealed envelope containing the name of the competitor.

When the drawings are unpacked, a member of the committee will number each set of drawings, corresponding numbers will be placed on the sealed envelope containing name of competitor. These envelopes will not be opened by the jurors until after they have rendered their decision.

DRAWINGS RETURNED.

Drawings will be returned to competitors within ten days from date of judgment.

QUESTIONS.

Any questions relative to this program which may be raised by the competitors, may be addressed in writing to
..... chairman of the committee on architecture, provided these questions are submitted two weeks before close of competition.

SITE.

The property the society has in view is on a corner facing a public square; the lot is feet fronting on an avenue and

feet on a street. Slope of lot..... Elevation..... The facade on the avenue is the most important.

CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING.

It is intended that this building shall be a monument to the heroic men and women of the Revolution, as well as a for the society, and the treatment of the design should be in keeping with this idea.

The style of architecture to be classic.

While stone is to be preferred as building material, the design should not be excessive in cost.

REQUIREMENTS.

As the space is limited, the committee does not deem it necessary in this program for the preliminary competition, to definitely state the exact seating capacity of the auditorium, but they would like it to be the main feature of the building; to be as large as possible and to have a gallery.

Rooms must be provided of sufficient size for the following officers and for the purposes designated below:

President general and one clerk.

Vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters and three clerks.

Recording secretary general and three clerks.

Corresponding secretary general and one clerk.

Registrar general and four clerks.

Treasurer general and three clerks.

A board room to seat eighty.

A museum for Revolutionary relics and pictures.

A library.

Several committee rooms to accommodate from five to fifty members.

A room for curator.

The basement is to contain heating, ventilating and lighting plants, room for janitor, store rooms, etc.

The following drawings will be required in this preliminary competition:

A basement, first, second and third floor plan and one section, and two elevations, one of side facade and one of front facade, at 16th scale, and a perspective sketch at 8th scale.

These drawings are to be made on Watmann's paper or white paper equally durable and in black and white with no landscape or other accessories except in the perspective sketch, and to be submitted in pasteboard portfolios.

Finally, no other drawings than those required will be allowed, and

the committee will throw out of competition the drawings of any competitor who disregards the conditions in this program.

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman.

MARY PARKE FOSTER,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of our sub-committee on architecture. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. ROOME. I move the report be accepted with thanks.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture be accepted. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. LINDSAY. Is there to be any information, any assistance given us? We want the views of the congress. We want them to tell us things. We want them to criticise.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests that the remarks should be made now before the acceptance of the report. It is now open for discussion. The chairman of the committee invites your opinions.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. It seems to me that there is no suggestion to offer. The chairman has made every suggestion that could occur to any member of this congress. It seems to me that there is no suggestion to offer; that the ground has been covered so perfectly that there is no suggestion.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Can you tell me the frontage of that lot, how many front feet to that lot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not exactly remember at present. There are 17,000 square feet, however, in the inclosure. I think it must be 150 or 160 feet front upon 16th street. Madam Recording Secretary General, have you the figures upon that?

Miss DESHA. It is Connecticut avenue, not 16th street.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I ask the chairman of the committee a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, Madam. She solicits questions.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I will be pleased to hear any question and will endeavor to answer them.

Miss JOHNSTON. Will you give us your idea of an ideal lot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did in her report.

Miss JOHNSTON. Then it has escaped me.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Shall I read that again?

Miss JOHNSTON. If you please.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The property the society has in view is on a corner facing a public square. The lot is, blank (that means the shape of the lot) blank feet fronting on an avenue and blank feet on a street. Slope of lot, blank; elevation of lot, blank. The facade on the avenue is the most important.

Miss JOHNSTON. There is one idea I would like to suggest, that lot face the east. Therefore facing not only our capitol but embodying the beautiful classical idea that every temple face the east.

Mrs. KEIM. If we are going to build a structure of sufficient size to give a seating capacity of 2,000 people it will of course be fire proof for our museum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. KEIM. I do not see why we could not have in our basement our own printing press and do our own printing which costs us a large amount of money outside. I think that is a feasible thing. Does not the chairman of the architecture committee think so?

Mrs. SWIFT. Is this lot open all round, or is this building to be put in between other buildings?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lot which has been presented to you by the Continental Hall committee does not possess all the ideals which they demanded. They searched and searched. They finally took the best they could find, that which was nearest the center of town, and that which had the most square feet in its enclosures. It does open upon I street. I am informed they call it Connecticut avenue instead of 16th street. It opens on Connecticut avenue and also has a view over to Pennsylvania avenue and the White House across Lafayette Park. It is not fully open at both sides, but it has an alley at the back of it. That is my understanding, that this Corcoran garden has an alley at the back of it. Is that not so, Miss Desha?

Miss DESHA. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which gives it light all around it, all four sides are open.

Mrs. KINNEY. If the lot is on Connecticut avenue, I take it for granted it is all right, but at the same time I would like to ask if it receives the approval of the committee of gentlemen, the advisory committee that was appointed some months ago?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When we finally arrived at the conclusion we did not ask the advice of the advisory committee.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to suggest that the different states contribute material to show the resources of their state if it can be used. Merion Chapter is already on record as offering to present a block of marble for the corner stone. This marble will come from the famous Henderson quarry. From the same quarry came the stone in the Capitol building. This quarry is situated on the road over which Washington passed to Valley Forge and is within a half mile of the Valley Forge camp ground.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee thinks that would be a very handsome and appropriate gift.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do I understand that the selection by the committee on architecture binds us to a site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on architecture has not committed you to a site. She simply says a certain kind of a site is desired. The report of the committee on architecture is a different thing from the site.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then this report binds us to no particular site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I continue?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. We will be pleased to hear you.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that that is a very large thing for this body to consider which has stirred up Washington a great deal, and I understand, the United States congress, the great plan for the beautification of the city of Washington. We certainly have read and heard a great deal of it during the last year. It would seem wise that if this body is to build an everlasting memorial to the heroes of the Revolution that they

should be in line with this wonderful beautification of this city. Let us then not too hastily procure a site for fear that if the committee appointed by the congress of the United States should select a different route of beautification we might be outside the line, and in addition if they should decide that we are in the line they might prefer to put something else there where our site would be. I do not suppose it would, but all things are possible, and in legal parlance it could be condemned and we might be obliged to sell our site for less than we had given for it. Therefore, would it not be wise before actually considering and agreeing upon a site to consult whatever committee is appointed by the United States congress looking toward the permanent beautification of this great city?

Mrs. HATCHER. As I am enthusiastic upon the subject of this site, I would like to make a few remarks about it. There are many things to be considered about this lot, or about any lot which we buy, and this one has more advantages than any one that I know of in Washington. In the first place it is near the two principal car lines of the city, the Connecticut avenue and the Pennsylvania avenue. It is just one square from the Pennsylvania line, and that small portion of Connecticut avenue on which this lot faces is not what might be called a public thoroughfare. It is a very quiet part of the avenue. Therefore it is a good place for the approach of carriages, which is a necessary thing for a hall of this kind if it is to be used for the purposes which we say it shall be, that is, to be rented to different organizations. This is one very necessary thing to be considered, and as the lot is so deep it would permit of good carriage passage. Then, too, that lot is a little bit higher than the ground in its immediate vicinity and as to its being out of the center, it can never be. According to my opinion it is the choicest spot in the United States for the Continental Hall. It will always be in the center of Washington. It is near the White House, and even if the government should build another residence for the president, it is to be presumed that the present White House will always be an object of interest and will be kept as a museum or something of that sort. It is also near a large public square which is very beautiful, and just beyond it is another public square in the form of a circle, and it seems

to me that in every respect the lot should appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have gone all over the city repeatedly, and as Mrs. McLean says there is a possibility of beautifying the city in another direction. I presume she had reference to the Memorial Bridge and as you know, we did have at one time a site in view near this proposed memorial known as "Rawling's lot." However, I heartily recommend that the Daughters of the American Revolution decide on the lot on Connecticut avenue. It is historical ground also.

MISS AVERY. May I ask if this is a corner lot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It cannot be strictly called a full corner lot inasmuch as there is a building on each corner, leaving vacant spaces one upon Connecticut avenue and the other upon I street.

MISS AVERY. Under any circumstances is there a possibility that buildings would be constructed on the two sides of the lot in case the society purchased it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would hardly think it possible but still we do not know what improvements may be made as has already been stated. The Chair would be very happy if the congress would settle this question to-night but we are not compelled to do so.

MISS AVERY. Yet I understand we are discussing the architect's plans.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The principal point before you is architecture, but architecture and site are in extremely close relation.

Mrs. McLEAN. But we cannot proceed with the architecture unless we have a site. It is a very interesting report, but we cannot buy a site unless we have the money; ergo, we might proceed to accept the report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Of course the chairman of the committee can do nothing if no site is secured. The program was only in the event a site were procured.

A MEMBER. I would like to know exactly the price of the lot. I have been told that a site has been selected. Kindly tell the ladies the price.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The price of the Corcoran garden I

think is \$107,000. I am not sure that we have at hand the plat of the garden. It has been mislaid.

SAME MEMBER. Were we not told if we took it at once, we should have it for \$100,000?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks this is not the case. She thinks they will not accept any sum less than \$107,000 for that property.

Mrs. ROOME. I have only a slight suggestion to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it in reference to the architecture or the site?

Mrs. ROOME. Architecture. It is in regard to the program. There is a blank left here for the character of the building and I make the suggestion that it should be termed a monument to the heroic men and women of the Revolution as well as a hall of records.

Mrs. MURPHY. I call the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify by saying "aye;" all opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We now revert to the motion to accept the report of the committee on architecture. All in favor of this will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The report is accepted.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move we now take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly withdraw that motion for a few moments? There are two or three announcements to be made. Please read first the report. Possibly you wish to know the amount of money contributed to the Continental Hall fund.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will give it to you.

OFFICIAL READER. As added up roughly, we cannot be accurate—the contributions this evening were \$7,871.35 [applause], to which add \$15,000 appropriated and you have \$22,871.35. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the national university committee will now be read.

Official reader reads the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:
Your committee sadly reports that they were obliged to suspend work for some time because there was no bill before congress.

Senator Deboe has now presented one asking for a charter and the land which Washington had designated for the use of such a university. Some of the petitions which had been signed by the Daughters of the American Revolution too late to be sent in last year were sent to Senator Deboe.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. HASSLER NEWCOMB,
Chairman.

With the consent of MRS. BURROWS,
and MRS. A. LEO KNOTT.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report of the national university committee. All in favor of accepting the report will signify by saying "aye;" all opposed "no." The report is accepted.

Mrs. MORGAN. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it not necessary for a member to offer amendments—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that we have not taken a recess. Will the members kindly pause a moment?

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it not necessary for a member to offer an amendment at one congress in order to have it acted upon by the next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is according to the by-laws.

Mrs. MORGAN. Will we have an opportunity.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have that opportunity to-morrow morning.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move we take a recess until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. All in favor will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. (10.30 p. m.)

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 10.08 a. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will be seated. We will join with our chaplain general in invoking the Divine blessing upon the closing day of our congress.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O Lord God, our Father, by Whose grace alone Thy people are enabled to render Thee acceptable service, vouchsafe us this day the guidance and help of Thy Holy Spirit in all that we may undertake. We thank Thee for Thy sovereign protection and Fatherly goodness to us in the past, and for the many blessings which Thou hast of late bestowed upon us. Crown with success our efforts to preserve, to extend and to transmit to further generations those high privileges which Thou hast accorded to us as a nation. Grant that much good may result from our efforts in this cherished cause, and that the peaceable fruits of righteousness may be the reward of our labors. Let Thy blessing, O Lord, follow us when we go hence and throughout the remainder of our lives, and having proved ourselves faithful stewards of Thy household here, may we obtain an abundant entrance into Thy Heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Savior. Our Father Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. The congress will please rise and sing the first and third verses of "The Star Spangled Banner."

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the congress accordingly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to hear the reading of the minutes will be in order.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that we hear the minutes.

Seconded.

Carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we hear the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings. The recording secretary general will please give them to the official reader. The Chair requests that all delegates will take their seats and listen to the reading of the minutes.

The minutes were read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the reading of the minutes of yesterday. What may be your pleasure in regard to them?

Mrs. LEE. I move that they be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the minutes of yesterday be accepted. First, the Chair will ask whether there are any corrections.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask simply for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. In the minutes, in accepting the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, does that carry with it any recommendation for a site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee did not recommend any site.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you; that is all.

Mrs. DURHAM. The reader said a motion was seconded by Miss Johnson, of Kentucky. There is no Miss Johnson, of Kentucky.

READER. Of Kansas?

Mrs. DURHAM. I don't know. There is no Miss Johnson, of Kentucky.

Miss DESHA. Yes, there is, Miss Elizabeth Brown Johnson, of Kentucky.

Mrs. DURHAM. She is not of Kentucky.

Miss DESHA. Yes, she is of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further corrections to the minutes? If not, all in favor of accepting them will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. The announcements will be read directly after the minutes.

READER. I was handed two additional contributions to Continental Hall this morning. One was from Mrs. George W.

Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y., who gives a ten dollar bill. [Applause.] The announcement I read last night from Simona Baruch, a child of the American Revolution, was that ten dollars would be given. The ten dollar bill was handed to me this morning, with the statement that Simona Baruch is not the name of a chapter at all, but is the name of a child one year old, in whose name this money is given by her grandmother. The child has been enrolled as one of the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the name given?

READER. Yes; Simona Baruch.

Mrs. LEE. She is evidently a prospective Daughter. [Laughter.]

READER. Another comes from the treasury of the Peoria Chapter, Illinois, a check for twenty-five dollars. [Applause.]

Mrs. LEE. May we suspend the reading of the announcements until I make a motion, as it is so nearly eleven o'clock. I ask the courtesy of the house to do so, as I have to leave the city at eleven.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee, the reader will be through in one moment.

Mrs. LEE. I wanted to get it in as early as possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair grants Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, the floor for a few minutes, if there is no objection from the house.

Mrs. LEE. Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution. I sent an article to the AMERICAN MONTHLY in October last, I think it was—it was published either in the September or October number—and I received no reply. That is the reason for the following motion: "I move that we, the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, give a testimonial of five hundred dollars to the treasurer general, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, for her valued efficient work."

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I second that motion.

Mrs. TING. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Lee, of Illinois. You may speak to the motion, Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. LEE. Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I should have offered this as

an amendment to the by-laws, if it would have benefited our present treasurer but as she goes out of office, I believe, next year, it would do her no good. As treasurer of the largest chapter of your organization, of 765 members, I fully appreciate the labor required for many more members. I work very hard for a very small compensation—small in one way but large in another, and that is in the affection of my chapter, I believe. They are always very courteous and kind to me, and I think that considering the work of our national officers, we should offer them some testimonial for their self-sacrifice. It is a self-sacrifice, Daughters of the American Revolution, for them to place themselves always at the disposition of this large organization and share its responsibilities; and therefore, if you all feel that it is fair and right for us to give this testimonial to our beloved treasurer general, who has supported me for two years with earnest conscientiousness to the national organization and to the Chicago Chapter, I shall be most grateful. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion—

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to amend the motion by making it one thousand dollars. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURROWS. I second that motion.

Mrs. LEE. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, accepts the amendment. All in favor of accepting the amendment of Mrs. Swift, of California, that this compensation, or this gift shall be raised from \$500 to \$1,000, signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

A MEMBER. Let us have a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is somewhat in doubt, and she will request you to rise and remain standing until you are counted. All in favor of Mrs. Swift's amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is just possible the opposition wants to make it \$1,500. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift says she thinks possibly the opposition wants to make it fifteen hundred dollars. [Laughter.] The Chair requests all in favor of the amendment of Mrs. Swift for five hundred dollars more, to rise and

remain standing until they are counted. The tellers will please attend to the counting.

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to state to the congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, you cannot speak during the progress of a vote, therefore the Chair will request silence in the house, no one can speak while a vote is being taken. Please rise, stand, and remain standing until you are counted, all who are in favor of the amendment of Mrs. Swift. The tellers are now counting, I think. The Chair desires that there shall be no conversation during the vote. It is a gift from the house to Mrs. Darwin, the treasurer general.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. Some of the ladies have not understood the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those voting will please be seated. Now you can speak for a moment.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. The sum is not quite understood. Some of the ladies do not understand whether it is \$500 or \$1,000.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests perfect order in the house, and will try to make it understood. The question is upon the amendment of Mrs. Swift, of California, to increase to \$1,000 the gift to our treasurer general, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. BURROWS. For two years' work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The idea is that you are to give \$1,000 instead of \$500 as proposed by Mrs. Lee. Do you understand it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. I understand the \$500.

Mrs. BURROWS. For two year's work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes that you did not fully understand, and will call for the affirmative vote again.

Mrs. BURROWS. Will you state that this is because there has been no compensation offered to her for two years. It is only at the rate of \$500 a year, and it seems to me that is a very small consideration for the work that she has been giving us: her entire time, Sundays included, she has given to the work, and the Smithsonian Reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair only wishes to supplement

the remarks of Mrs. Burrows by saying that they desire it as a gift to Mrs. Darwin from the society.

Mrs. LEE. I stated in my own motion that it was to be a testimonial for her efficiency and self-sacrificing labor, or words to that effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now requests, if you have fully understood, that you will express your understanding by voting upon either side of the question, as you may desire. She will call for the affirmative vote again.

Mrs. LEE. There is a misunderstanding. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I have just come in and I want to vote for that. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are going to have an opportunity. [Laughter.] The Chair requests order in the house. Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, is recognized.

Mrs. LEE. The question was asked me, as to when we have given Mrs. Darwin any testimonial for this labor of love that she has given us, and her industry and work on the Smithsonian Reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order on the stage and elsewhere. Proceed with your speech, Madam.

Mrs. LEE. I do not know where I was. I do not know just when any money was given to Mrs. Darwin, but if there is any one here who can give us a fair answer to that question, I would like to have it answered, as I do not want to put a motion before this house that is not fully understood, and I want all the members of this organization to understand it and think of it in all its aspects and vote for it according to their own wishes. If any one can throw any light on the subject, I shall be obliged.

Mrs. HENRY. Two years ago, I made a motion before the house to give Mrs. Darwin \$500 for her services in compiling the agricultural reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean the Smithsonian Reports.

Mrs. HENRY. The Smithsonian Reports—I beg pardon. That amount was voted to her at that time.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. HENRY. It was for the compilation of the Smithsonian Reports and had nothing to do with the work of the society.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask how many Smithsonian Reports Mrs. Darwin has compiled for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is upon her third. Is it not so?

Mrs. HENRY. Yes; she is engaged on the third now.

Mrs. PARK. The third is just out, is it not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first volume comprises a work of six or seven years. There is a second one, and just now she is working on the third.

Miss JOHNSTON. The third is out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The third volume is out.

Mrs. PARK. It is my understanding that the third volume is out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear Mrs. Park. She fears a motion cannot be made at present.

Mrs. PARK. On that understanding, I wish then to sustain the motion of Mrs. Swift, of California. I did oppose it because I was thinking there was one other Smithsonian Report. That is the very smallest possible recognition of her services for her very difficult labor upon the two Smithsonian Reports. \$500 a year is very little. [Applause.] I do not consider that it is a gift. It is absolutely earned, by such self-denying labor given in our cause. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General. I wish to endorse every word that Mrs. Park, of Georgia, has just said. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. I have for a number of years had a tendency towards economy, and I think it is the truest economy to carry out this suggestion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Take the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, Miss Forsyth, so that we may hear you.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I am delighted to take the platform to say this. [Applause.] It is true economy for us to carry out what has been suggested as a mere matter of duty and honesty. I have stood for economy on the Board until I made all my comrades indignant, and I stand for it now.

Let us give this thousand dollars, not as a gift, but as money justly and nobly earned. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Alabama wishes to endorse every word that Mrs. Park, of Georgia, has said.

Mrs. DISMUKES. Our congressman had the privilege of getting two of these reports, which he sends to members of the chapters in the state.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take the platform. They wish to hear your remarks.

Mrs. DISMUKES, of Georgia. I wish to say that I have the three books containing the reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The first report covers from 1890-1897. The second report from 1897-1898. The third report, and last issued, extends from October 11, 1898, to October 11, 1900. It is a larger book than the first two numbers, is very valuable, and ought to be in the library of every chapter for references. As long as the supply lasts they can be obtained at headquarters, 902 F St., Washington, D. C., for 85 cents each, plus 28 cents postage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon whether we shall give one thousand dollars to Mrs. Darwin; whether we shall substitute one thousand dollars instead of five hundred dollars in the motion.

Miss DESHA. I should like to endorse my approval on that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative?

Miss DESHA. I am on the affirmative, for more than one officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly pause for a moment. We have been listening to the affirmative. If there is anybody on the negative, we wish to hear her.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. MORGAN. The question is called for. The previous question, if you please.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the previous question has been called for, it will be heeded. The Chair cannot heed members when they call "Question," but when you ask for the previous question, she will always give attention. Mrs. Morgan, of

Georgia, moves the previous question. All in favor of closing debate will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now is on the motion to substitute one thousand dollars for five hundred dollars. Those in favor of this will rise and stand until counted. The Chair thinks that it is unnecessary to count. There seems to be a very great majority in favor of the motion. You may be seated. The Chair asks now for those in the negative to stand and be counted. The Chair calls upon those who wish to vote in the negative to rise, stand and be counted. The Chair thinks it is unnecessary to count. There is a great majority for the gift of one thousand dollars to Mrs. Darwin, treasurer general. [Great applause.] The Chair now directs that the notices be proceeded with.

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no debate allowed on this question. We now recur to the original motion as amended. The original motion was for five hundred dollars, and it was amended to read "one thousand dollars." Those in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it. This motion of Mrs. Lee was permitted by courtesy. We will proceed with the regular business, which is the announcements.

Mrs. WARING. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee has to go away. You do not have to go away, Mrs. Waring; we are glad you do not. [Laughter.] The Chair has directed the reading of the announcements.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, eleven o'clock is almost—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion of Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, was permitted because she is soon to take the train.

Mrs. MORGAN. Eleven o'clock is almost here and our amendments are not presented. We were promised—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Two days ago the house ordered that the announcements be read immediately after the reading of the minutes. We will now listen to announcements by the reader.

READER. Another contribution to the Continental Hall, from

the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, at Saratoga. It is a check for fifty dollars. [Applause.] Another contribution comes from Mrs. Charles Deere, of Moline, Illinois. It is a bill for fifty dollars. [Applause.]

Announcements by the official reader.

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of privilege. The hour has arrived, eleven o'clock, which was appointed to receive the report of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the Warren Chapter matter. May we not have that report?

Mrs. McLEAN. May I have the privilege of addressing Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may do so.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to address her, through yourself, and ask her to be kind enough to hold that motion in abeyance just one moment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, will permit the chapter regent of New York to have the floor for a moment; will you do so, Mrs. Morgan?

Mrs. MORGAN. I shall be very glad to yield to the regent of the New York City Chapter, with this proviso, that we get in our amendments. I am afraid if this matter comes up, of the Monmouth Chapter, we will lose our opportunity. If the Chair promises us an opportunity, I will yield with pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have not yet offered your amendments.

Mrs. MORGAN. I will give way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am very much indebted for the courtesy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly take the platform, as I fear the house cannot hear you from where you are.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I will first express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by these two ladies in allowing me a moment in which to speak. I merely asked this because it is a very important matter to which I desire to refer. I know that many of the delegates are leaving at noon, and I wish to prefix my resolution by an announcement. I have just received a check for five dollars from a member of the New York City Chapter who is not a member of this congress, but who was sitting in the gallery, and she

says she desires to contribute at least an atom to the noble project of Continental Hall, which we are to rear. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are delighted to receive it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Now, I will proceed with the resolution which I desire to offer. "Whereas, There is under consideration by the country a plan for beautifying Washington, our national capital; whereas, should such plans be carried out, the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a national society, would wish to be associated with such improvements; therefore, be it resolved, That no site for Continental Hall be purchased at present, but that a committee from this floor be appointed to-day, February 22, 1902, to consult during the coming year with the authorities of the United States congress considering the beautification of Washington; and further, that the committee of this society report at the next Continental Congress the result of such consultation. (Signed) Mrs. Donald McLean."

Seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the regent of the New York City Chapter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your reason? Do you wish the reason, Madam Vice-President General?

Mrs. MORGAN. No; I want to ask her to insert in her resolution that the committee shall be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. McLEAN. That goes, of course, by courtesy. I intended that the committee should be appointed by the president general.

Mrs. MORGAN. I asked, because last year the question came up and it was claimed by some member that as nothing was mentioned in a motion as to who should appoint the committee, such committee need not necessarily be appointed by the Chair. Of course the appointment of a committee goes naturally to the Chair.

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you. Of course I meant that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this resolution, which has been moved and seconded, that we do not at present purchase a site for Continental Hall. The question now is open for discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to speak to that question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be delighted to hear you and requests that you come to the platform.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I just want to ask one question of the Chair and let the congress decide for itself. Madam President, if I am mistaken, please do me the honor to correct me—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With pleasure, Madam.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I understand that Senator Fairbanks, the husband of our president general, is chairman of that committee for beautifying the city of Washington. We think he will do anything, or further any plan for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause and laughter.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Although I have not a personal acquaintance with Senator Fairbanks, may I, as an admirer of his actions, say that I believe, and every one who knows anything about him believes that Senator Fairbanks would do what he thought was right and best for the whole city rather than simply for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of the District of Columbia is recognized. Take the platform, Madam.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Since we have been in session, there has been one person, myself, who has consulted with several congressmen on this very subject, of the beautifying of Washington. It was because the Corcoran Gardens had been spoken of as a site. These gentlemen said, "If you want to wait fifty years before you build, to know what we are going to do, why just wait, because any improvement that is going to take \$150,000,000 to carry it out, is going to be proceeded with very slowly by this government." They will begin, of course, on the Mall, to make their park. He said: "Undoubtedly, if you do get your site, all that the government will do will be to make it more valuable. Therefore, we advise you to settle upon a site." That came from three members of congress in very good standing. We have already waited on congress eleven years, and if we wait eleven years more, we shall get so tired of Continental Hall that we shall want to put it where we want to put the Monmouth matter. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MORGAN. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for,

which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will kindly signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that you cannot address the Chair during the progress of a vote. The previous question has been ordered and debate is closed, except to Mrs. McLean, who was the mover of the resolution. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you, Madam President. I think from the statement of Mrs. Lockwood a moment ago, that perhaps the resolution was not clearly understood, by herself at least. I ask in that resolution nothing whatever as to a consultation with the United States congress in the way of presenting to our society a site. I simply asked that a committee should consult with the authorities who have in hand the plans of beautifying Washington, in order that our committee might discover in what special line these beautifications are to take place, and that we therefore next year might act more intelligently in purchasing a site than we could this year, before we have any knowledge of their plans. [Applause.] That is all.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I answer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Debate is closed, ladies. Have you a question of information?

Mrs. PARK. I have not exactly a question of information, but I had no idea that debate was to be closed so soon. I expected some one to oppose it. I simply wish the privilege of seconding Mrs. McLean's motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second Mrs. McLean's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize any one now. All in favor of the motion of Mrs. McLean for deferring the purchase of a site for Continental Hall will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I call for a division of the house, please.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the motion of Mrs. McLean against purchasing a site for Continental Hall—

Mrs. McLEAN. At present, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.—will signify it by rising and remaining standing until they are counted.

Mrs. THOMAS. May the resolution of Mrs. McLean be read for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the resolution of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. EAGAN. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to be seated until the motion is read. The Chair wishes that all conversation shall cease.

Miss BATCHELLER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss BATCHELLER. It is simply for my own enlightenment and that of others. As the motion is given, does it relate to the locating of a site or the purchase of a site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is against purchasing a site.

Mrs. McLEAN. At present, Madam President. May I ask the official reader to re-read it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is about to do so if she is permitted.

READER. "Whereas, There is under consideration by the country a plan for beautifying Washington, our national capital; whereas, should such plans be carried out, the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a National Society, would wish to be associated with such improvements; therefore, be it resolved, that no site for Continental Hall be purchased at present, but that a committee from this floor be appointed by the president general to-day, February 22, 1902, to consult during the coming year with the authorities of the United States congress, considering the beautification of Washington; and further, that the committee of this society report at the next Continental Congress the result of such consultation. (Signed) Mrs. Donald McLean."

Mrs. KINNEY. I rise for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. Is there not already a committee for this purpose?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a committee upon site. There

is a committee to consult congress, appointed by the president general early in her term, early last spring.

Mrs. McLEAN. But no committee to consult on this special point in connection with the beautification of Washington. The resolution has been read again. May I say another word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to correct Mrs. McLean, if she will permit it. There is a committee already appointed for consulting congress in regard to a site, composed of the president general of your society, and the vice-president general from Michigan, Mrs. Burrows. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I am entirely aware of that, but I say there is no committee, to my knowledge at least, which has been consulting on this one particular topic or aspect of the case, relating to the beautification of Washington.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair again must correct Mrs. McLean in her understanding. This committee was appointed for that very reason, and after surveying, in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the representation of the avenues, etc., we consulted with the speaker of the house and with several senators, and that committee expects to still further pursue its investigations.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then it will not do any harm to adopt these resolutions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg pardon. I did not quite understand you, Madam.

Mrs. McLEAN. I say, if that is the case, and the committee intends to continue its investigations, of course the site will not be purchased until we do investigate, and that is the only thing in the world that I want.

READER. "A question of inquiry: If the motion prevails, would the proposed site for Continental Hall be held until the next Continental Congress? Mrs. Warren, of Connecticut."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Certainly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is answered affirmatively from the floor.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is not the meaning of my resolution.

Miss FREEMAN. I move to table this resolution.

Seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. The previous question has been called.

Miss FREEMAN. Is not a motion to table higher?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is made to table. The Chair is assured that it is in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. After the previous question has been called?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order now.

Mrs. NASH. Certainly, and if it ever comes from the table, it comes under the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs the official reader to read Robert upon the subject.

READER. "After the demand for the previous question, up to the time of taking final action upon it, it is in order to move an adjournment, or that the main question be laid on the table."

Mrs. McLEAN. But we were in the midst of a vote. I do not think Robert gives authority for that. We had taken a *viva voce* vote, and I had called for a standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote had not yet been counted.

(Cries of "Oh!")

Mrs. McLEAN. It was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You called for a division. You then began to discuss and raised questions of privilege and information, and the Chair hopes that the house fully understands this, that the vote was not in progress.

(Cries of "Oh!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the vote had not been called for, the tellers had not yet been summoned.

Mrs. SWIFT. I call for a division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. SWIFT. The house certainly has not understood that that question was settled. Mrs. McLean called for a division of the house, and we should have a division of the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as you were through with your questions of privilege and your questions of information, the Chair designed to give you that opportunity, but before she reached that point, a motion to table was made. The parliamentarian, and not only the parliamentarian, but Major Robert, holds that that motion is in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I must take the liberty of protesting against Robert. After a vote is once under way, I do not see how it can be done. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. May I speak on the parliamentary point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no point of order really before the house. The Chair has made a ruling, supported by Major Robert.

MISS DESHA. May I speak on the ruling of the Chair—not an appeal from the decision of the Chair, but simply because I obtained some information the other day on that point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can appeal from the decision of the Chair. Otherwise, the Chair has to deny you the right of speaking at this moment. You have a full and free privilege to appeal from the decision of the Chair. She only wishes to carry out the will of congress. [Applause.]

MISS DESHA. Madam President, I would not appeal from the decision of the Chair for the world, but I have the right—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may if you wish to.

MISS DESHA. I do not want to. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Otherwise, you cannot speak.

MISS DESHA. Cannot I make a parliamentary inquiry?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make a parliamentary inquiry.

MISS DESHA. That is what I have been trying to do all the time. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. May she make it a little later?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is understood that you want to make a parliamentary inquiry. Please come to the platform, and the Chair will be glad to listen to you.

MISS DESHA. My parliamentary inquiry is, does not the previous question mean that we immediately proceed to vote—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Question!

MISS DESHA. I do not want to be interrupted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed. Ladies, do not interrupt the speaker. We want to hear our founder. Please turn around and face the congress, Miss Desha.

MISS DESHA. The parliamentary inquiry I wish to make is, whether we should not immediately proceed to vote after the previous question is taken. Robert says, "After the demand for the previous question and up to the time of taking the final action," etc. "Final action" means, before you have decided to close debate. It does not mean after you have decided to close debate that you can immediately proceed to lay on the ta-

ble. That was my parliamentary inquiry, and during the last week one of the finest parliamentarians in the congress of the United States, one of the clerks of the congress, told me that that is what it means. You say, "I move the previous question." Some one else says, "I move to lay on the table." The motion to lay on the table takes precedence, but having immediately said, "I move the previous question," the house having decided to vote, parliamentary law is common sense, and you would not vote one way and turn right around and lay your motion on the table. That is all.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a question of privilege, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. It is a question of privilege in that it pertains to the rights of the congress. I was merely going to say that I agreed absolutely with Miss Desha's parliamentary rendition of the situation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the understanding of this society that we are under the parliamentary rulings of Major Robert. The Chair does not feel at liberty to dispute that. You can appeal from the decision of the Chair if you wish.

Miss DESHA. I would not do it, Madam President, for the world. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg of you not to think of sparing me in any way. I have no feeling on the subject. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Under no circumstances would I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not think of sparing my feelings. I have no feeling upon the subject. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I am thinking of my own feelings. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot debate. The Chair refuses to listen to debate. She will listen to a question for information.

Mrs. SMITH. I move that the Chair be sustained in her ruling in this matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to the state regent of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Can we not get at the feeling of the congress more quickly by voting on the motion straight?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We had to follow the rules, to vote on the motion to table. The Chair presents to you the motion to table this motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York, in regard to the appointment of a committee to confer with the authorities in relation to a site for Continental Hall. All in favor of tabling will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

(Cries of "No," and "Division.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you object to this decision? Do you call for a division?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I want it tabled. [Laughter.] I want the site purchased. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow a count. Division is called for. The Chair is determined that every Daughter shall have her right when she shall express it. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I rise to a question of privilege.

Mrs. KENT. A question of privilege. I cannot hear a word, and I wish we might show our president general the deference of listening to what she says.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Madam.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the steps and state it on the platform where they can hear you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think there should be an objection raised in this congress against voting in the galleries. There is a great deal of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not permit any voting in the galleries. She knows how very interested you are, but she thinks there must be some mistake. You are not required to vote. You are simply required to listen to us. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MORGAN. What difference does it make if they vote in the gallery? We do not count them.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You do when the vote is "No" or "Yes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It makes a volume of sound, and the Chair is oftentimes deceived. The Chair, therefore, requests

that every person in tabling this motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York, will rise and remain standing until she is counted.

Mrs. TERRY. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A vote is in progress.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, let two pages be stationed in the gallery to instruct the guests or visitors, or whatever they are there, that they are not to vote, and to report it to the house if they do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They cannot vote upon this occasion.

Mrs. TERRY. Not on this occasion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your request will be heeded, Madam.

Mrs. TERRY. I understand they are doing it constantly. The volume of sound comes here and has an effect in deciding the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire if the tellers have directed these ladies to sit. Do not any of the ladies sit down until told to do so by the tellers.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General, they do not understand the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to address the congress for a moment. This paper has come from the floor. "State what it is they do not understand." Is it possible there is any one in the house who does not understand that this vote is upon tabling Mrs. McLean's motion against the site, and to appoint a committee to consult congress in regard to the matter? Do you not understand it?

Mrs. KENT. The question, I think, arising in the minds of many is this: If the congress votes to table this resolution of Mrs. McLean, then if we table it can we immediately proceed to vote upon the question as to the site?

Mrs. ROOME. That is not to Mrs. McLean's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When it is tabled, that ends it, at the present time.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. There is a misunderstanding in this part of the house regarding the decision of the parliamentarian, and we would like to make another parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know of any decision that the parliamentarian has made. What is it?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Regarding the possibility of a motion to table being presented at this time. As we understand it, a vote was under way. A *viva voce* vote had been called for and taken. We understand that puts the vote under way, and a call was then made for a division, and at that point a motion was made to table. We would like to have the parliamentarian explain to us why she entertained that motion at that time, when the vote was unquestionably under way. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because she is following the ruling of Robert, and if you desire, she can take a moment in which to explain her ruling. The Chair gives her permission to explain the ruling of Robert.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. I think I understand Mrs. Weed to say that the vote on Mrs. McLean's motion was under way.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. As we understand it.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The *viva voce* vote had been taken. True. The result had not been declared, because the Chair was not satisfied whether to say "aye" or "no." Then she ruled that the vote should be taken in some other way, to make it absolutely clear how to decide. That absolutely annulled the *viva voce* vote that was taken.

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Now, wait a moment. Because, you see, if you vote once in a *viva voce* way, or any other way, and you are dissatisfied, it is all thrown out and it is just as if it had not been taken at all, and you begin over again. Now, that was the case. Before the vote was taken again, a motion to lay on the table was made, if I remember. Now, strictly speaking, perhaps you had no right at that point to make a motion to lay on the table, but you have violated—pardon me, Madam President General—from Monday morning until Saturday, all considerations of that kind, because you have forced your president general to recognize you, and under the guise of a question of privilege, you have made motions, and debated. If she were to begin Saturday noon and do differently from what you compelled her to do Monday morning, you would say she favored one and did not another. I know I have no right to say this. Strictly speaking, the vote having been begun by the *viva voce* vote, you should have gone straight

ahead, but you never, from Monday morning, have allowed that to be done, and so she cannot begin now and enforce strict rules. She must allow you the same liberty she did Monday morning.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. May I inquire why the *viva voce* vote is not valid, if it has been announced, and this part of the house certainly believed it had been announced.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It had not been announced. Mrs. McLean called for a division and the result of the vote was not announced. Mrs. McLean called for a division and therefore the *viva voce* vote does not count.

Mrs. MURPHY. The hour has arrived and passed at which the Monmouth committee was to report, and I have asked for that committee. In justice to that committee, let them report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot entertain the report of any committee until she hears this vote. We are in the midst of a vote.

Mrs. MURPHY. I beg pardon. I did not know it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are very certainly granted pardon, for the Chair had almost forgotten, she has been so much interrupted. The Chair now wishes you to vote upon the motion to lay on the table. Those in the negative are called for. The Chair will again state the motion. This vote is upon tabling the resolution of Mrs. McLean about postponing the purchase of a site for Continental Hall, and appointing a congressional committee to consult with the authorities of congress in relation to a site. The motion has been made to lay her motion on the table. The affirmative has voted. Those in opposition have now the opportunity, and the Chair will not hear any remarks until after this vote is taken.

Mrs. BURROWS. Has the affirmative been counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The affirmative has been counted; yes, and then the point was raised that they did not understand, and so the Chair has come to the front of this platform to explain it to you to the best of her ability. If you do not understand, the Chair will ask that you count that vote again upon the affirmative. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And we will continue taking counts

from now until Christmas if you say so. [Laughter.] Now, the Chair requests that you kindly give her your attention. She decides now that you shall have that vote again, upon the motion to table the motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York, to defer the purchasing of a site and to appoint a congressional committee to confer with congress on the subject. Do you all understand it?

(Cries of "Yes!" and "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who does not?

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not. Is it to table, or is it on the original resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is upon tabling your resolution, Madam Regent of the New York City Chapter.

Mrs. PROCTOR. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question for information and one simple interrogation point. The Chair will not entertain a speech.

Mrs. PROCTOR. I will not make a speech. If we do not table this motion, can we vote it down?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you mean?

Mrs. PROCTOR. My intention was instead of tabling it to vote it down and have done with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Tabling amounts to the same thing.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. But you may take it from the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may take it up again after the transaction of other business, but we have an order of the day to go to. The question is upon laying upon the table the motion of Mrs. McLean, which has been fully explained to you. Those wishing to vote in the affirmative must rise and stand until they are counted. The tellers will immediately attend to their work. Kindly be as quiet as possible.

Mrs. TRACY WARREN. Is this for tabling the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, for tabling the motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. Will you not explain to them that if they table it it can be brought up at any time, and if they do not table it and have the previous question, we can vote the previous question down. That is what we want to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We want to get through.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. That is the easiest way.

A MEMBER. We don't want it brought up after we have all gone to-night.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. It is easier not to table it, to have the previous question, and then do away with it, vote the previous question down. If they vote to table it, it can be brought up again. We are not voting for tabling it and we want to vote it down, and that would do away with it entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have your opportunity to work your will upon this motion and do as you please with it.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. If you will tell that to them, they would all vote that way. They do not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not wish to seem to influence a vote either one way or the other.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. The Chair is perfectly correct. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot really do so. Those opposed to tabling this motion of Mrs. McLean's, will now rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The official reader will announce the result of this vote.

READER. In the affirmative, 196; in the negative, 123. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to lay on the table is carried.

Miss LATHROP. A parliamentary inquiry. I would like to ask for information whether it takes a two-thirds vote or not to table a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority only is required.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, in justice to the committee that was appointed to report at eleven o'clock on the Warren Chapter difficulty, I shall call the order of the day. The hour is passed and they are exceedingly anxious to report.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. HOWARD. A question of privilege. The motion to table has not been sent to the Chair in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to table has not been sent to the recording secretary general, and she desires it for her report of the proceedings.

Mrs. BURROWS. Will there be an opportunity for amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh! Yes, indeed. Later, under-
 "new business." The Chair recognizes Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio.

Mrs. MURPHY. I just called for the order of the day, the
 report of the Monmouth committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on the
 Monmouth Chapter investigation will proceed to read her re-
 port. Madam Chairman, come to the platform so that the
 congress may hear you clearly.

Mrs. NASH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF WARREN CHAPTER,
 OF MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: Your committee appointed to investigate the Monmouth, Illinois, controversy, has been in continuous session, and after strenuous and unremitting investigation into all official documents and correspondence furnished by the National Board bearing upon the matter, and a vast amount of written evidence furnished by both of the contending factions, and examining an equal number of authorized witnesses for both sides, is of the opinion:

That the action of the majority of Warren Chapter on June 2, 1898, in attempting to disband the said chapter, its subsequent formation of a new chapter under the name of Puritan and Cavalier, with the election of the requisite number of officers, and the application for a charter therefor, forfeited their positions as officers in the said Warren Chapter and disqualified them as members therein, it being impossible for any person to hold two offices or to belong to two chapters at the same time (See constitution, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution article VII, section 1.)

The committee also finds that the action of the minority in declaring the chapter still in existence and in proceeding constitutionally to elect officers to fill vacancies was legal, Warren Chapter having never been legally dissolved and the remaining minority were still a quorum sufficient to transact business.

The committee, realizing fully the discordant conditions existing in Monmouth, Illinois, do therefore recommend that the name of Warren Chapter be forever discarded, its charter returned to the National Board, and application be made for permission for the formation of two new chapters, in Monmouth, Illinois. Respectfully submitted, Caroline R. Nash, of South Carolina; Frances D. Ormsbee, of Vermont; Edith Darlington Ammon, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Dunster Gibson Foster, Washington State; Mary Anderson Orton, Ohio. The Shoreham, Washington, District of Columbia, February 22, 1902.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent from Ohio. Do you wish to make a motion? A motion is now in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is a motion. May I come to the platform so that I may be heard?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. The Chair desires every speaker to do that.

Mrs. MURPHY. I want to state that I have been requested by members of the Illinois delegation, because I am endowed with a loud voice simply, to move that this committee's report shall be accepted as final. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Fowler, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly state it again.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to be fully understood. I am the state regent of Ohio, and it is not my quarrel, but I have been asked by some of the ladies of Illinois to make this motion for them because I can be heard: That this committee's report may be accepted by the Eleventh Continental Congress as final in its action.

Mrs. BURROWS. With its recommendations.

Mrs. MURPHY. With its recommendations—the whole thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I seconded that motion.

Miss MILLER. I second it also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and numerously seconded that this report be accepted as final, with its recommendations. It is open for discussion. Mrs. Nash has the floor first to speak to the report of her committee.

Mrs. WILES. A parliamentary inquiry. I wish to know, from the Chair, if the motion is in order that this congress' action shall be final and that no preceding congress can do what it wants to do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The preceding congresses have passed away.

Mrs. WILES. I mean no *succeeding* congress, Madam President. And I should say it was out of order to have the word "final" in there. I do not object to it, but it is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The discussion of this is first to be opened by Mrs. Nash, the chairman of the committee.

Mrs. WILES. May we have the ruling of the Chair on that point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that a question or was it a speech?

Mrs. WILES. It was not a speech. It was a question, offered as a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear it, Madam Parliamentarian?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first thing to be done is to accept the report of the committee—accept it or not as you choose.

Mrs. WILES. My parliamentary inquiry was whether those two words “as final” were in order. It seems to me the two words—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are perfectly in order. The Chair would rule that they are in order. The Chair requests Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, to speak to her report.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, the committee would like to know what you would like the chairman to say, upon what point you would like particularly to hear her. The committee tried to embody the result of their investigations in their report, and would like to know upon what points the congress desires further information.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Nothing.

Mrs. BRYAN. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to translate the meaning of the congress; she has not heard one word but many voices.

Mrs. THUMMEL. Madam President—

Mrs. BURROWS. Madam President, and ladies of the congress, I simply want to inquire if the ladies of Illinois did not ask this committee to be appointed with the promise that it should be final, whatever their decision was?

(Cries of “Yes!”)

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognized a member from Iowa. The Chair has recognized a speaker.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I wish to ask if they recommend the mi-

nority as the Warren Chapter, why they then proceed to recommend that their charter be taken from them, and their name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give the reason, Madam Chairman of the committee. It is a pertinent question.

Mrs. REED, of New York. I wanted to say the very same thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee still has the right to speak. The Chair desires some one to come to the stage and keep time. She will select Mrs. Terry, of New York, if she is in the building.

Mrs. REED, of New York. Am I recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recognize the speaker. At all events, Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, has the floor.

Mrs. THUMMEL. May I have an answer to my question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, to proceed.

Mrs. NASH. In reply to the question propounded by the delegate from Iowa, the chairman would say that it was her individual opinion that the charter should have been given to the minority, but it was the opinion of our committee, the unanimous opinion with the exception of my own, that in the interests of harmony and peace, the associations clinging to the name of Warren Chapter being so unpleasant, that it would be better for that chapter to be wiped out of existence, for its name to disappear entirely, and that with two new names, the chapters would no doubt get on more harmoniously. Those were the two reasons for the recommendation.

Mrs. THUMMEL. It is understood, then, that both chapters are to have new names?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth had the floor first and the Chair recognizes her.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and members of the congress, this report would be an excellent report if it were only absolutely founded on the facts.

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, please bear with me. I know it was intended to be so. I have the fullest confidence that the committee have made an effort, as in my own case when I appeared

before them, to do justice to all, but I have been an investigating committee on my own part for three years and a half on this matter, and I really think it is not strange that a committee that has had to gather all that has been before the society for three successive Boards and three congresses, should not fully see some of these perplexing matters. There was no Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. [Applause.] All those matters that arose between these parts of the other chapter came during the summer vacation of the National Board. There was no possibility of a chapter being organized during that time, because the constitution says that no chapter can be organized without the authorization of the National Board of Management. When the National Board of Management came together in the autumn of 1898—

(Cries of "Out of order!")

Miss FORSYTH. Am I out of order?

Mrs. BURROWS. Yes, while we are discussing—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the point on which she is out of order?

Mrs. MURPHY. There is a resolution before the house and she is not speaking to it.

Miss FORSYTH. I am speaking to the resolution. I am speaking against the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Miss Forsyth to pause for a moment. The person who raised the point of order will please state what it was.

Mrs. FOWLER. The question is whether this testimony was offered to the committee? If so, the ladies in my vicinity think this is out of order.

Mrs. ROOME. That was the point.

Miss FORSYTH. I was before the committee, but evidently I did not express myself clearly, or the committee did not accept what I said.

(Cries of "Oh! Well!" etc.)

Mrs. BURROWS. This has been before the committee.

Miss FORSYTH. Is there anything I can say that is in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before us is the adoption of the report of the committee.

Mrs. CAREY. Is it in order to move the previous question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; not while a speaker has the floor.

MISS FORSYTH. I am anxious to be in order. I have come here at great personal sacrifice for this purpose, that the truth may be known and that justice may be done to all. There was no such chapter as has been represented.

(Cries of "Out of order!")

MISS FORSYTH. Therefore, the report of the committee should not be accepted, because it would be accepted on a wrong basis. The committee believes this, and is perfectly sincere. I give them all credit for that, but there certainly could be no chapter formed in the interval of the sessions of the Board. That is impossible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you finished?

MRS. NASH. May I reply just here to the charges made against the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment, until the lady has finished.

MRS. NASH. Certainly.

MISS FORSYTH. That was the whole difficulty, Madam President. That being the case, and the attempted dissolution being illegal because it was done without the authority of the body that had created it, there was no chapter there at all except the chapter that had been created by the National Board, and no action having been taken by the National Board that summer, it makes this whole thing impossible.

MRS. MORGAN. A point of order. Did not the congress declare that this matter should be placed in the hands of a committee, the congress to hear its decision, which should be final? I do not wish to be disrespectful to the speaker, but I think she is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It did so declare, Madam. Proceed for a moment.

MISS FORSYTH. I wish to ask a question, then. I supposed that when this matter came forward, we were to accept or we were to reject the report of the committee. I supposed that this was in the hands of the congress. I speak for rejecting the report because it is based upon a mistake.

MRS. NASH. I will only take up your time one moment to reply to the charges which were made against the committee,

that their report was not founded upon the facts. Their report can be substantiated by the official documents in the possession of the officers of the National Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. Orton. And the stenographic reports.

Mrs. NASH. Another thing. There was a Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. We have proof positive to that effect. The National Board must recognize and stand by the action of its national officers. The Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was recognized by the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters, and we have her letters to that effect. It was recognized by the treasurer general. Here is a letter received by the Daughters of the American Revolution hospital corps, of which I was a member during the Spanish-American war. This letter is dated August 11, 1898, two months after the formation of the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. It is headed, "Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, Puritan and Cavalier. My dear Mrs. Magee. Our chapter desires to go to work immediately, making pajamas for the soldiers, and sheets and pillow cases for the hospitals. Our state regent refers us to you for papers and particulars. Please give us size of sheets and all necessary information, and thereby oblige, yours very cordially, Sarah Bond Hanley, secretary, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, D. A. R." [Applause.] I have not finished. When this letter was received, we inquired what the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was, and we were informed that it was a new chapter formed in Illinois. That was certainly official recognition of that chapter. That chapter did work and very good work under the name of "The Puritan and Cavalier Chapter." That chapter also sent one nurse and possibly more to the front. The recognition by the state regent, who is a member of the National Board, is also regarded by your committee as official recognition of the existence of the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. We have her letter in which she advises the formation of this chapter and appoints Mrs. Burns the regent thereof.

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. I ask that the Chair give the floor to the regent's alternate of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois,—

(Cries of "No!" and "Out of order!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady may take her turn with the rest.

Mrs. COLEMAN. A question of information. I wish to ask Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, if she is perfectly satisfied in her own mind, with the evidence that she has had submitted to her; does she think it has been sufficient? While I am standing, I will also ask that the state regent of Illinois be allowed to make the closing speech except one, that of the chairman of the committee.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the right to make the closing speech. The regent of Illinois can also speak.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Will Mrs. Nash answer the question as to whether she is satisfied with the evidence?

Mrs. NASH. In reply to the questions of Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago, the chairman would like to say that the committee found, on investigation, that there were one or two main points in dispute. The other points were mere side issues. The testimony from the witnesses who appeared before us all bore upon these main points. Consequently, the committee gave its attention to these main points, as to the legality of the existence of this chapter, and the committee feel that they have had sufficient evidence to substantiate that fact. [Applause.]

Mrs. HANLEY. Madam President, may I be allowed to speak—

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is she to speak to my resolution or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you to speak to the resolution to accept the committee's report?

Mrs. HANLEY. Against it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth was against it, and she spoke last. Will you please be seated until we hear some one on the affirmative?

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one who is to speak in the affirmative may come to the platform.

Mrs. ORTON. I would like to say a few words.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you desire to speak, Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. MURPHY. I have said my last word on this subject of the Warren Chapter, except to move this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, then.

Mrs. SWIFT. A question of information. I would like to know if a chapter can be formed or considered a chapter until they have their charter signed by the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer the question, please.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I have been told by the national officers, that the charter is a pure accessory. There are many chapters, I understand, that have never even applied for a charter.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Our chapter has never had a charter. We put the money in patriotic work.

Mrs. ORTON. The charter has nothing to do with the existence of the chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you for the affirmative?

Mrs. ORTON. I am for the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton is recognized, speaking upon the acceptance of the report.

Mrs. ORTON. Ladies, I would like to ask what confidence the National Society can have in its officers if it is possible at every meeting of the National Board to reverse the decision of national officers between the interval of one meeting and the next? It has always been understood that the acts of the accredited officers of any society are always endorsed by the society, by the Board which created those officers, and therefore the committee found that the National Board must stand by the acts of its officers, or depose them.

Mrs. REED, of New York. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think this lady is on the negative, and she came first. If you came first you shall be recognized. Upon which side do you wish to speak?

Mrs. REED. Upon the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which side, for or against?

Mrs. REED. I wish to make an exception, one exception. The report of the committee, so far as it concerns the conduct and resolutions, I propose to accept, but not to accept the rec-

ommendations, which make great confusion, and I think, are entirely unnecessary. [Applause.] I should say that a chapter of disgruntled members might go for themselves and legally make another chapter, but that the original Warren Chapter should remain and keep its name.

Mrs. PARK. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no motion permitted before the house at the present time. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hanley, of Illinois. Do you speak in the affirmative or the negative?

Mrs. HANLEY. In the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Face the congress so that you may be heard.

Mrs. BARKER, of Illinois. Can a state regent appoint a chapter regent. Does not the state regent simply recommend, and the Board appoint the regent?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent appoints the chapter regents in the organization for the first year. After that, they elect their own. When she is beginning to organize a chapter, the state regent appoints some one of the chapter as regent, but after one year's term, there is then an election of a chapter regent.

Miss FORSYTH. May I give an explanation here, having been state regent for three years?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will this lady, about to speak, grant the privilege?

Mrs. HANLEY. Yes.

Miss FORSYTH. A chapter regent is appointed by the state regent, but it requires the authorization of the National Board before she can be absolutely commissioned.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. After the chapter has been formed, in a state, and the dues have been accepted in Washington by the treasurer general, is not that chapter absolutely in existence?

Mrs. NASH. Certainly; that is the point.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Therefore, the dues of the Pur-

itan and Cavalier Chapter having been accepted by the treasurer general in Washington, that established the fact that the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was then in existence. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Can this be read from the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady has the floor. Turn around and face the congress. The Chair requests order.

Miss FORSYTH. Here is the constitution of the Daughters of the society, Madam President, and ladies: "When twelve members of the society shall be living in one locality they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a chapter." Not before.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There are two ways of organizing a chapter.

Miss FORSYTH. It authorizes—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hanley wishes to speak.

Mrs. BURROWS. We want to hear the other method.

Miss FORSYTH. The other method contemplates the selection and appointment by the state regent, or in states that have no state regent, by the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters of regents, to whom authority is given to form chapters in localities," etc. There is the point, Madam President. That is a foot note, not the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hanley is recognized. Are you for the affirmative or the opposition?

Mrs. HANLEY. The negative.

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. Every lady who speaks on our side is interrupted, and we are courteous and do not interrupt the ladies on the other side. I therefore ask that we be not interrupted. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that no one speaking from this platform shall be interrupted. Proceed, Mrs. Hanley, of Illinois.

Mrs. HANLEY. Ladies of the Continental Congress, in making my remarks, I wish to say that I desire to cast no reflections upon this committee. I have no doubt they have given this subject their utmost consideration in the very limited time which has been allowed them, but as the regent's alternate from Warren Chapter, I wish to beg of this house to think very seri-

ously, indeed before, in accepting this committee's report, they overthrow the decision of four state regents of Illinois, and the decision of the National Board for the last three and a half years. The recommendations of this committee are that Warren Chapter be obliterated and two chapters start anew with new names. I wrote to the Board requesting that, and in September, 1898, the Board refused us that privilege. They said "Warren Chapter is still intact. Your attempted dissolution was null and void." And I beg now to say, that was the first time we ever brought our chapter troubles to the attention of the National Board, as to who were the officers of the Warren Chapter, and we were given strict instructions that we were the officers, and in order to get that word to us at the earliest possible moment, a telegram was sent to our regent, saying, "You are the regent. Your duty to call the November meeting." Ladies of this congress, you know as well as I the publicity our chapter has suffered, and the distress of mind which we must have been under in obeying the instructions of the National Board for these three and a half years. And now, if all this is for naught, and our implicit obedience to every instruction of the National Board has not only done no good, but brought into odium our chapter and ourselves personally, think well before you so decide. Another thing. Delegates from chapters who have received literature upon literature regarding our chapter difficulties, remember please that you have never received one line from the side which has had the sanction of the National Board, the side which I represent. Again and again have we said to the National Board, "If you have made an error in your decision when you said we were the officers, retract that error. We must submit, and we submit without protest to your decision." And as a delegate from Warren Chapter, I will say to this congress, we will submit without protest to your decision, but ladies, think well before you go against the decisions of the National Board and of four state regents of Illinois. I thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, of Florida, is recognized. Are you speaking in favor of accepting or rejecting the report of the committee?

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to explain the reason. I do not want to accept the report. I do not think it settles anything.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you cannot speak just now.

Mrs. EAGAN. I am just opposite from the last speaker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are against the report? You cannot be recognized just now.

Mrs. NASH. She is in favor of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Speak then, if you are in favor of the report.

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to be sure I am right first.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Let us have it.

Mrs. EAGAN. I speak on directly the opposite side from the last speaker, and still I want to say that while I feel that the committee has done everything possible, I think it leaves the congress in the same position that it was before, that there is nothing settled. The minority of Warren Chapter has been all this time waiting to hear something either for or against them, and there is nothing said now either for or against them.

Cries of "You are mistaken."

Mrs. EAGAN. Wait a moment. You simply wipe both of them off the face of the earth. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ORTON. That is simply the recommendation.

Mrs. EAGAN. I simply want to say that these loyal ladies who stood by their chapter and kept on with it should be encouraged by the Daughters of the American Revolution. We should either condemn them or sustain them.

Mrs. ORTON. We have; you do not understand.

Mrs. QUINTON. I wish to make an inquiry.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you all to be seated and not to crowd against the steps.

Mrs. QUINTON. I rise to ask a question. Was not this committee appointed to bring in a verdict, and was it not agreed beforehand that we were to accept it?

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. QUINTON. Well, it was appointed for that purpose, to bring in a final report, was it not? I thought it was so stated, and the Warren chapter, through its leaflets, agreed to accept—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house. Have you finished?

Mrs. QUINTON. The last expression was that we understood that the Warren Chapter agreed to accept the verdict of the congress, through this committee on this occasion, that the action of congress on the report should be accepted as final.

Mrs. BURROWS. I would like to make an inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha is recognized as she has been waiting for some time.

Miss DESHA. I yield to Miss Batcheller.

Mrs. WILES. Which side is she on?

Miss BATCHELLER. I am on the side of the committee.

Mrs. WILES. Mrs. Eagan had the floor last and I thought she was for the committee.

Miss BATCHELLER. No, she was not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She was not for accepting the recommendations in the report. Proceed, Miss Batcheller, and if the members will give close attention, they will know which side the speakers are on.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

Mrs. DEXTER, of Pennsylvania. Will the President General please try to keep the house quiet? We are very much interested and we cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to heed the request of Mrs. Dexter, of Pennsylvania, and be as quiet as possible.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress. In New Jersey they tell me I am for peace at any price. I deny it, but I am for peace and harmony. I want, however, to inform you that I consider justice. I was born in the State of New York, where their emblem represents justice weighed in the balance. I signed that petition for a committee to arbitrate this matter, with the full understanding that the decision should be final when presented to this congress. Now I wish to pay every deference and respect to the former state regents of Illinois, who have been troubled exceedingly with this matter, and the National Board and all committees. I respect and honor their

efforts and their judgment and all that, but, beloved members, we must have peace, and we cannot have peace, I am sorry to say, while this discussion comes up every year before this body. It is utterly impossible. Therefore, I am very decidedly in favor of the acceptance of the report of the committee, with its recommendations. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURROWS. I want to make an inquiry. I just wish to ask a question for information. If this report is accepted with its recommendations, does it compel Warren Chapter to yield up its name and take another?

(Cries of "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does.

Mrs. AMMON. A question of privilege. As a member of the committee, I wish to speak. A moment ago a speaker said that we had not stated the position of the minority. In our opinion we did state it in our report and they have mixed that with the recommendation. They are two separate things in our report. May we have it read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly read it.

Mrs. AMMON. I wish to have our findings read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The whole of them?

Mrs. AMMON. The findings and recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand what she refers to?

Mrs. WYNKOOP. Before the report is read, I wish to ask that we might have the motions which led up to the appointment of the committee, so that we may know about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has already sent for that motion. It is rather hard to find it in the mass of documents.

Mrs. NASH. Shall I read this while we are waiting?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; read the findings while we are waiting for the motion.

Mrs. NASH. "We find that the action of the majority of Warren Chapter on June 2, 1898, in attempting to disband the said chapter, its subsequent formation of a new chapter under the name of Puritan and Cavalier, and the application for a charter therefor, forfeited their position as officers in the said Warren Chapter and disqualified them as members therein, it

being impossible for any person to hold two offices or to belong to two chapters at the same time. (See constitution, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, article VII, section I.) The committee also finds that the action of the minority in declaring the chapter still in existence and in proceeding constitutionally to elect officers to fill vacancies was legal, Warren Chapter having never been legally dissolved and the remaining minority were still a quorum sufficient to transact business." I think justice is there done to the minority.

MISS DESHA. May I make one statement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wiles has the floor. Will you permit Miss Desha to speak?

MISS DESHA. As representing the loyal Warren Chapter, I say that they are perfectly willing to accept that. That is the justification of their action in standing by the constitution, but the other they accepted with the understanding that the other side would accept it too, because it is better for the National Society to have both these names taken away and two new charters issued. They are willing to do that because they want to put the good of the National Society above everything else. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment. The Chair directs the reading of the resolution which led to the appointment of this committee by the congress and the president general. Read the motion.

READER. Offered on Monday last: "We, the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the members of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this congress, not national officers, nor state regents be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its findings for final action. Caroline M. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, and others."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the reading of the resolution. Mrs. Wiles is recognized.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, and ladies. The great danger, in my opinion, at this moment, is that injustice will be done for the sake of peace. One side in this controversy has always obeyed the decisions of the National Board, has always professed its willingness to obey the decisions of the National Board and of the Continental Congress, and it has always done so. It is known to be peace loving and obedient. It has never stirred up this controversy in any way, shape or manner. The other side has constantly brought it forward and has flooded the country with circulars in regard to the matter. Now, you have heard that side again in these printed circulars. You have not heard the other side in circulars, why? Because there is a foot note in our constitution or by-laws forbidding that circulars be sent out in regard to our affairs. I suppose that is put there in order that we may avoid this unfortunate publicity. The circulars have been sent out by the other side, and they have never been answered by the real Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, simply because they obeyed that foot note, so that you have heard that side and you have not heard the other side.

Mrs. LILLARD. I rise to a point of order. The question is not what the congress has heard. The question is what the committee has heard. The committee has stated that they have had information from both sides of this question.

Mrs. WILES. I want to appeal to your judgment as to whether the ablest committee in existence, and I am willing to admit that this is the ablest committee that ever acted [laughter]—I appeal to your judgment as to whether the ablest committee could possibly, in the limited time at its disposal, have heard and decided equitably all the complicated questions involved in this case. You heard yesterday noon how few people had been brought before the committee, and how few official papers had been placed before them—

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. ORTON. That is not true.

Mrs. NASH. Pardon me; all the official documents were placed before this committee and were examined.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly allow Mrs. Wiles to finish.

Mrs. WILES. I wish I would not be interrupted.

Mrs. NASH. We must interrupt her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make your remarks afterwards.

Mrs. WILES. The recording secretary stated from the floor of this house only yesterday noon that no documents from her office had been sent to the committee. That is on what I base my statement, the statement made on the floor of the house about twelve o'clock yesterday, that the documents from her office had not been sent to the committee. The National Board took up this matter, and either by appointing committees, or by the full Board, acted upon it in September, 1898, October, 1898, November, 1898, January, 1899, and at two different meetings in February, 1899, in April 1899, in May, 1899, in October, 1899, in November, 1899, and in January, 1900. Each National Board took up this question and every time decided that the legality of the question, the rights of the question, were with the chapter of which Mrs. Burns was regent. It was a purely legal point. They had legal advice from lawyers in Washington, in New York, and Chicago, and they were informed that their action had been legal. They followed their best judgment. Could any committee in the limited time which this committee has had this week be able to pass upon these points? Then, after the evidence before the committee, I can only speak as to my own experience. When I was there, I had opinions from various lawyers on the subject, but there was no time to read them. I offered a bag full of letters from the honorary state regent of Illinois, who was the regent when this trouble arose, and offered to leave them with the committee, but they doubted whether they would have time to consider them, and asked me to keep them and said they would send for them if they had time to read them. They have not been sent for. I had a little satchel full of papers which were the official papers—

(Cries of "Out of order.")

Mrs. WILES. This is against the adoption of the report, and certainly bears on that point. These were official papers sent to the state regents of Illinois, of which there should have

been copies in the national offices in Washington, but for some reason, I don't know what, copies of these papers were not in the national offices in Washington. We admit that the disbanding of this chapter was null and void, and we have a decision from the United States Supreme Court saying that if the action was a nullity that means that it was nothing, and it could have no effect in vacating the offices in Warren Chapter.

(Cries of "No." "No.")

Mrs. WILES. I would like to receive courtesy, ladies. That is, that nothing could not affect something; that all the results of nothing were nothing, so that the offices were not vacated. Then the committee makes a very strong point of the formation of this new chapter. Our constitution states that no new chapter can be organized without the authorization of the National Board, and it is not plain that the authorization of the National Board was given. In regard to the formation of the chapter, I have in my hands letters which I do not suppose you want to take the time to hear—

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. WILES. Well, these letters show that the attempted formation of a chapter called the Puritan and Cavalier, was not only under the directions of the state regent and of the vice-president general in charge of organization, but it was because these two officers told them to hurry up, that there was a national directory coming out on the 30th of June and it was desired that the records in this new charter should be complete, and they were asked by their superior officers to get in this application, and being obedient, as they always were, they did exactly what they were told to do. And I have the letters right in my hand showing what they did, and the blank application furnished them for an application for a new charter, which required that they should fill out the names of the people who were to fill the new offices—

(Cries of "Out of order.")

Mrs. WILES. They simply did that under orders from higher powers. They filled out the blank, which was an application for a new chapter—

(Cries of "Time.")

Mrs. TERRY. The speaker has been talking for seven min-

utes, and thirty seconds have been taken for points of order. She has used seven minutes since she commenced, and she has therefore three minutes left.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not interrupt the speaker. Let her have the full quantity of time to which she is entitled. You will all have the same privilege.

Mrs. WILES. The question now is whether you want it to go out all over the country, that your National Board of 1898 and 1899, considering this matter at every meeting, and your next National Board, a new National Board,—although every member of it was not a new member,—taking this matter up and investigating it again by new committees—whether you wish it to be understood that actions of that kind taken with legal advice can be upset by a committee which meets for a very few days, and which has no time to hear or to read the official papers which should be in the records, but which were not there, and which committee had no time to hear the legal opinions presented by the real Warren chapter in this case. I say the peace lovers are on our side. I must also correct this misapprehension. It was said that Illinois had agreed that this matter should be final. You will remember that the state regent of Illinois spoke against the appointment of this committee, and there was a large body of Illinois women and a large body of women in the house who voted against the appointment of this committee, thinking that the decision of preceding Boards, and the implied decision of the congress of 1900 should be maintained if we considered the dignity and integrity of our organization, and the chapter. In the same way, the chapter simply loves peace, but the chapter never wished to have a committee appointed to take up this matter. The statements which the ladies have referred to have been made by the ladies who did want—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house. Proceed, Mrs. Wiles.

Mrs. WILES. Statements were made to individuals by those who did wish this decision reversed. My chief protest, ladies, is that the time has been absolutely inadequate for this investigation; that no committee could possibly overturn the decisions of National Boards and of national officers in this matter

in the time which they had. Now, as to the decisions—I am going to speak to you as long as I have the time—as to the decisions of our national officers being sustained. The decisions of our national officers and the actions of our national officers, of course, are sustained by the Board when they are right, but it certainly is an entirely new idea that if they make mistakes, when the whole National Board comes together, with the wisdom of the whole body, and after consulting lawyers, they should sustain what they were told was illegal action. Of course the National Board sustains its officers if they have made no mistakes. If they have made mistakes, they correct these mistakes. The national officers did make mistakes in the summer of 1898, because the question of the disbandment of a chapter was an entirely new one, which never had been presented to them before.

Miss DESHA. That is a mistake; it had.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morehead is recognized.

Mrs. TERRY. Mrs. Wiles still has thirty seconds left.

(At this point the president general yielded the Chair to Mrs. Moss, vice-president general from Ohio.)

Mrs. WILES. You see, ladies, how my time has been taken from me by interruptions.

Mrs. ORTON. Allowance has been made for that.

Mrs. NASH. As chairman of the committee, may I reply?

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that the time of Mrs. Wiles be extended for five minutes.

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman, may I speak.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it to make an explanation?

Mrs. NASH. Yes; it is to make an explanation in regard to the remarks just made by the state regent of Illinois, that the recording secretary general had not furnished us with the official documents. That was by no means the fault of the committee, as the national officers were requested to send all the documents in their possession. The documents were sent later but that was not our fault that they came later. They were later sent and examined.

Mrs. HOWARD. A question of privilege. I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. I received no order at first to

give the papers over to the committee. As soon as I did receive an order, I sent them the papers at once.

Mrs. NASH. We made a request.

Mrs. HOWARD. I receive orders from this congress.

Mrs. NASH. The committee made a request.

Mrs. HOWARD. I receive orders, Madam.

Mrs. PARK. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you in favor of accepting the report of the committee, or against it?

Mrs. MOREHEAD. I move the previous question.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Nash still has the floor.

Mrs. ROOME. I have been requested by several members to state—

Mrs. WILES. I made no reflections on the committee. I simply stated facts.

Mrs. NASH. In regard to supporting the National Board, it was not the understanding of this committee that we were to support the National Board. [Applause and laughter.] Nor was it their understanding that they were appointed to review the opinions of former state regents. [Applause.] They understood that they had been appointed to investigate the status of affairs in Monmouth, Illinois. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They did not do it. Madam Chairman, I am obliged to leave the house, and if they will give me the courtesy, I would like just two minutes. Please give me the courtesy, ladies. I want to go. [Laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Which side are you on?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am on the side of the constitution and the law.

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. It has been moved and seconded. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Park has the floor for a question of information.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask whether I understood the lady to use the word "determine." I understand that this committee was appointed to *investigate and determine* this question. [Applause.] I wish to ask if the resolution was not passed

that both factions in Illinois were to submit to the decision of this committee which had been ordered by the congress to investigate and determine this question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please answer that.

READER. Shall I read it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

READER. It reads as follows: "We the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the members of Warren Chapter," etc.—

Mrs. MURPHY. That is not the resolution. It follows. That is the preamble.

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The Chair recognized me.

Mrs. KENT. Am I recognized?

(At this point the president general resumed the Chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, Mrs. Kent?

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question. [Applause.]

(Cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A question of information has been asked. What is the question?

READER. I was asked to read this resolution in order that they might understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again.

Mrs. MURPHY. That was only the preamble she read.

READER. I had not reached it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not understand the remarks.

READER. I was interrupted and had not time to read the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the reader to proceed with the reading of the resolution. It is so ordered by the Chair.

READER. "We, the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the mem-

bers of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this Congress, not national officers nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits and report to this congress its findings for final action."

Mrs. MOREHEAD. My motion is before the house. I called the previous question.

Mrs. MORGAN. Vote it down if you like.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, may I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, of Kentucky, is recognized.

Mrs. ROOME. Miss Desha is regent of a chapter in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The members will please be quiet so that the speakers can be heard. What do you wish, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to speak in favor of accepting the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall have time in your turn.

Mrs. ROOME. It is my turn now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Miss Desha, of Kentucky, who represents—

Mrs. MOREHEAD. A point of order, Madam President—

Mrs. ROOME. She is regent of a chapter in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, of the District of Columbia. The Chair stands corrected.

Mrs. CHURCH, of New York. I wish to ask if the committee has had competent legal advice on this nice point of law involved. The state regent of Illinois tells us that her side of the question has had a good deal of competent legal advice on the subject. I wish to know if the committee which has been appointed has also had legal opinions in order to arrive at the opposite decision.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now recognizes the chairman of the committee.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I would like to reply to the lady who has just asked that question. We considered it a

constitutional point. The legality of it was a purely constitutional point. It was a question of our own constitution, and I believe any Daughter here knows more about the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution than the best lawyer in the country. [Applause and laughter.] However, we did have submitted to us some very fine and able legal opinions.

Mrs. CHURCH. That is all I wanted to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, of the District of Columbia, is recognized. Please give her attention.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, Mrs. Wiles spoke of the submission of that chapter to the rulings of the National Board. I wish to speak of the appeal of the minority to the the law of the land, and to the higher law that an appeal should always be heard when made from a lower court to an upper court. It makes no difference whether the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was in existence or not; the fact is that a body of women without due notice met and declared a chapter which is part of a corporation disbanded. The minority met two days afterwards and declared it was impossible to disband a chapter by that process, and proceeded to fill the vacancies which were made by the abdication of these ladies, going off and leaving their offices, proceeded to carry on their work for six months unquestioned, and then after that the members who had seceded and who had said this chapter was disbanded, went back and took the offices in the chapter that they had declared disbanded, and that they had tried to break up, and that they had been out of for six months. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests applause to cease. Proceed, Miss Desha.

Miss DESHA. And the matter was brought before the National Board, and they put back over this chapter those officers who had seceded and abdicated their offices. When the minority respectfully appealed to them, they refused to hear their appeal. When they sent a request that an appeal should be brought to the congress, they refused to hear them. When I made the appeal, having always been treated with respect by the National Board, it never occurred to me that anything else would be done then that I would be allowed to see the papers

and the appeal would be brought to this congress. The Board laid the appeal on the table, which was absolutely of no effect, and very disrespectful, and refused to bring the appeal to this congress. When these ladies met me and said, "What shall we do?" I said, "Pay your dues as members at large; have your regular elections; stand by the constitution; stand by the law of the land; and when the Daughters of the American Revolution hear you, they will give you justice. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to state that I have been misunderstood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Turn and face the delegates so that they can understand you.

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to state that I have been misunderstood, that Florida has been misunderstood. I wanted to accept this committee's report, but did not make myself plain. It was exactly the principle of two boys fighting, one in the right and one in the wrong, resulting in the killing of both boys. That is what I wanted to object to.

Mrs. YEANDLE. May I speak for three minutes, just three? The ladies from Illinois, or rather the Puritan and Cavalier ladies, please imitate your name and have mercy on us. We have been here for four years listening to this controversy. Accept the committee's report and let us have peace. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the name of the last speaker.

Mrs. YEANDLE. It is Mrs. Yeandle, of Georgia. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." [Laughter.]

Mrs. MOREHEAD. Madam President, I moved—

Mrs. AMMON. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. AMMON. I am a member of the committee, and I would like to say in reference to the documents sent to the committee that they received and receipted for a package, it being stated that they were the official documents, and they came from Mrs. Tulloch. We receipted for that package, and until we examined it we did not know that there were other papers in the hands of the recording secretary general. We

found that there were, and requested them and received them. We could only examine one set of papers at a time, and that we did, one after the other, and we examined one witness after the other; occasionally when there were three or four who would come in together, we would take them in turn; everything was taken in turn.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. A point of order, Madam President.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I have been trying to get recognition—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome is recognized. Upon what side are you speaking?

Mrs. ROOME. In favor of accepting the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the last side spoken upon, and you must give place to somebody who is opposed to it.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. A point of order. My motion calling for the previous question is before the house.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I only want to ask a question. What becomes of the decisions of the National Board? Is the decision of this congress—

Mrs. ROOME. That is just what I was going to ask. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not understand. You cannot be heard unless you come to the steps.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I want to ask, Madam President, if our constitution and if the decisions of this committee stand above the law of the land; if the legal decisions have stated that a majority cannot disband, that it requires unanimous action to disband, and the Board have so stated, and that is the law of the land, what happens then if this committee reverses those decisions?

Mrs. ORTON. We do not reverse the decisions.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I say a word.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, am I recognized—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ROOME. I have no question. I want to speak. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, several speakers have spoken of the decisions of the National Board. But if you will read your consti-

tution you will see that the action of the National Board is valid until the congress meets, and then if the congress passes upon it, whether favorably or the reverse, that is the final decision. [Great applause.] We do not need to criticise the National Board. We simply say that we disagree with their findings, and that we prefer some other finding. Now, in regard to the question of the chapter disbanding, that involves another axiom of law that fraud vitiates everything. It was almost a fraudulent thing to disband a chapter in that manner; therefore those officers had vitiated their title. [Applause.] That is the ground on which that matter is decided.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for—I thought you had finished.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

Mrs. ROOME. Furthermore in regard to this action of the committee, it was declared by speakers on both sides that the report of the committee should be brought before the congress, and if the congress agreed, that those findings would be accepted as final by both parties, and that never more should the Monmouth controversy be brought before us. [Applause.] The committee has made findings; it has determined the question, and now the only thing is for us to say whether we agree with that report. If we agree with it, that is final. If we disagree with it, then we must take some other action, but are we going to reopen this whole question and go all over the ground again?

(Cries of "No." "No.")

Mrs. ROOME. It is recognized now that whatever time the committee had, it had all the papers before it.

Mrs. DAY. A point of inquiry, Madam President. Is article XV of the constitution and by-laws a dead letter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not a point of order.

Mrs. DAY. I said "inquiry."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh! a point of inquiry. The Chair will say that article XV is not a dead letter. Do not interrupt the speaker.

Mrs. ROOME. Therefore it seems, now that the committee has found that the minority of Warren chapter was the legal chapter, we must accept that conclusion, and the dissenting

officers and members of the Illinois delegation must accept it also. But in regard to the final recommendation of the committee, that is the only point in dispute. We must look to that now. Shall we say that the two factions shall be disbanded and two other chapters formed or not? You must determine that and that is the only question to be determined by the congress now.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The previous question is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which closes debate. Here it is in writing.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. I moved the previous question on the acceptance of the report of the committee appointed by the congress on the Monmouth case.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate—

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. I have a letter from the registrar of the so-called Warren Chapter, Mrs. Root, absolutely contradicting the statement made by Miss Desha in regard to the National Board. Would it not be in order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That may be so, but it is not in order at present.

Mrs. MURPHY. Should not that have been given to the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it to the committee.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. It is too late.

Mrs. WILES. The committee had no time—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The previous question has been moved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of closing debate, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." the "ayes" have it and debate is closed. [Great applause.] The Chair directs the official reader to read the resolution.

READER. "Resolved, that the report of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the difficulties in Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, be accepted with its recommendations as final. Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent, Ohio."

Miss Batcheller and others seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it. The report is accepted [great applause] with its recommendations. [Great applause.] It is now in order for the chairman of the committee to close the debate. Do you wish to speak?

Mrs. NASH. No. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman does not wish to speak. It is now time for new business if you wish to bring it forward.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, have I the floor?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I think the house recognizes the appropriateness of some legislation, definite and deciding being taken upon these matters. I therefore offer the following: Whereas—

Miss BATCHELLER. We cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order, as the delegates of the congress cannot hear. Come to the platform, Mrs. Morgan.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I speak next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, is recognized now.

Mrs. MORGAN. Whereas, The law of our land declares that a citizen accused of a crime or a misdemeanor shall be tried for such alleged offense in the state in which the crime or misdemeanor is said to have been committed; and that no person accused shall be tried before a court without due notice having been given of the nature of such accusation; and the law further declares that both complainant and defendant shall be entitled to witnesses, and that the accused shall have right of counsel for defense; And whereas, it is well for us in most instances to shape our legislation along the line of that already tried and proven good; And whereas, it is contrary to our inherent sense of justice and right that any body having the power to pass judgment upon an accused member of our society, should do so without having heard both sides of the case brought before it; And whereas, should dissensions or

vexed questions arise between chapters or individual members of a chapter or chapters, or between the state regent and the chapters, or the state regent and a chapter, or between the state regent and the individual member of a chapter, it would be expensive and inexpedient to bring such case or cases properly and legally before the only body now vested with any sort of power of adjudication by our constitution—the National Board—And whereas, the National Board is an administrative body and has its hands full in carrying out the commands of congress and attending to the routine business of the National Society, and should not be required, nor should be vested with authority to adjudicate affairs that belong to a state and which it should be the right, privilege and duty of a state to settle within its borders; therefore, notice is here given of intention to move the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution: Amend article IX of the constitution by the following: “The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conference assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand, suspend or expel from membership in the chapters in the state any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution; and said state board of arbitration shall report to a board of five members appointed by the Continental Congress each year, said board to constitute a court of final appeal. Signed, S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; M. B. F. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mary Wood Swift, California; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Sallie Newton Page, Virginia; Kate Duncan Smith; Emily Hendree Park, Georgia; Katharine R. Wolcott Verplanck, New York; Mary Robertson Day, Tennessee; Elizabeth H. Delafield, Missouri; Amelia I. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Harriet Gould Jeffries, Tennessee; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs.

Edw. H. Ogden, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Horace Getchell, Pennsylvania."

I hope this commends itself to you without my taking the time of the congress to argue it.

Mrs. DAY. I would like to second this proposed amendment

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that speaking upon these amendments is not in order at this time; that will be next year at the Twelfth Continental Congress. Mrs. Morgan, do you wish to discuss your resolution?

Mrs. MORGAN. No; I do not want to discuss it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, is recognized. Kindly come to the platform.

Miss BENNING. Madam President, I move a recess.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I have the floor. Don't be scared, ladies. All these papers are not to be read. This is relating to the amendment to article VI, section 1 of the constitution, as adopted by the Tenth Continental Congress. As amended, the article reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory, to be chosen—" This is the point, ladies. Please listen. "To be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference." The first part of the section provides who shall constitute the National Board of Management, and the last part provides the manner of the selection of such persons. It states clearly that the state regent and state vice-regent shall both be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference. That is quoted from the amendment. As the section now stands, it must only be considered to mean that those two officers must be selected by the delegates to the Continental Congress. They may be elected either at the annual meeting in Washington, where it is customary to elect a state regent, or they may be elected at the annual state conference, but the section clearly says that they must be chosen by the delegates to the Continental Congress. No other possible construction can be placed upon the verbiage of this section, no matter what may have

been the intention of the person offering this amendment, or of the congress which adopted it. The terms of office of the delegates to the Continental Congress of 1901 expired by limitation on the adjournment of that congress, and clearly there are at present no delegates to the Continental Congress, and will not be until the time comes for selecting them for the congress next year. Consequently, there can be no vice-regent legally elected in any state this year or last year, except the same persons are chosen delegates to the state conference who shall be delegates to the National Continental Congress, and they are also chosen delegates to the congress at the same time they are selected to represent their chapters in the state conference. Therefore, the substitute for article VI, section 1, as adopted by the Tenth Continental Congress, says "the National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent, or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory, such state regent to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the state vice-regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual state conference." Signed by twelve signatures.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies of the congress, I have two amendments, to which I solicit your favor and will ask the reader to read them.

Mrs. BEDLE. I rise to a question of personal privilege. May I come to the platform?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Most certainly. The Chair desires every speaker to come to the platform.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress now assembled, I cannot think of an adjournment without thanking you like the Good Samaritan for the high honor you have conferred upon me as one of the vice-presidents general, from New Jersey, the state whose merits I can plead to you. I have no merits of my own to plead, but I can say for that state that she has always been loyal from the time that Hudson discovered her wooded shores and bid defiance for every inch of ground to the Indians for her possession. Then came the Dutch. During the colonial era,

through the Revolutionary war, she was the center of national importance, under the guidance of the greatest general, whose birthday we celebrate, General Washington. [Applause.] I can plead for her and say she hath her record, and in her grand representative here, Miss Batcheller, our state regent, she has raised the standard of the Daughters of the American Revolution work through the 26 chapters, so that we are to-day a unit in organization; [applause] in progress and in support of this magnificent society, which can be likened unto none other distinctively women's organization in the world.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burrows, vice-president general from Michigan, is recognized.

Mrs. BURROWS. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pause a moment. The reader wishes to read an amendment.

READER. A proposed amendment to the constitution, proposed by Mrs. Murphy: "Committee on appeals. Article VI a. Insert between article VI and article VII. Committee on appeals. Sec. 1. At each congress there shall be elected from its own members, and at the same time and manner as the vice-presidents general are elected, a committee on appeals. Sec. 2. This committee shall consist of seven members, no one of whom shall be a state regent or national officer. Sec. 3. The committee on appeals shall be required to hear on its own merits every case properly brought before it, and is authorized to take evidence, both oral and documentary, and to procure legal advice or assistance, if it finds it necessary. Sec. 4. The committee shall have access to all papers in the custody of the society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks it necessary. Sec. 5. The committee on appeals shall be elected for one year. Any vacancy occurring in the committee shall be filled by the president general on notification of such vacancy by the chairman of the committee. Sec. 6. The committee shall appoint the times and places of its meetings, choose its chairman, and establish rules for its procedure. Sec. 7. At the meeting of the congress next subsequent to its election, the committee on appeals shall submit in writing a report stating in detail the cases which have been brought before it, together

with the conclusions at which it has arrived, and shall make a definite recommendation to the congress in each case. Sec. 8. Any state or chapter regent, or any number of individual members of the same chapter, not less than one-tenth of the members of the chapter, may present to the committee any matter for investigation. Signed by Caroline M. Murphy, state regent, and many others."

Another amendment offered by Mrs. Murphy: "To amend article VIII, section 4, of the constitution, by adding the words: One-quarter of the annual dues from chapter members retained by the National Society, shall be turned over annually to the Continental Hall fund,' so that it shall read: 'Sec. 4. The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local chapter. One-quarter of the annual dues from chapter members retained by the National Society, shall be turned over annually to the Continental Hall fund.' Signed by Caroline M. Murphy, state regent, Ohio, and thirteen others."

Mrs. BURROWS. I have a very brief amendment that I wish to offer. I am sure if it were voted upon now it would be carried unanimously in the light of the experience of this past week: "Article V, section 4. Strike out the words in the second clause, reading 'in which the 22nd of February falls,' and insert 'in which the 19th of April falls.' It will then read: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington city, D. C., during the week in which the 19th of April falls,' etc." There is more of the section.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move we substitute the 30th day instead of the 19th of April, or make it the first week in May.

Miss BENNING. I move a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burrows has the floor.

Mrs. BURROWS. Some one mentioned that the first week in May should be substituted instead of the 19th of April. I will explain why I chose the other date—because the national con-

gress is now considering the question of changing the date of the inauguration to the 30th of April.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the vice-president general would not debate.

Mrs. BURROWS. They asked me the question, and as the inauguration will probably take place on that date, it will be very inconvenient for us to assemble at that time, because it would be impossible to get into the hotels or to pay the bills if we did get in. [Laughter.]

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

Mrs. BURROWS. I could say a great deal more in favor of the 19th of April, but will leave that until next year.

Mrs. CHURCH. Is it in order to move a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Article IX, section 1. Amend section 1 to read as follows: 'Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented once in two years only, at a Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds vote of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.' I also move that anything in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment be and hereby is annulled. E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey; Florence May Estey, state regent, Vermont; Sara T. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Catherine C. Thom, state regent of Maryland; Margaret B. F. Lippitt, state regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jas. M. Fowler, state regent, Indiana; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, state regent, Delaware; Helen M. Murkland, state regent, New Hampshire; Mary S. Lockwood, state regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent, Virginia; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent, Florida; Mary Wood Swift, state regent, California; Alice Quitman Lovell, state regent, Mississippi; Emily Hendree Park, state regent, Georgia; Kate Duncan Smith, state regent, Alabama."

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I wish to give notice of a pro-

posed amendment submitted by the state regent of Michigan: "I move to amend section 3, of article VIII, by striking out section 3, and substituting for it: 'The local chapters shall send to the National Society seventy-five cents of the annual per capita tax, and shall retain one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them.'" (This amendment is also subscribed to by the following: Mrs. Donald McLean; Irene W. Chittenden, state regent, Michigan; Katharine Scott Horton; S. B. C. Morgan, vice-president general; Mrs. R. H. Fyfe; Mrs. J. P. Brayter; Bell M. Draper; Clara A. Avery; Margaret B. F. Lippitt, state regent, Rhode Island; A. C. D. Ames, Rhode Island; Mrs. Karow, Georgia; Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, Georgia.)

Mrs. CHURCH. I move a recess until half-past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, is recognized.

Mrs. CHURCH. I began to speak before the president general recognized the lady.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You let them go, and they are taking their reports home.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, is recognized.

Mrs. DAY. Ladies of the congress, I am no parliamentarian, and I scarcely know how to put this motion. I simply worded it along patriotic lines, one of which is, or has been, the Children of the American Revolution, which I consider one of the grandest preparatory schools for the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, or, I may say, for the service of Uncle Sam, since many of the men members became enlisted soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and two were promoted to officers. Many of these Children of the American Revolution are ready in age and enthusiasm to enter the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. Listen to these amendments. They are of value to you.

Mrs. DAY. It is very short. As their officers are accepted members, have to be accepted members in good standing of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they are under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their papers have the same process of preparation and acceptance, I think they should be made to feel that they are

embryo members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and upon reaching the age of eighteen or upwards, if eligible, should be admitted to full membership upon the payment of two dollars instead of three; in other words, without initiation fee. So I move to amend article VIII, section 4, of the by-laws, by adding after the words "initiation fee" "unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution." Signed by the mover and a brilliant array of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, among whom is an honored founder—in fact no one has declined whom I have approached. I will not give the names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. We will read them in the amendments hereafter. Miss Desha's proposed amendment will now be read.

READER. Miss Desha's proposed amendment. Substitute the following for section 4 of the constitution: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City, D. C., beginning the first Monday in May. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require." Signed by Mrs. Hamilton Ward, and others. Miss Desha hands it to me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to hear the announcements? The reader will read them.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another announcement of a Continental Hall contribution will be read.

READER. Five dollars for the Continental Hall fund from Mrs. Everett, of Lincoln, Nebraska, for her granddaughter, one year old to-day, and in honor of the day on which she was born.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is another.

READER. This has been collected for Continental Hall by Georgia, \$80. [Applause.] There are two more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Church will be recognized immediately after the reader has finished reading these announcements.

READER. \$25 for the Continental Hall fund from the Illini Chapter, of Illinois, from its delegate, Mrs. Arthur Trumbull. Another statement. Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, announces that \$55 for Continental Hall are now on the way here. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Church, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. CHURCH. I move a recess until half-past two.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 1:35 p. m. until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2.40 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates kindly take their seats and the congress come to order. The house will please come to order and listen to the announcements by the official reader, which are of interest to all delegates.

Announcements by the reader.

Among others, the following: "Madam President General, it gives me pleasure to invite you to be a member of the Crown Society of America, and through you I would like to extend the invitation to the members of our National Board and also to the members of congress and the entire society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which I am also a proud member. The society is not, nor has it, any connection with royalty. We are the crown of good works, and we are hoping to federate the various patriotic societies both men and women—Revolutionary and Colonial. In unity there is strength, and we want the help of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we want to help the Daughters of the American Revolution if we can. The little books I left at Caldwell's table in the theatre lobby will explain it, and I enclose one to you. Hoping we may have the honor of your name on our rolls, believe me, very sincerely, Louise H. Patterson, founder, 914 Sunderland Place, February 20th, 1902."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some letters to be brought before the house now.

READER. I have a letter of thanks from Mrs. Barney, and Mrs. Hopkins, who had the use of the theatre on Monday: "My dear Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Barney and I wish to express to you, through you to the Daughters of the American Revolution, our thanks for your great kindness in giving us the theatre Monday evening for our charity entertainment, which, without your liberality, would have been impossible, as we could not find any other place in which to give it. We quite appreciate how much inconvenience we caused you, but trust you found everything as you wished it on Tuesday morning, having done our very best to replace everything and just where we found it. If we owe you more than thanks, pray let us know, and believe us to be most sincerely and gratefully yours, Alice Clifford Barney; Charlotte Everett Hopkins." 1920 Sunderland Place, Feb. 19th, 1902.

The Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Salt Lake City, at a meeting especially called for that purpose, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Spirit of Liberty Chapter send greeting to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and earnestly request that the members of that body indicate whether or not they desire as members those—"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will please give attention to the reading by the official reader.

READER. The official reader can usually read all sorts of blind writing, but she cannot read the last word here. [Laughter.] "and earnestly request that the members of that body indicate whether or not they desire as members those who practice, believe in, or endorse polygamy."

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

READER. "Signed, Corinne M. Allen, regent; Anna E. Murphy, secretary." From the Salt Lake City Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress must decide what the registrar general is to do with this matter. You can take it up in a short time. Is there any new business before the house? Consider for a few moments this letter, will you, and

then take it up. Is there any other new business to come before the house?

MISS BATCHELLER. I would like to say that the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers is ready at any time when it is called for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; we will wait until the new business is finished and then hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers.

MRS. WARING. I have this resolution to offer: "I move that the treasurer general be instructed to pay to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin the \$1,000 presented as a testimonial from the Eleventh Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

Seconded by several members.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye"—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They don't hear your motion.

MRS. WARING. I will read it again.

MRS. MCILVAINE. Please turn towards the house.

MRS. WARING. "I move that the treasurer general be instructed to pay to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin the \$1,000 presented as a testimonial from the Eleventh Continental Congress."

MISS BATCHELLER. I desire to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Eleventh Continental Congress order the payment of \$1,000 to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, treasurer general, which was ordered by the Eleventh Continental Congress to be given to her as a testimonial. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye"—

MRS. PARK. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" all those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Is there any more new business?

MRS. KEIM. Madam President and members of the congress.

A memorial from the state of Pennsylvania: "Whereas, There is preserved in the city of Pittsburgh a small portion of Fort Pitt, the redoubt erected by Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1764, a building familiarly known as the Block House. The 'Block House' was built outside of Fort Pitt as an outpost and defense thereof and on soil previously covered by Fort Duquesne, and all these defenses were located on the 'point' or 'forks of the Ohio.' This 'forks of the Ohio' was the strategic point for the possession of which the first blood was spilled in the great struggle between the Angelican and Latin races for the control of North America, and was the basic position for the defense of American colonists in the extension of American civilization westward, making possible the existence of Pittsburgh as it is to-day. Washington recommended a fort to be built there, in the winter of '53 and '54 in his report to Governor Dinwiddie. The French constructed Fort Duquesne there immediately after its capture by them on April 17th, 1754. Gen. Stanwix built Fort Pitt there immediately after the recapture of the place by the English by order of the immortal Pitt, who saw and understood its importance. The block house stands in its original location, and is the only relic of these momentous epochs in the history of our country. And whereas, this old structure is one of the most valuable historical monuments in the country and an ever present reminder of early colonial times and dangers and hardships endured and undergone by the pioneers who wrested possessions of the western frontier from the French and Indians and protected it from their attacks; and whereas, the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom the building and historic ground immediately surrounding it was deeded in 1894 under a state charter, by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, a member of the society, having learned that there is danger through pending negotiations that there will be constructed large seven-story warehouses and numerous railroad tracks completely surrounding and redoubt, and believing that this section of the first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, is peculiarly adapted and very appropriate for a park; and whereas, the members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, endorsed by hundreds of citizens, have petitioned the city of Pittsburgh to purchase the property surrounding the redoubt and property owned by them under a state charter, for a public park worthy of its historic association and importance; now, therefore be it resolved, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, does hereby express to the Pittsburgh Chapter its high appreciation of its purpose in this regard and hereby endorses its determination to preserve, protect and keep intact this building and property of national importance, an action so thoroughly in accord with the aims and purposes of this society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this a resolution?

Mrs. KEIM. No; only asking for the endorsement of the country.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ammon.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress. As has been read to you, in 1894 a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter presented to the Pittsburgh Chapter this piece of historic ground and the redoubt of Fort Pitt standing there; it was presented to us and our successors forever. The simple question is this, that there has been an option taken on the property surrounding the Pittsburgh property, owned under state charter, and the Pittsburgh Chapter fearing that the block house, or redoubt of Fort Pitt would be damaged, have petitioned the city of Pittsburgh to purchase grounds surrounding what we own, and make it a public park. We have made every effort to preserve, protect and keep intact this building and piece of ground, which is of national importance, the redoubt of Fort Pitt. It is on that ground, formerly occupied by Fort Duquesne, and the patriotic and civic societies throughout the state of Pennsylvania have endorsed the action of the chapter in protecting this property. The state of Pennsylvania in conference assembled have endorsed our action and asked the Eleventh Continental Congress to endorse the action of the Pittsburgh Chapter in preserving, protecting and keeping intact this piece of property. We ask you merely for your endorsement of our action, which we believe to be absolutely in keeping with the aims and purposes of this society.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would request you to wait a moment, please. There should be a motion to endorse this resolution.

Mrs. KENDALL. I rose to make that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that the congress endorse this resolution of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse this resolution of the Pittsburgh Chapter. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Miss HARVEY. I should like to ask that my resolution be taken from the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you withhold that request until the Chair hears Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, to whom she has just promised the floor.

Mrs. AVERY, of Ohio. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution. I offer this resolution with a little fear and trembling, but it is the right thing to do and quite necessary, from my standpoint, and so I am going to offer it: "Resolved that the congress hereby appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars for the genealogical notes and queries department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE." I would say that this does not mean salary or anything else for any one, but that we have on hand at the present time over three hundred queries and some of those we could certainly answer if we had a little money which we could send to a town clerk here and a town clerk there and get the records, but we have no money for that purpose, and I therefore ask the congress if they will appropriate the sum of \$100 to be expended by the editor of that department for that purpose?

Mrs. KEIM. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion that there be one hundred dollars set aside for the purpose mentioned.

Mrs. AVERY. For the expenses of the genealogical notes and queries department.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For the expenses of the genealogical notes and queries department of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Miss BATCHELLER. A question for information. Is it the editor who asks this?

Mrs. AVERY. It is the editor of the magazine who asks this, and I ask it because I think it will be of such great benefit to the magazine. Last year you kindly appropriated fifty dollars, and I assure you that was spent most intelligently, and with fine results. But we found that if we had a little more, we could answer a great many more queries. This is for the advantage and the benefit of the Daughters, and the readers of the magazine, and not for any individual connected with the magazine.

Mrs. KAROW. I move that the request of the editor of the magazine be granted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house that one hundred dollars be appropriated for the expenses of the genealogical department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. You are discussing that subject.

Mrs. McILVAINE. I rise for information. Could not the asker of those questions, the one who makes those queries, be made by this house to pay for the answers to her queries, which would relieve the congress from having to pay for them and insure their being answered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not quite understood the remarks.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Could not the member of the Daughters of the American Revolution who sends to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE a query be required to pay for the answer to that query?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Avery will explain to you.

Mrs. AVERY. I think that would be an impossibility. Sometimes we spend more money on a query and cannot get an answer to it, and I stated in my report yesterday that frequently letters are written in pursuance of a query and we do not get results. Again, letters are written and we do get re-

sults. Of course we would not maintain the department if we did not feel it was a department of general interest, and not of interest merely to individuals. Otherwise, it could be done through the individual. Oftentimes, however, a clue found through an individual query serves not only the person making that query but many others.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Thank you.

Mrs. AVERY. It has become a very important department, a department which has seemed to meet the approbation of the Daughters everywhere, and we find in this as in other things, that to make it a success, to do the best that can be done with it, requires a little expenditure of money.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Thank you.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. In speaking to that motion, before it is put, I would like to know if an amendment would be in order to remunerate the editor of that genealogical column? I would like to speak to that later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not in order at present. We are considering this motion made by the editor of the magazine. Are there any other persons who wish to ask questions, or discuss the matter?

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I would like to ask the editor of the magazine if these queries relate to lineage which allows membership in the society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer the question, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. Did you hear it?

Mrs. AVERY, of Ohio. Once in a while a query comes in which does not directly affect that, but ninety-nine out of a hundred bear on Revolutionary subjects directly. When any other query is admitted, it is something perhaps just one generation back, or something like that; or when a Revolutionary query is put in with something else attached, we do not then cut out the something else that it attached, but it is understood that the investigation has a bearing on Revolutionary records.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are ready for the question? All in favor of this resolution, offered by Mrs. Avery, the editor of the magazine, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LILLARD. A question of privilege. I wish to extend in behalf of a large majority of the Illinois delegation a vote of thanks to the committee that investigated the Monmouth matter. May I offer it?

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this?

Mrs. LILLARD. It has been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is necessary that it should be seconded and read from the platform.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Is that a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thought so.

Mrs. LILLARD. "Whereas, the committee appointed by this congress to investigate the Monmouth matter have labored most earnestly to perform their duties in an intelligent and conscientious manner, and have therefore given their time both by day and by night to the consideration of evidence in this case, and have thereby been deprived of their rest and been denied the pleasure of listening to the proceedings of this congress; therefore, be it resolved, that the Eleventh Continental Congress, of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a hearty vote of thanks to this committee for their faithful performance of their duties, and for their just and righteous findings.

Mrs. HOWARD. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. HOWARD. That Mrs. Avery has not sent her motion to the desk. It will lose its place in the records if it is not so sent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did send it, did she not?

Mrs. HOWARD. I have not received it.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Is a new motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President, I should like to ask that my resolution be taken from the table. Some ladies say they did not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house at present.

Miss HARVEY. That is what I was recognized for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is pending at present. Mrs. Lillard's motion to thank the committee on the Monmouth matter is before the house. It has been moved and seconded that the thanks of the Continental Congress be extended to the committee which has just completed its investigation of the Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. Are there any remarks to be made?

Mrs. TERRY. I move that the words "just and righteous" be eliminated from that, so that it may be made unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. LILLARD. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the motion reverts to Mrs. Lillard's motion, which has been amended. Have you the resolution here, Madam Reader?

READER. I have not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you sent it up?

Mrs. LILLARD. I laid it on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly hand your motions to the official reader, and she will see that they are taken care of.

Mrs. HARTLEY. I would like to make an amendment to that. May I?

READER. "Whereas, the committee appointed by this congress to investigate the Monmouth matter have labored most earnestly to perform their duties in an intelligent and conscientious manner, and have therefore given their time both by day and by night to the consideration of evidence in this case, and have thereby been deprived of their rest and been denied the pleasure of listening to the proceedings of this congress; therefore, be it resolved, that the Eleventh Continental Congress, of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a hearty vote of thanks to this committee for their faithful performance of their duties, and for their just and righteous findings." Mrs. John Lillard.

Mrs. TERRY. You did not read it as it was amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been amended by striking out the words "just and righteous."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is right; leave them out.

Mrs. HARTLEY. I should add that the committee be dis-

missed or discharged, or discontinued, or anything that will release the committee; that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When they make their report, they are dismissed.

Mrs. HARTLEY. I thought they had to be dismissed formally.

Miss BATCHELLER. Is there anything before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to debate this question?

Miss BATCHELLER. No.

Mrs. TERRY. The amendment was to leave out the words "just and righteous," so that it could be made unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You asked that the words "just and righteous" be omitted.

Mrs. TERRY. The words "just and righteous" and the findings also—the last words.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that this is becoming complicated. I think we shall have to have it in writing and sent to the stage. If you wish to leave out merely the words "just and righteous," we can amend it and vote upon it now. Otherwise, you must write it and send it to the stage.

READER. The mover of the motion accepts the amendment that the two adjectives "just and righteous" be left out, and it would then read, "and for their findings."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The maker of this resolution accepts the amendment that the words "just and righteous" shall be left out. Is that all you have to say?

Mrs. TERRY. This is the amendment as I intended to offer it, that "just and righteous findings" be omitted. I offer this as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be presented to the house as it stands amended.

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has the maker of the resolution accepted it?

Mrs. TERRY. I think the maker of the motion does not accept the word "findings."

Mrs. LILLARD. I did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is an amendment upon your motion.

READER. I cannot read it until I understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader cannot read it until she understands it.

READER. I just want to understand. Mrs. Lillard, will you come here a minute? You agree to leaving out "just and righteous" but want the word "findings" left in. Did you agree to that?

Mrs. TERRY. I want the words "just and righteous findings" omitted:

Mrs. LILLARD. I do not agree to that amendment.

READER. The amendment is by the elimination of the words "just and righteous findings."

(Cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this amendment?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second it.

READER. Making it read: "Resolved that the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a hearty vote of thanks to this committee for their faithful performance of their duties," stopping there.

Mrs. TERRY. May I speak to the amendment? It is my amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President and members, my only object—

Mrs. WILES. A point of order. We were told by the other side this morning that the action taken should be final. Our side have not brought it up again. The other side said it should be final, and they have brought it up. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. This is only regarding the services of the committee.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It is bringing it up just the same.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is my point of order recognized now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DRAPER. I asked if this whole resolution was a question of privilege. I do not think that this resolution is a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolutions are to be under the head of new business. Was this under the head of new business, or was it a question of privilege?

Mrs. LILLARD. It was a question of privilege. If this body

has not the right and the privilege to extend a vote of thanks to its faithful servants, who have labored day and night and been denied all the pleasures of this convention, I do not know what a question of privilege is.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to lay the resolution and the amendment on the table.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry has the floor. You cannot make that motion at the present time.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, and members, my only object in making this amendment is that the vote to the committee, thanking them for their services, might be made unanimous. You cannot expect members to stultify themselves who have voted against the report of the committee by voting now to thank them for their "just and righteous" findings." My only object is that we may make this vote unanimous to the committee, whom we all of course recognize as having worked very hard and given up their time and pleasure for this purpose.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It commits the house. The house does not want to be committed to the "just and righteous findings."

Mrs. DRAPER. Am I recognized now? I move to lay this amendment and the resolution on the table.

Miss DESHA. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay this amendment on the table, of course taking the motion with it. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Miss HARVEY. Now, am I recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it, but the Chair is not certain. She will ask you to take the vote again. All in favor of laying the amendment upon the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and the motion is laid upon the table. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood, chairman of the insignia committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President—

Miss HARVEY. I thought I was recognized. I gave way by request.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you raise a point of order?

Miss HARVEY. Yes; if I can get a hearing that way, I do. [Laughter.] I was recognized and you asked me to wait for Mrs. Avery, which I did, and several others have risen since. I have been waiting since that time. It is a point of order. I was recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You could not make your motion while she was making that motion, and if you will wait a moment, after this report, we will be glad to hear you. Do not go back, Miss Harvey, we will hear you in a few moments. The chairman of the insignia committee is recognized.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, I wish to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss BATCHELLER. I was going to ask the courtesy of the state regent of the District of Columbia to offer this motion, which will only take a moment, as I am obliged to go out for a little while.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We want you to stay here. [Laughter.]

Miss BATCHELLER. I want to stay.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. All right; I will give way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of the District of Columbia yields to the state regent of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. "I move that the treasurer general be requested to place in her annual report the number of numbers declared vacant in the membership list. E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey." I offer this so that there may not be so many questions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just wait until your motion is seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up.

Miss BATCHELLER. I simply offer this that there may be a clearer understanding, that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up to be read by the official reader.

READER. The motion reads: "I move that the treasurer general be requested to place in her annual report the number of numbers declared vacant in the membership list."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been seconded. Do you wish it discussed? Do you all understand this motion?
(Cries of "Yes.")

Mrs. DARWIN. A question of information, Madam President. Does the lady mean the numbers vacant from the beginning to the present time?

Miss BATCHELLER. If I may answer the treasurer general and explain it, I have been asked I think fifty times why there was a discrepancy between the highest national number—I do not know what it is, but we will say that it is 38,451—and the number of dues received. A great many, especially new members, do not know that a number is never duplicated. That is what I want to have in some way placed in the treasurer's report, those numbers that are vacant.

Mrs. DARWIN. And you also mean the resignations and deaths?

Miss BATCHELLER. All that are vacant, whether from resignation or from death, or for any other reason, because we want to know just how many members there are.

Mrs. DARWIN. I did make that statement in my last year's report.

Miss BATCHELLER. To explain the discrepancy between the list and the money?

Mrs. DARWIN. I did make it last year.

Miss BATCHELLER. Well, won't you kindly continue making it? That is what I mean.

Mrs. DARWIN. I will with great pleasure.

Mrs. DAY. Would you not include life members also?

Miss BATCHELLER. Life membership numbers are not vacant. They do not pay dues but the numbers are not vacant.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests a cessation of this for a few moments. The president of the Sons of the American Revolution, with friends, stands without, waiting to be presented to the Eleventh Continental Congress.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move we receive them standing.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the congress receive these gentlemen standing.

The congress accordingly rose to greet the delegation from the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has the very great pleasure of presenting to the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, President Larner, of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. Bailey, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. McLean, of the Sons of the American Revolution. [Great applause.] We are very pleased to greet you.

MR. LARNER. Madam President, I am sorry it will not be in my power to address you. I will say to you what I have been instructed to say. We have just closed our annual meeting, which was for the election of our officers, etc., and our society directed that we should come to you and express to you our hearty congratulations upon the great work that you are doing for the advancement of the order, and to say to you that we are ready at any and all times to unite with you in the progress which you are trying to make for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] We trust that you will be successful in all your undertakings. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has, upon the behalf of the Eleventh Continental Congress, the very great pleasure of extending to you their thanks and their good wishes for your welfare and success. [Applause.]

Miss Batcheller's motion is now before the house, and the official reader will again present it to you.

READER. "I move that the treasurer general be requested to place in her annual report the number of numbers declared vacant in the membership list. Miss Batcheller."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you prepared for the question? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

MISS FORSYTH. Before the vote is taken, I would like to understand—

(Cries of "Too late!")

MISS FORSYTH. I would like to understand what "vacant" means.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been carried and it

is to late for debate. The chairman of the insignia committee is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. "Better late than never." I should have been here last Thursday. I have a request that I wish to make. You know the state regents have arrived at the delectable height of a congressman, with leave to print. [Laughter.] Therefore, we do not want them to take their state reports back in their pockets, for it delays the printing of the proceedings. If they will please all deliver them to the recording secretary general before they leave the house, it will facilitate matters, and I shall be greatly obliged.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSIGNIA.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD:

Madam President and Delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress: In giving a resume of conditions which have materialized regarding the "Insignia" of this society during the past year, it will be necessary to go back to the closing days of the Tenth Continental Congress and review the action taken by that body. Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, brought before the congress what she termed a "recognition pin," and invoked that body to pass a resolution to this effect, which was carried:

Resolved, "That the badge for informal wear shall be a 'recognition pin,' having the insignia of the society engraved, or otherwise impressed, upon a material enclosed in a gold or other rim; and that a contract be at once entered into with Miss Ellenore S. Dutcher, of Nebraska, who has presented such recognition pin to the society for approval, to furnish the same to members of the society, at a price not to exceed one dollar for each recognition pin;

Provided, That ten per cent. of this price shall be paid to the treasurer general of the society as royalty, and provided further that no application for such recognition pin shall be filled until the right of the party making such application shall be certified to by a state regent."

Following this came the report of the chairman of the committee on insignia, Mrs. Roberts, which included bids from three firms for the manufacture of our official "Insignia," notice having been given our official jewelers, Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1901. From all the bids made, the Tenth Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing a new contract to be made with Caldwell & Co. at the expiration of the existing contract, namely, December 6, 1901, for the manufacture of the "Insignia" for \$5.75, which included all clerical work connected therewith, registration, and *protection from infringement of the patented designs.*

Matters were thus left by the congress for the president general and the Board (which always sees to the drawing up and signing of contracts) to adjust these matters. The first thing that confronted the president when she was ready to carry out the will of congress by signing a contract for Miss Dutcher was that, by so doing, she was violating a law of the land which governs contract laws—a law higher than our Continental Congress.

Legal advice could see no way out of it until the expiration of our contract with Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1901. We all know now, which we did not know at our last congress, that any pin having the "Insignia" engraved or otherwise impressed upon any material is an infringement of our design, and Caldwell & Co. would have been bound under contract with us to protect us by law. Of course our president's hands were tied. The result was, in trying to save Miss Dutcher from trouble and litigation, she found herself confronted with a law suit through Miss Dutcher's attorneys.

Through misconception of the case, Miss Dutcher has been assured here in the last congress, page 911 of the proceedings, by the chairman on "Insignia," that her badge would be fully protected. You can see the inheritance that fell into the hands of our president in the early days of her administration. I know you would all have gladly shielded her from this could you have seen a little into the future.

The advice given Miss Dutcher by several of her friends was to take state regents' signatures of members in good standing, and when the time came, December 6, 1901, when a contract could be her money. Miss Dutcher, believing she had the right without a signed with her, she could immediately deliver the pins and receive contract, chose other methods, and has forwarded to the treasurer something over a hundred dollars, the per centage which would have been due under a contract. The Board by legal advice had to return the money to Miss Dutcher as there was no contract by which they could accept it.

There has been a good deal of finessing all summer to keep us out of legal entanglements from one side or the other. The Board, under the circumstances, did not feel that it was in their province to make a contract with Miss Dutcher longer than from December 6, 1901, to February 22, 1902. The matter is, therefore, left for the Eleventh Continental Congress to adjust and direct the course for the future.

The contract with Caldwell & Co. was drawn December 6, 1901, for the "Insignia" costing \$5.75. This company is to protect our "Insignia," waiving the protection of the Dutcher "Recognition Pin." This brings us to a few matters for consideration. Can Miss Dutcher protect the society from infringement by other manufacturers of a similar pin?

Caldwell & Co. have found it a very expensive thing even for a high priced pin that requires large expenditure in dies, etc. No less

than four suits have they brought already. It is much easier to imitate this recognition pin. Our "Insignia" has the name and national number of the member.

By what process is Miss Dutcher going to show the treasurer exactly how many pins she has sold, and to whom, unless she is obliged to get a permit from the registrar, where an official record is kept, the same as Caldwell & Co. are obliged to do?

We hope by these explanations you fully understand why no contracts with either party could be signed until December 6, 1901.

Miss Dutcher's contract expires to-day, and something must be done, and we wait to hear what this congress recommends.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you recommend?

Mrs. STOCKING. Madam President General, is a motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to wait to hear the recommendation of the chairman of the insignia committee. What is your recommendation?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think there are many members on the Board who know the whole status of this matter, and I do not wish to make any recommendation. I want you to know that our president and the Board have carried out their directions from the last congress, just as soon as it was possible to do it legally. Of course you understand Miss Dutcher has been selling these pins all summer, receiving her pay, without a contract and what you will do in the future about it, how you are going to protect us, and what the future will bring in this, is something you must go very carefully into. I do not know whether you will be able to do it to-day or not.

Mrs. STOCKING. Is a motion in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the chairman of the insignia committee is before you. Is it that upon which you wish to speak?

Mrs. STOCKING. Part of it; yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There will have to be a motion in reference to the reception of this report first.

Miss MILLER. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. A question for information. Caldwell's bid last year for an attachment bar pin was \$1.90, and for the bars \$1.20, and in his new price list he charges \$2.50 and \$2. What right has he to do this? This congress last year accepted the contract—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will entertain a motion to accept the report of the insignia committee.

Mrs. FOWLER. I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the insignia committee be accepted.

Mrs. HENRY. The chairman of the committee has failed to state that Miss Dutcher has recently married and entered into another kind of contract. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the acceptance of the report of the insignia committee.

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to make an inquiry. For how long does our contract with Caldwell & Co. run?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When was it entered into, Madam?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. This new contract can be annulled at any time by giving one year's notice.

Mrs. ROOME. I know; but for how long does it run?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I will look and see.

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President and ladies, I have been from the first very much opposed to this recognition pin. To my mind we have but one thing, and that is—

Mrs. STOCKING. If anything is to be discussed besides the adoption of the report, I believe I have the floor first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you discussing anything else?

Mrs. HATCHER. I am discussing what Mrs. Lockwood asked to have discussed, some method by which we might arrive at a conclusion about what should be done to-day as to renewing Miss Dutcher's contract or annulling it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to ask you to wait for a few moments until the question of accepting the report is finished.

Mrs. HATCHER. I thought she wanted some expressions on the recommendation before it was accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to take action first upon the report itself. I believe the chairman made no recommendation.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of information. May I ask why Miss Dutcher's contract expires to-day and the contract with Caldwell was made so that it cannot expire unless we

give him a year's notice. May I ask why that discrimination was made as between the two contracts?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly explain it, Madam Chairman of the insignia committee. It is very easy to explain.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The fact of the business is, if you must know, I think that the feeling of the Board was that Miss Dutcher had broken her contract entirely, and they did not feel that they could settle the contract or anything of the kind, but they felt obliged, after December 6th, to carry out your orders up to this date. I think there are state regents here who can say whether this contract was broken, whether they sent and purchased these pins without any contract, and even if there was a contract whether it was carried out. I think there are many members of the Board here who can explain this whole thing. You have all received, at different times, explanations why this has not been done. They did not wish to make any contract, for they felt that they were not empowered to do it under the circumstances, but with legal advice, they were told to make the contract from December 6th until you could take it into your own hands and do what you chose with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hatcher. The parliamentary misunderstood. Mrs. Hatcher's remarks were merely upon the acceptance of this report of the committee. Proceed, Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. HATCHER. As I said before, I am opposed to the recognition pin, first, last and always. As you know, there was a misunderstanding in the congress last year, caused by the acceptance of two contracts, and Miss Dutcher was informed about the misunderstanding. She was told that her pin was not to be sold; but the pin was sold. Therefore, I consider that there was a decided infringement on the part of Miss Dutcher. In some cases there was no proper signature authorizing ladies to buy the pins, and Miss Dutcher was told distinctly that the state regents must sign the permits. We know that pins were bought without the knowledge of the state regent. That may, of course, have been an oversight, and still the fact remains that it was done. I claim that there was such a decided infringement on the part of Miss Dutcher and her contract that this congress should take the matter very

seriously under consideration before renewing her contract to-day. We have been threatened repeatedly with lawsuits and have been told that we would be sued, collectively and individually. I was informed yesterday that I would be brought into court and would have to state that I had permitted Caldwell's representative to appear on the floor two years ago when the contract was being discussed. I am perfectly willing and ready to go into any court in the United States and be questioned by any judge or any lawyer on this subject. I as chairman of the house committee was responsible for everybody on this floor, but I did not know that Messrs. Caldwell's representative was in the house. Therefore I will be happy to go into any court and state this fact. Such things are not pleasant. The Board is not brought into such notoriety by other people with whom we have business dealings, and we have been very much annoyed by this affair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order in the house.

Mrs. HATCHER. I think it is time that the matter should be settled once and forever. If, notwithstanding the facts to which I have referred, the congress should vote in favor of this recognition pin, it is absolutely necessary that the congress direct and demand that the registrar general shall sign every permit which goes out for it. Otherwise, the country will be flooded with these pins, which will be worn by women who are not members of the organization. The pin is not a credit to the organization, and therefore I hope it will be eliminated forever by the congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should like to answer the question that was asked a few moments ago in regard to the bar.

Miss HETZEL. Shall I answer it?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to have you answer it. It was your resolution, you know.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, with regard to what the lady said relative to the difference in the price of the bars formerly and the bars that are issued now, I wish to say that the bars that are issued now are official; they are issued by the registrar general. They are so made that they shall be distinctive. They are like no other bar in the world. Every one who sees them will know that each one of them represents

an ancestor. Formerly they were not recognized by the society, and it does cost more to make them, because they are different in shape and more expensive for that reason. I think that the Daughters of the American Revolution should wish to have their bars distinctive and recognized as official, and will prefer them so.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege. As Mrs. Key, formerly Miss Dutcher, is a Daughter of the American Revolution in good standing, I request through the courtesy of this house that she be allowed to appear and listen to the discussion. Statements have been made that it seems to me every Daughter in this house would wish to hear if they were made about her. [Applause.]

Mrs. STOCKING. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered, that Mrs. Key, formerly Miss Dutcher, be admitted to one of the boxes during the transaction of this business. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. The Chair wishes the state regents to speak upon the subject of this pin, in order that it may be fully understood. The Chair recognizes the state regent of California.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Is not Miss Dutcher entitled to the floor? Could she not at any time have come to a box?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless she is a delegate, she is not entitled to the floor. No one is entitled to be on the floor except members of the congress.

Mrs. MORGAN. When these statements are made in regard to her, I thought so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She may come and hear them in the box.

Mrs. STOCKING. Is there no way by which we can give her permission to speak? She alone understands her own case. No one understands it as she does.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not understand that any one speaks upon matters of business to the congress unless the congress votes it so, and I do not know whether they have the right to vote it so or not.

Mrs. STOCKING. That is what I wish to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By unanimous consent, however, the Chair says that she may be allowed to speak.

Mrs. STOCKING. I move that she be allowed to speak.

Mrs. MORGAN. I also move that she be allowed to speak, and that she be admitted to the floor for that purpose.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Key be allowed to address the congress.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The Chair would like to see it unanimous. It is not, however, necessary, the parliamentarian assures me.

Mrs. MORGAN. I beg this congress will hear her. It is only right. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution and she is on trial. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We hear Miss Dutcher because she is a member of the National Society, not because she is making us a pin. She is not a member of the congress, but a member of the National Society, and therefore the congress has kindly granted her this privilege of appearing. We will limit her time as we do that of any other speaker.

Mrs. SWIFT. I believe I have been called upon to speak. I would like to speak for California. I thought I was served with notice last spring, or some time ago before the summer, that the state regents were to sign every permit for the pin, and I have been signing permits for that pin in California, whenever I was asked to do so by the chapters, all summer long, until I got notice from the Board, which I believe was dated the 6th of December, that Miss Dutcher had not carried out her contract, and I was to sign no more permits for that pin. Since that time there have been no permits signed, but up to that time I supposed that I had been signing the permits by permission of the National Board. Now, if we have been doing it without the permission of the National Board, it certainly has been under a misapprehension. I was here two years ago when Miss Dutcher's resolution, I think it was on my own motion, was acted on favorably. The next year it was passed. I was not here last year and the first thing I

knew, I had a notice that it had been passed, and that the state regents were to sign the permits for the pin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was at the time when the president general had signed the contract with Miss Dutcher, the 6th of December being the first convenient time after the close of the Tenth Continental Congress, the legal time when the president general could sign the contract with Miss Dutcher. Therefore it was made to continue until this day, so that the Eleventh Continental Congress could have its pleasure with the contract. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Dennis Eagan, of Florida.

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President and ladies, I simply want to say that I know there is not a pin in Florida that has not been signed for by the state regent. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President and ladies, I have also signed for all the recognition pins in Indiana, and I have sent quite a number through the secretary. Since coming here, I believe I have signed for two, the persons telling me that Miss Dutcher's contract did not expire until to-day. I am quite sure they have all been signed for by the state regent. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe that is not the question. We know the state regents have been signing them all summer. It was a misapprehension—I have been signing them—but I know that I was afraid that Miss Dutcher would get into trouble because we had the same experience in the World's exposition, exactly. I said, "Don't deliver any of these until you get the contract, and then it will be all right. You get as many orders as you can, and the minute we sign the contract, deliver your pins, get your money and you will have done nothing illegal or broken any contract." That was my advice to Miss Dutcher.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Park.

Mrs. PARK. I yield to Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. I merely said what I did because some one stated they were afraid pins were worn that were not signed for by the state regents. I merely wanted to say that that is not the case in Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that the

word was sent out when finally the Board discovered that pins were being sold without the contract being signed by the president general of your society. The Board having discovered that, sent out word that there was no contract existing, nor could there be any in existence until the 6th of December, 1901. The Chair wishes that distinctly understood, that this was the position of the Board, after they had learned these pins were being sold without a contract. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, the state regent of Georgia signed a number of these applications very gladly because she believed she was doing a perfectly legal and constitutional thing, and because there was great rejoicing in Georgia getting this recognition pin among our Daughters who cannot afford to pay for the other insignia. I hope that some way will be devised by which this whole matter can be settled equitably and this recognition pin be retained. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say that you are discussing the report of the chairman of the insignia committee, whether you are in favor of accepting it or not. That is what you should be discussing.

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not think the situation is entirely clear in this way. In case this contract should be renewed, does it legally interfere with the other contract or not? We were not informed of any complication at the last congress and if it makes a complication, we should be informed of it now before we vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call upon the chairman of the insignia committee to answer the question of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise to a question of information. Have we a contract now with Caldwell & Co. for the button—I do not mean the insignia, but for the recognition pin. Have we a contract now with Caldwell for that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not with Caldwell; Caldwell has the insignia of our society, and they have a little stick pin which is called the rosette. Do you mean the rosette?

Mrs. SWIFT. Miss Dutcher's pin replaces the rosette.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They still sell the rosette.

Mrs. SWIFT. Have we a contract for the rosette as well as well as for the other?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The contract will be read to you in a few moments.

Mrs. STOCKING. I rise to a point of information. When the Ninth Continental Congress annulled Caldwell's contract, why didn't it take effect until December? The AMERICAN MONTHLY shows that the Ninth Continental Congress annulled Caldwell's contract, or gave notice that it would be annulled.

Mrs. MORGAN. If I remember correctly, the chairman of the insignia committee announced that we must positively take a vote during that congress and decide; that the next day or a few days thereafter Caldwell's contract expired, and we could then give it to Miss Dutcher.

Mrs. STOCKING. There was a vote on it and it was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee will be glad to answer all your questions. The contract will now be read to you. However, the question is upon the acceptance of the report of the insignia committee. The Chair wishes to know if you are ready to accept that report. Are you ready?

(Cries of "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you have any recommendations?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I did not.

Mrs. DRAPER. There were statements in that report which it is necessary to discuss before we decide whether we can accept the report or not. One of the statements made in that report was in regard to the date of the annulment of the contract with Caldwell.

Mrs. WILES. May I ask whether Mrs. Key heard that report? It referred to her actions and I do not know whether she was in the house and heard that report or not.

Mrs. KEY. I did not.

Mrs. WILES. It seems to me that if she did not hear it, it should not be accepted without giving her a chance to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires all formality to be observed in this congress. Any remark made in this body

must be addressed to the Chair, and the person making it must receive permission to speak. The Chair insists upon all the formalities being observed. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEY. Madam President, I beg your pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pardon is very freely granted, Madam.

Mrs. WILES. I had the floor; do I understand you to say that I was out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I was not addressing you, Madam. The congress is waiting to hear the contract.

Mrs. WILES. I did not hear my question answered. I did not hear what was said while I was speaking. It seems to me unfair that this report should be accepted by the house since it refers to Mrs. Key's action, and go into the magazine as accepted by this house, without Mrs. Key having an opportunity to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the opinion of the Chair that this report is made to the Eleventh Continental Congress, subject to *their* approval and *their* acceptance. [Applause.] The Chair recognizes Mrs. Swift.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I was going to ask if there was any objection to taking the time to read the report, or that portion of the report which affects the interest of Mrs. Key.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house so desires, the Chair will allow it, of course.

Mrs. SWIFT. All we want to do is to be perfectly fair, Madam President General; that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that you should be fair, and that all should be fair. Make your motion. There is no motion, but if the Chair hears no objection, she will allow that report of the chairman of the insignia committee to be re-read, and if the chairman is too much fatigued to read it herself, it will be read by the official reader.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would you prefer to have it read by the official reader?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. SWIFT. I meant the part that referred to Mrs. Key, not the rest of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent from the state of California says she only referred to that part of the report which refers to Mrs. Key.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think I could find that more quickly perhaps than the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly find it, then, if you please.

Mrs. SWIFT. And the contract, too. Please have that read also.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Do you want the long resolution of last year?

Mrs. SWIFT. No; but the contract.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The contract?

Mrs. SWIFT. The contract with Miss Dutcher.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I understand that you want the contract with Miss Dutcher, the whole thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it was the request of the house that this report of the chairman of the committee upon the insignia should be read, so that Mrs. Key might hear it. Will you pause a moment and allow it to be read and then read your further remarks.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Read the report.

READER:

Madam President and Delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress: In giving a resume of conditions which have materialized regarding the "Insignia" of this society during the past year, it will be necessary to go back to the closing days of the Tenth Continental Congress and review the action taken by that body. Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, brought before the congress what she termed a 'recognition pin,' and invoked that body to pass a resolution to this effect, which was carried:

Resolved, "That the badge for informal wear shall be a 'recognition pin,' having the insignia of the society engraved, or otherwise impressed, upon a material enclosed in a gold or other rim; and that a contract be at once entered into with Miss Ellenore S. Dutcher, of Nebraska, who has presented such recognition pin to the society for approval, to furnish the same to members of the society at a price not to exceed one dollar for each recognition pin; provided, that ten per cent. of this price shall be paid to the treasurer general of the society as royalty, and provided further, that no application for such recognition pin shall be filled until the right of the party making such application shall be certified to by a state regent."

Following this came the report of the chairman of the committee on insignia, Mrs. Roberts, which included bids from three firms for the manufacture of our official "insignia," notice having been given our official jewelers, Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1900. From all the bids made, the Tenth Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing a new contract to be made with Caldwell & Co., at the expiration of the existing contract, namely, December 6, 1901, for the manufacture of the "insignia" for \$5.75, which included all clerical work connected therewith, registration, and "*protection from infringement of the patented designs.*"

Matters were thus left by the congress for the president general and the board (which always sees to the drawing up and signing of contracts) to adjust these matters. The first thing that confronted the president when she was ready to carry out the will of congress by signing a contract for Miss Dutcher, was that by so doing she was violating a law of the land which governs contract laws—a law higher than our Continental Congress.

Legal advice could see no way out of it until the expiration of our contract with Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1901. We all know now, which we did not know at our last congress, that any pin having the "insignia" engraved or otherwise impressed upon any material is an infringement of our design, and Caldwell & Co. would have been bound under contract with us to protect us by law. Of course, our president's hands were tied. The result was, in trying to save Miss Dutcher from trouble and litigation, she found herself confronted with a law suit through Miss Dutcher's attorneys.

Through misconception of the case, Miss Dutcher had been assured here in the last congress, page 911 of the proceedings, by the chairman on "insignia," that her badge would be fully protected. You can see the inheritance that fell into the hands of our president in the early days of her administration. I know you would all have gladly shielded her from this could you have seen a little into the future.

The advice given Miss Dutcher by several of her friends was to take state regents' signatures of members in good standing, and when the time came, December 6, 1901, when a contract could be signed with her, she could immediately deliver the pins and receive her money. Miss Dutcher, believing she had the right without a contract, chose other methods, and has forwarded to the treasurer something over a hundred dollars, the per centage which would have been due under a contract. The Board, by legal advice, had to return the money to Miss Dutcher, as there was no contract by which they could accept it.

There has been a good deal of finessing all summer to keep us out of legal entanglements from one side or the other. The Board under the circumstances did not feel that it was in their province to make a contract with Miss Dutcher longer than from December

6, 1901, to February 22, 1902. The matter is, therefore, left for the Eleventh Continental Congress to adjust and direct the course for the future.

The contract with Caldwell & Co. was drawn December 6, 1901, for the "insignia," costing \$5.75. This company is to protect our "insignia," waiving the protection of the Dutcher "recognition pin." This brings us to a few matters for consideration. Can Miss Dutcher protect the society from infringement by other manufacturers of a similar pin?

Caldwell & Co. have found it a very expensive thing even for a high priced pin that requires large expenditure in dies, etc. No less than four suits have they brought already. It is much easier to imitate this recognition pin. Our "insignia" has the name and national number of the member.

By what process is Miss Dutcher going to show the treasurer exactly how many pins she has sold, and to whom, unless she is obliged to get a permit from the registrar, where an official record is kept, the same as Caldwell & Co. are obliged to do? We hope by these explanations you fully understand why no contracts with either party could be signed until December 6, 1901.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President, may I state to you and to the congress, that I consider that a very fair report, indeed. It contains the facts in the case, but it is my impression that the officers of the society have been hampered by Caldwell & Co. I was present at the Ninth Congress, when the Ninth Congress ordered the contract with Caldwell & Co. annulled, and Mr. VanRoden came to me at the close of the congress and expressed his regret to me that the congress had ordered his contract annulled to take effect one year later, and I was not the only member to whom he expressed his regret. He was a poor agent, indeed, if he was here and knew that his contract was to be annulled a year later and did not report that fact to his house. Therefore, I do not understand how his contract could be carried on ten months after this body of women, assembled from every part of the country, to consider these matters, had ordered it annulled. I wish to say further, that I have never sold a pin without permission. Every member is certified to. I can furnish a list showing every member in this country that has a recognition pin. I will say, further, that it has been a very great task to get the names of the state regents, many of them being ill or absent, or traveling abroad,

and I have on my books at the present time a list of many state regents whose endorsement I have not been able to get because of their absence or illness, and consequently the pins have not been delivered. May I inquire if this house will find out or learn why it was that Caldwell should claim a contract for ten months after he knew that it had expired and involve the society and our president general and the officers who have tried so hard to keep things right, in so much difficulty? Why is it that he should make such claims and make them so much trouble? It is far from my intention to cause difficulty of any kind. I thank the house. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I hope the ladies understand that we were under contract to give notice one year in advance to Mr. Caldwell. Because an agent of his happened to be in the house and heard it, that did not mean that we gave the official notice. We had to give the official notice, or else we were liable. Contract laws are very strict. There was a great misunderstanding. I know that Miss Dutcher was led by her attorney to believe that she was right, but we had the best advice that we could get in the city, and we were told that we were right, and we could not take any other course; that we must give Caldwell a written notice one year before the annulment of the contract according to the terms of the contract. That had to be done, and then his contract ended December 6, 1901.

Mrs. STOCKING. Why were you ten months giving the notice?

Miss DESHA. I think we ought to know the facts of this case from the beginning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear you and requests that you come to the platform.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, the question is constantly asked why Caldwell's contract is dated the 6th of December instead of directly after the adjournment of the congress in which it was voted upon, and it is a reflection on the recording secretary general, and a reflection upon Caldwell unless it is explained. After that congress, all the minutes of the congress and all the resolutions of the congress, and everything that had any connection with that congress were taken out of

the hands of the recording secretary general and put in the hands of a committee, and the recording secretary general was not a member of that committee. When these papers were brought back to the office, the recording secretary general refused to touch them, for she did not know anything about what had been done with them, and she did not notify Caldwell because she did not unroll those papers to find anything about them, and she could not. When Mrs. Roberts, who was chairman of the committee, returned from Europe in October, she found that Caldwell had not been notified. When she came to the November Board, she was authorized to notify Caldwell and she did notify him on the 6th of December, 1900. Caldwell's lawyer said that he received official notification on the 6th of December, and that Mr. VanRoden being in the house, simply a representative here to sell the pin, was not the person to carry word back from a great organization like this to the firm. It should have gone through the recording secretary general or the chairman of the committee. That is the whole truth of the matter. When Miss Dutcher's amendment, which was an amendment to the constitution according to law, was adopted here, and when she rose to ask the chairman if she was protected, the chairman said, "Certainly, Miss Dutcher; your rights are protected." When the congress was over, she was informed that it was an infringement of Mr. Caldwell's contract and could not be settled until December, and that the Board of Management had taken it in hand and she thought that the authority of the congress was higher than anything else, and that the state regents had a right to sign, and she sold those pins, she says, always with the signature of the state regents as authority for so doing, and always to Daughters, and I didn't see any reason in the world why she should not furnish a list of the ladies to whom she sold them. In the future, have the registrar general sign for them. Make arrangements to have her pin protected, and have that pin given to her without any more trouble. [Great applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. I desire information from the state regent of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you answer the question, Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You mean the chairman of the insignia committee. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. I know you are the chairman of the insignia committee, but it is as state regent of the District of Columbia that I wish to ask of you. There is one member of my chapter, I cannot recall her name now, who has bought one of those recognition pins. Was that signed for by my state regent?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know who she is.

Mrs. ROOME. Was any member of the Martha Washington Chapter given a permit by the state regent to purchase one of these pins?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should have to think that over, when I am not as tired as I am now, to remember all that I have signed for.

Mrs. ROOME. You have signed some?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules this out of order. It is too personal.

Mrs. BARKER. I should like to know why we pay \$6.25 for the Caldwell pin, engraved with the national number. The \$5.75 does not give us the pin with the national number. We pay \$6.25 with it, as we paid \$8 under the old contract.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give an answer to this inquiry? Have you any idea about it?

Miss DESHA. Shall I do it for you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes; and if you do not do it right, I will correct you. [Laughter]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I will answer that question. If you will read the agreements that we accepted at that time, you will see that the price of the pin was \$5.75 without engraving and in a paper box. That is the contract that we accepted here. If you will look on various pages of the magazine—I have them here but will not take your time to read them—you will see that was the agreement we accepted and it was understood that that price was to be without engraving and in a paper box.

Mrs. BARKER. Mrs. Lockwood—

Mrs. STOCKING. I was going to say that if the report could be accepted—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The other lady has the floor. She has been recognized.

Mrs. BARKER. It speaks of the pin as being engraved with the national number for \$5.75.

Mrs. HATCHER. I have been requested by members of the committee to speak about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please.

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President, I am not a member of the committee on insignia, but I have been requested by a member of the committee to say that although Caldwell's contract states that the pin shall be \$5.75, and the engraving fifty cents extra—I am not well qualified to speak about that, because I do not know whether the contract is signed or not—but this is what is desired: that Caldwell & Co. be told that if the contract is accepted it shall be without the fifty cents extra, and that the pin shall cost \$5.75 *engraved*.

Mrs. SWIFT. That has nothing to do with this question?

Mrs. STOCKING. That is anticipating.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, in answer to that I will say that the agreement that Mrs. Roberts read here last February, if you will read it in the minutes, shows that that is inserted "without the engraving and the number; but I wish to say that in drawing up this contract, by some oversight that was left out of it and this contract says nothing about their charging fifty cents for the engraving. I have been to the agent and told him that complaints had come before us that there were charges of fifty cents, and that it made quite a difference. I supposed, from having read the minutes of our proceedings of last year, that our contract called for it, but I brought it up before the Board and went over the contract word for word and there was not a word of that kind in it. Our contract does not say anything about that. It just says it shall be \$5.75, and does not say a word about the engraving. Of course we understand what they expected. Now, I think I can vouch here that before this congress adjourns we can have that contract filled out, and I think Mr. VanRoden will

take the responsibility for it that this contract will be filled out so as to cover that point satisfactorily.

Mrs. SWIFT. May I be recognized for one moment It seems to me the trouble has been and is now with the congress. We have not done our duty, that is all.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is right. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SWIFT. And it seems to me only fair that Miss Dutcher shall be protected in some way, and the only way we can protect her now is to renew her contract for the coming year, and if it is our fault we must pay for it in some way; that is the only way to do, to protect the woman to whom we have agreed to give the contract.

Mrs. BARKER. Our chapter has just received a package of Mr. Caldwell's new books, saying that the badge will be \$5.75, with fifty cents extra for engraving. We were assured that they were their new books, just gotten out. He sent us over a dozen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready to accept the report of the chairman of the insignia committee? Are you ready to vote on the motion to accept the report?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did any one call for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report of the chairman of the insignia committee will express it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the report is accepted. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Stocking.

Mrs. STOCKING. I wish to make a motion. Ladies of the Continental Congress, I move that our entire contract with J. E. Caldwell & Co. be annulled one year from to-day. We can, by giving a year's notice at any time annul that contract.

Mrs. ROOME. That is not the meaning of it.

Mrs. STOCKING. He has had it ten months more than he should have had it, and he has sold the pins for more than he should have sold them for, and this only asks to have his contract annulled one year from to-day. Is that illegal?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the opinion of the Chair, you have a misunderstanding about it.

Mrs. STOCKING. Is it not true that by giving a year's notice at any time we can annul the contract.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But the ten months was perfectly legal, as he had received no legal notice of the annulment of the contract.

Mrs. STOCKING. Let us waive that. I move it be annulled one year from to-day.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that our contract with J. E. Caldwell & Co. be annulled one year from to-day. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question for information. That annuls our contract with him for the insignia, and the rosette?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suppose it takes it all.

Mrs. MORGAN. And our stationery and everything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It takes in everything, of course.

Mrs. STOCKING. I wish to add to that motion that the recording secretary general be instructed to notify him accordingly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are anticipating, Madam. This is open now for discussion.

Mrs. STOCKING. May I speak first to my motion? Two days ago a motion was made in this house and passed overwhelmingly against the continuance in office of the same persons. Why should not this spirit be carried out in this case? Caldwell has had this contract for providing us with insignia, with bars, ribbons, etc., ever since the society was organized. It seems to me it is time that some one else should have a chance. Last year a Washington jeweler put in a bid for this contract at a much lower price than Caldwell's. The only result of which was that the Washington bidder, Mr. Rieman, was informed that the society did not see its way clear to accepting his bid. He also received an apology for the fact that before the bids were opened formally in the presence of the committee, his bid had been accidentally opened in some way. That bid was sealed from top to bottom. Caldwell was enabled to make his bid so near that of Mr. Rieman, that with the prestige he had with the society, he secured the contract again. Mr. Rieman, remember, also promised to protect our insignia. Cald-

well's bid for the pin was some seventy-five cents higher than that of the other gentleman, who agreed to make just as good a pin in every way as Caldwell, to protect our insignia, to make the pin for \$5 net, or \$6 and turn \$1 over to the society for every pin. If Caldwell's new contract had begun when the old one should have expired, at the close of the Tenth Congress, for the Ninth Congress did annul his contract, although they failed to give him notice, we would still have lost a thousand dollars by not taking Mr. Rieman's bid. Of course the loss is more than double that now. Mr. Rieman naturally felt very much hurt at the manner in which he was treated. He felt that he was not justly treated, that his bid was not even read at the final consideration of the matter, and he probably would not put in a bid again, but his wife, who is a Daughter of the Revolution, wants to put in a bid whenever there is an opportunity to do so. Before she became a Daughter of the Revolution, and since that time, she has given her services for the benefit of various entertainments that we have had for the benefit of Continental Hall. She has a very fine soprano voice. She sang for us yesterday morning, I believe it was, or the day before yesterday—

(Cries of "Out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the speaker to know that she is addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution, a different organization from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. STOCKING. I do not wish to be out of order. I beg pardon, I meant the Daughters of the American Revolution. Well I only wish to add that I do not see why, instead of favoring our own people, we should give this contract to men who are wealthy, who do not need it, probably, so much as our own Daughters, and why Caldwell should have a perpetual lien upon us for the making of these pins, and for the rest of the contract.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Are the dies for the insignia and all the dies owned by this society?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. No; they are not. It cost Caldwell & Co. \$700 to get those dies, and we were at no expense in the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The letters patent belong to the society, however. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, if her wish is to present new business.

Miss HARVEY. I wish to take my resolution from the table.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Is it on this?

Miss HARVEY. It has nothing to do with this question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg pardon; Mrs. Stocking's motion is before the house. Was that motion seconded?

Mrs. STOCKING. It was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it any further?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you fully understand what it means. She wishes to annul this contract of Caldwell & Co. one year from this date. It is now open for discussion, if you wish to speak upon it.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would it be just as well if we were to wait until that date arrives to see how things go on, before we annul the contract?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have to give a year's notice.

Mrs. MURPHY. Wouldn't it be very inconvenient for the society to annul the contract, and make all these changes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for the congress to decide.

Mrs. SWIFT. Is it necessary to annul Mr. Caldwell's contract to have a recognition pin?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. No; it is not.

Mrs. SWIFT. Then why annul his contract?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know.

Mrs. STOCKING. I have an interest in that matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. FOWLER. Is it time now for new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift's motion on the same topic is in order. Read it.

READER. Mrs. Swift, a motion sent by you has just been handed to me. Do you wish it read?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that the contract made with Miss Ellenore

Dutcher, of Nebraska, who originated, named and presented for approval the recognition pin for informal wear, be continued with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, and is not to be annulled except upon one year's notice by a Continental Congress, and that each applicant for a pin shall be endorsed by her state regent, until Saturday night, February 22, 1902, after which time, permits for the recognition pin shall be issued by the registrar general."

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift has the floor first. Do you wish to speak to your motion, Mrs. Swift?

Mrs. SWIFT. No, I do not wish to speak to it. I think I have said all that is necessary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open for discussion. Does any one wish to speak on the opposite side?

Miss LATHROP. I want to ask a question. If we renew the contract with Mrs. Key, and also with Caldwell & Co., and Mrs. Key can protect her pin, or the design of her pin, will Caldwell recognize her as a maker of it in his contract and prosecute all others except Mrs. Key? Do I make myself understood?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You make yourself very clear. The present arrangement with Mr. Caldwell does not include any protection of Mrs. Key's pin. Mrs. Key must protect her own pin.

Miss LATHROP. That is what I meant. If she can protect it, then in our new contract with Caldwell, can she be recognized as the maker of that pin?

Mrs. KEY. Madam President, may I say to you and to the Daughters of the American Revolution here, that my contract is exclusively for the recognition pin, and nothing else, and it is a separate and distinct contract from Caldwell's contract. I do not think there is anything in Mr. Caldwell's contract that requires him to protect my pin. But my contract binds me to protect it myself and I shall be very happy to do so. I own the dies that make it, and if any member of the society should ever hear of any one else making the pin, or if I ever learn of it, I shall take legal steps at once to prevent it, but there is no

occasion for any concern in any way about the protection of the patent. I will do that. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Lathrop, is that an answer to your question?

MISS LATHROP. Not fully, I think. It answers Mrs. Key's part, but not the part regarding our new contract with Caldwell. If Caldwell will recognize Mrs. Key's pin,—as I understand it, he does not, and he considers her making of that an infringement. Am I correct?

MISS DESHA. Madam President. I went to the patent office a few weeks ago to see what the condition of things was in regard to this pin, and they said there that it was not a question of infringement, but that it was a question of contract, and as both of them were authorized by this society, that we could inform Caldwell that we did not consider Mrs. Key's pin, the recognition pin, an infringement, and therefore he would not prosecute. [Applause.]

MISS LATHROP. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does that answer your question?

MISS LATHROP. Fully; I think; thank you.

MRS. MANN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side do you wish to speak?

MRS. MANN. I wish to ask a question. When will it be possible for this society to receive new bids and new contracts from any firm? I do not understand just when the contract of Caldwell expires.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Contracts and bids from dealers, do you mean?

MRS. MANN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We made our contract with Caldwell & Co. upon the sixth of December, and it was for one year from that date.

MRS. ROOME. That is what I thought.

MRS. MANN. One year from that date?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our contract was made with J. E. Caldwell & Co. upon the 6th of December, and it holds for one year from that date.

MRS. HOWARD. It holds for a year after we give him notice of the annulment of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until we give him a year's notice.

Mrs. BURROWS. I thought our contract was perpetual, until we chose to change it by giving one year's notice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to give one year's notice, it is true.

Mrs. BURROWS. Our contract does not cease until we give him one year's notice.

Mrs. MORGAN. Will Caldwell & Co. then be allowed to continue to charge fifty cents extra for engraving and to put this insignia in a small paper or pasteboard box, without protest from this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee has just gone to see the agent of J. E. Caldwell & Co., and when she returns she can answer that question. Is there any further question?

Mrs. MORGAN. And he also charges expressage, and it is suggested that there are other things that he has been doing. He charges for engraving, for expressage, and sends us an inferior box. I was one who voted last year with the understanding that we were to get our insignia at \$5.75, just as we get it now, or have been getting it in the past.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee will return presently, and answer your questions.

Mrs. PARK. While we are waiting for the chairman of the insignia committee, may I rise to a question of personal privilege and ask the courtesy of the house in offering an amendment which I did not have the time to offer this morning, as I was on a special committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will permit the state regent of Georgia to offer it presently. We have now a motion before the house. Read that motion. The Chair thinks it has been discussed sufficiently, unless you want to discuss it still more, when she will be glad to accord you that privilege, but if you do discuss it, she wishes you to do it promptly.

READER. "I move that the contract made with Miss Ellenore Dutcher, of Nebraska, who originated, named and presented for approval the recognition pin for informal wear, be continued with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, and is not to be annulled except upon one year's notice by a Continental Congress, and

that each applicant for a pin shall be endorsed by her state regent until Saturday night, February 22, 1902, after which time permits for the recognition pin shall be issued by the registrar general. Mrs. Swift."

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. [Great applause.] The chairman of the insignia committee is recognized. Dispense with applause, please.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to state that I have the contract of Caldwell here, where it is written that no further charges will be made for numbers or names engraved. The contract is filled in and that settles it. You will pay but \$5.75.

Mrs. MORGAN. There are two other questions, about expressage and inferior boxes. He has sent inferior boxes and charged expressage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee states that they have never paid the expressage. Persons receiving the articles have always paid their own expressage.

Mrs. BRUSH. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What subject do you wish to speak upon?

Mrs. BRUSH. I have a proposed amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A little later. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President, I move that my resolution be taken from the table, the resolution offered yesterday—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the resolution? In reference to "Real Daughters?"

Miss HARVEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a second to that?

Miss DESHA. I second that, Madam President.

Miss HETZEL. I second it also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Miss Harvey's resolution in reference to "Real Daughters"

be taken from the table. Have you that written out, and have you your second?

Miss HARVEY. Yes; Miss Desha has seconded it, and Miss Hetzel has seconded it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this resolution to take from the table Miss Harvey's resolution in reference to "Real Daughters," will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be lost.

Miss HARVEY. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division has been called for.

Mrs. MORGAN. I do not think the question is understood. What was laid on the table?

Mrs. FOWLER. I do not think so, either.

Miss HARVEY. May I explain?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Write your motion out in full and hand it to the reader.

Miss HARVEY. Miss Desha has it right there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha has permission to have it read.

READER. "Whereas a number of daughters of Revolutionary heroes, otherwise known as "Real Daughters," have had their names considered in chapters, have been recognized by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and have been mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, who died without being formally accepted as members of the National Society, thereby causing a loss to the society of a number of valuable records and whereas,"—that is scratched out, so I will skip—"Resolved that such "Real Daughters are hereby considered and admitted to membership in the National Society, when their names and records may be properly filed, provided that their records are approved as in all cases; and be it further resolved, that their membership shall date from this congress"—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order during the reading of this resolution. You are about to vote upon it and should do so knowingly.

READER. "And their names be placed in the supplementary list of 'Real Daughters.' And be it further resolved, that,

the 'Real Daughters,' particularly meant in this resolution are as follows." And then quite a list of names is given.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is to take this resolution from the table, which brings it before you again for consideration. If you desire to do so, vote "aye" on taking it from the table. All those in favor of taking this resolution from the table, signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. AMMON. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Park of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. AMMON. A question of information, in regard to a resolution passed this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the resolution?

Mrs. AMMON. Allowing the business manager of the magazine one hundred dollars. Is it in order to pass a resolution ordering the treasurer general to pay that, by the ordering of this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the impression of the Chair that it was so ordered. I do not know. The recording secretary general will say whether it was ordered that the congress should direct the treasurer general to pay \$100 to the editor of the genealogical department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. HOWARD. I understand the treasurer general has not been instructed to pay it. It was moved that it be appropriated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you; it shall be attended to. If it is not carried out by the congress, of course it is the duty of the Board of Management to carry out any of the orderings of the congress. The state regent of Georgia is recognized. Is it an amendment?

Mrs. PARK. To amend article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, by adding before the last sentence of such paragraph the words: "and only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress"—[applause]—"and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is to be referred to the next congress. No expression of opinion is desired or allowable at this congress.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to give the names of the states. Signed by the state regents of California, Delaware, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Maryland, New York and the vice-regent of Massachusetts, vice-president general from South Carolina. [Applause.]

Miss FRAZER. Pennsylvania desires to be added to that list.

Mrs. FOWLER. Is my motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Bring it up, if it is new business. If it is unfinished business, it will come a little later.

Mrs. FOWLER. It is a motion in regard to the site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fancy that is unfinished business—no, it is new business, and you can present it.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, and ladies of the congress—

Mrs. LYONS. The state regent of Kentucky desires to be added to that list.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Kentucky desires to be added to that list. The Chair will ask you to go to the state regent who presented the amendment and give your names later. We will now listen to the new business.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, and ladies. I move that before this congress adjourns, the committee on Continental Hall site, be empowered to purchase a site.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Are they not already empowered to do so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly give your resolution to the reader and have it read. Is there a second?

Miss Miller and others seconded it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that before this congress adjourns, the committee on Continental Hall site be empowered to purchase a site."

Mrs. FOWLER. There are so many reasons, I will only give the one I consider very important. In the states far removed from Washington, where they are not as enthusiastic about

Continental Hall as in nearer states, if we can go home and tell them the site has been purchased, it will add a great deal to the enthusiasm. [Applause.] There will be more interest to raise money and send it here for Continental Hall next year.

MISS BATCHELLER. Can I say anything in addition to Mrs. Fowler's remarks?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly; it is open for discussion. Have you something on the other side, or the affirmative?

MISS BATCHELLER. It is on the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to wait for some one to speak on the negative side first.

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative?

MRS. MORGAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear you.

MRS. MORGAN. I decidedly oppose the purchase of a site at this time. I have consulted a great many business men who have been very successful, and they say we will put too much money into it, the taxes will cost an immense amount, and it will be altogether undesirable until we see our way clearly to putting up at least a large portion of our building. I believe it will be premature to buy land at this time, and hope the congress will not purchase it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is simply authorizing the committee to buy.

MRS. MORGAN. Is not that the same thing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey, is recognized. She wishes to speak in the affirmative.

MISS BATCHELLER. I desire to state that three-fourths of the chapters of the state of New Jersey have said they will give very little more to Continental Hall until a beginning is made, and that will not be made until we purchase the land, most assuredly. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear some one on the opposite site.

MRS. TERRY. A question of information. Is not the committee authorized now to purchase the site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has the authority at present. This would be a sanction, however, from the congress.

Miss MILLER. I wanted to say something with regard to the purchase of a site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it on the negative or affirmative? We have just had a speech on the affirmative, and would like to have some one speak on the negative now.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I desire to say a word in the negative. At the present time the money that we have is invested in bonds largely, which give us a small interest. If we at this time purchase a site, it will take all the money we have to do it. Instead of receiving any interest, we will immediately have to begin paying taxes. It seems to me that is a very important objection. [Great applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. We will always have to pay taxes if we own property.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, and ladies. This subject of securing a site for Continental Hall has been very freely discussed by a great many members of the committee, and with a great many of the business men in Washington, and we are assured that all of the eligible sites, those which would be desirable for our purpose, are rapidly being taken up, both by those who want to put up large apartment houses, and by those who want to put up churches, churches which are being moved from one site in Washington to another, and therefore it seems to me that if the Continental Hall committee has the chance of securing a desirable situation, they should have the authority to purchase so they can purchase on the spot; I mean, when the time comes, much more reasonably than they can if it is heralded abroad that we are going to purchase, in which case the prices would be likely to go up. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the other side?

Mrs. ROOME. I am not exactly on either side. [Laughter.] I want to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you will have to make up your mind a little bit, and we will hear a speech fairly and squarely on the other side. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. I want a little information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ask the question.

Mrs. ROOME. I want to give a little information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to hear Mrs. Swift, who is on the other side.

Mrs. SWIFT. I am afraid I am opposed to this. I would like to have Miss Richards read this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, has sent up something. Is it an amendment?

Mrs. SWIFT. It is on this Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An amendment?

Mrs. SWIFT. I don't know whether it is or not. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it a speech?

Mrs. SWIFT. No; it is not a speech.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then hold it for the present. We want a speech from the other side.

Mrs. THOMAS. May I make an inquiry?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is there any probability of the land being condemned for the purposes of the beautification of the city?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not fully understand you, and asks you to come to the platform.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have only a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair can answer you much better if she knows what you want. Please come up to the platform.

Mrs. DRAPER. Perhaps I can find it out from some member of the congress, but a gentleman, a Son of the American Revolution, at this recess asked me if the Daughters considered that that land might not be condemned by the government, for the purposes of the beautification of the city. We are so anxious to have the site now that I did not feel it right not to make this inquiry public. I think that our president general's husband is chairman of the committee for the beautification of the city, and I therefore thought she might be able to answer the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The gentleman you mention is not a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Laughter.] Mrs. Crosman, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I have lost the thread of the argument. I desire to speak most emphatically for the purchase of this site and perhaps I am out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is uncertain which side

spoke last. We will hear you, and then a speaker on the other side next.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I have not been listening enough to know. I do feel that if we buy this site, we will very soon begin the preliminary steps towards building. I have heard since I came here not vague inquiries, not hopes, not speculations, but definite, absolute promises that just so soon as the Daughters of the American Revolution have a site, and have a definite plan, money will begin to come in to us for that purpose. There have been several such promises made from old members of this society and I presume gentlemen also—gentlemen are being quoted, so I want to quote one, too. [Laughter.] I think we will not have the slightest trouble, and need have no apprehension as to the funds with which we shall build so soon as we have a site upon which to build.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the opposite side?

Mrs. DRAPER. Negative side.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Mrs. DRAPER. Simply because I wish to add an amendment to the resolution. Is it in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; an amendment is in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to add: "And the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon a site to be purchased." May I speak to my amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it been seconded?

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform and speak to it. The Chair wishes that there should be perfect quiet on the stage, as she wishes to hear all the arguments, and she thinks the Daughters of the American Revolution who are in congress assembled also desire to hear them. If the delegates upon the floor will preserve silence, we can hear the weakest voice here. It is the buzz of conversation which makes it so difficult to hear the speakers. Please pardon the interruption, Mrs. Draper, which was made for your benefit as well as ours.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as I understand the reso-

lution which was offered, the Continental Hall committee was authorized to purchase a site. The treasurer general was not authorized to pay any money for that purpose.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Right.

Mrs. DRAPER. Therefore, this amendment seems necessary if the Continental Hall committee is really expected to do any work during the coming year. Therefore, the first part of my amendment: "And the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose" will be adopted unanimously by every one who wishes the Continental Hall committee to do anything more than talk. In regard to the latter part of the amendment: "Provided that at least twenty-five members of that committee shall agree upon a site to be purchased," I think that it will appeal to the common sense of every one present, that if the committee is to expend from \$100,000 to \$110,000 on the purchase of a site, at least twenty-five out of a committee of sixty or seventy should agree on the most eligible and the most available site for which that money is to be expended.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment offered by Mrs. Draper, which has been moved and seconded. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would second the motion. I think it is fair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded, and Mrs. Draper has spoken upon it. The Chair will listen to some one on the opposite side.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the opposite side?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I wanted to ask some questions, first, so we can tell how to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would like to hear the questions.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to ask, Madam President, has the Continental Hall committee been appointed for next year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Continental Hall committee, the Chair thinks, was appointed at the beginning of her term, to continue through the whole of her term.

Mrs. DRAPER. I beg pardon; but as a member of that com-

mittee who hopes to be appointed on it next year, I know that the president general alone has the privilege of appointing me if she wishes. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thought it was for the whole of her term.

Mrs. DRAPER. It goes from congress to congress.

Miss DESHA. Through your term?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understood that. There seem to be divergent opinions on the subject. The Chair will instruct the parliamentarian to look into the constitution on that question.

Mrs. BURROWS. You can simply notify the members of the committee that they are reappointed. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thanks for the suggestion. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. One more question.

Miss DESHA. The same committee stands, with the additions you choose to make to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That question does not have to be settled now. It makes no difference about it. But we will discuss the subject before us.

Mrs. LIPPITT. One more question. I understood—perhaps I was wrong—that the resolution, or the motion said, that the site committee be empowered to purchase.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think there has been a mistake, and that the lady intended to say the Continental Hall committee. The Chair intended to call the attention of the mover of the resolution to the matter, but it escaped her. I think Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, may have meant to say the Continental Hall committee is empowered to purchase.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to say that I have been informed that it will be—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative of this amendment of Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. ROOME. She said she was on the negative. [Laughter.]

Miss HETZEL. Mrs. Richards was on the negative.

Mrs. DRAPER. Of course any one who wishes to make an amendment to a motion is on the negative side of the motion

before it is amended. That is why I had the privilege of presenting the amendment. I was not in favor of the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative or affirmative?

Mrs. ROOME. Affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you are on the affirmative side of Mrs. Draper's amendment, you have a right to speak now.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. May we have the original motion read, with the words "Continental Hall committee" inserted instead of "site committee." I think that will make a very great difference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It makes a very great difference. If the Chair hears no objection to this request that we may hear the resolution read, which says "authorize the site committee to purchase," she will insert the words "Continental Hall committee."

Mrs. VERPLANCK. If that is the intention of the original mover.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. Read as it is corrected.

READER. "I move that before this congress adjourns the Continental Hall committee be empowered to purchase a site."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She means that we should be empowered to purchase it.

Mrs. HATCHER. Within the year at any time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not to purchase it before the congress adjourns, but that we be empowered to do so.

Mrs. ROOME. I will be very brief. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have been informed, and I suppose that you will all appreciate that fact, that by proper measures we can induce the congress of the United States to remit the taxes upon our property after we have purchased it [applause.] and that is what I wished to say. I thought it would help the affirmative side, and I will now hand in a contribution to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you.

Mrs. SWIFT. Has not the Continental Hall committee now the power to purchase?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the understanding of the Chair that the Continental Hall committee was empowered to purchase during the past year. I do not know whether it stands now or not.

Mrs. SWIFT. Does the Continental Hall committee have to be empowered to purchase every year by the congress?

Mrs. TULLOCH. There is a very large Continental Hall committee. Would it require a three-fourths vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Twenty-five was requested.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Twenty-five of the Continental Hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper wishes that twenty-five members of the Continental Hall Committee should agree on the purchase of a site before it is purchased.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. To go back to preliminaries, do we not have for the next year to appoint a chairman of the Continental Hall committee?

Mrs. KENDALL. I have that motion in my hand written here.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. If so, I would like to make the motion that the president general be appointed the chairman of the Continental Hall committee for the ensuing year. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. By a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general is very happy to see your confidence, but the motion is now out of order, inasmuch as we have a motion before the house.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

Miss BENNING. I rise to amend the motion of the lady from the District, by substituting "thirty-five" for "twenty-five."

(Cries of "No!")

Miss BENNING. I withdraw it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for and this will close debate. Those in favor of closing debate on this amendment, which carries the motion with it will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the motion to close debate is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information. Were we vot-

ing on the resolution to reappoint the president general as chairman, because I desire to endorse that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you.

Mrs. McLEAN. Or on the motion before the house, or the amendment before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You were voting upon the previous question, which is called upon to close debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. Upon which question to close debate? We have three before us. I was interested in knowing which one. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have only two questions before us, the motion and the amendment, and the motion was to close debate on both. If you close debate on the amendment, you also close debate on the motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not know what the amendment is. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read it to you, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you.

READER. The original motion: "I move that before this congress adjourns, the Continental Hall committee be empowered to purchase a site." Amended by Mrs. Draper as follows: "And that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon a site to be purchased."

Mrs. LIPPITT. One question for information. Is twenty-five a majority of the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; it is not a majority of the committee; simply an arbitrary number named by Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I have the privilege of closing debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Isn't it usual to require a majority? In a committee of seventy, should we have twenty-five make the decision?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is usual to require a majority vote of a committee, but twenty-five, I think, would be a majority of the site committee.

Mrs. McILVAINE. I am told it is composed of one hundred members.

Mrs. McLEAN. What was the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover of this amendment may close debate. She asks attention.

Mrs. DRAPER. The first part of the amendment providing that the treasurer general be authorized, etc., needs no further remark, except this one point. It has been stated by several persons, whose opinion I value highly, that the motion carried last year giving the Continental Hall committee power to act, expires with this congress, and that if the coming Continental Hall committee could have any power to act, they must be authorized anew by this congress. The second part of the motion, essentially providing that at least twenty-five members of that committee agree upon the site, needs simply this comment. It is not a majority of the committee. The committee consists of one state regent from every state and territory. It would be impossible to obtain a majority vote of that committee, except at the Continental Congress, because in the District of Columbia proxy voting is not allowed. Twenty-five is more than a majority of the members of Continental Hall committee present at any meeting that I have attended. Twenty-five is, however, the lowest number that in my judgment should decide upon the expenditure of so large a sum of money. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. Is not my amendment there?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot speak now. The question now recurs to the motion of Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. SWIFT. Will you have Miss Richards read the amendment to the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read Mrs. Draper's amendment to the house, and afterwards, you will read Mrs. Fowler's resolution as amended.

READER. "And that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose; provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask right there if "shall agree" means they vote, or whether it means that we shall

sign a paper signifying our willingness to purchase a particular site. It makes a great difference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was your remark.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My inquiry was whether it means a vote, or whether we can sign a paper agreeing to the purchase.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is not that a proxy vote?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Of course not; that is not a proxy vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It requires twenty-five members of the committee to agree upon a site before its purchase.

Mrs. DRAPER. It requires twenty-five members to vote for the purchase of a site before the site is purchased, according to my idea of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To agree together for one site.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Then I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot debate it. The previous question has been called and debate is closed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is just exactly like saying you cannot do anything this year, because it is hard to get twenty-five together.

Mrs. HENRY. We will never get twenty-five together.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest, if we are to spend \$100,000 at least twenty-five members of a society numbering thirty thousand should agree on the selection of the site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear you are debating, and it is out of order, as debate is closed. Those in favor of this amendment of Mrs. Draper will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. The question now reverts to Mrs. Fowler's motion as amended by Mrs. Draper.

READER. The entire motion then reads: "I move that before this congress adjourns the Continental Hall committee be empowered to purchase a site." Amended by Mrs. Draper: "And that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose; provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler may close debate.

Mrs. FOWLER. I really have nothing further. I think so much has been said, and it has been so well said on the subject that my first argument is the principal reason with me, to keep up our enthusiasm in the chapters far distant. I am sure that after we have purchased a site, the money will come in very much faster because every lady will think that she is sending her money in for the building.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the resolution of Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, amended by Mrs. Draper, of the District, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President, I have a motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. Haven't I a motion there?

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift's motion will come next.

Mrs. KENDALL. It is to make Mrs. Fairbanks chairman of the Continental Hall committee. It is new business. Is it in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; Mrs. Kendall, vice-president general from Maine, is recognized.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President and members of the congress. I have waited a long time to make this motion, because I knew it would be unanimously carried, and it is a great pleasure to make a motion that is sure to be unanimously carried. "I move that Mrs. Fairbanks, our president general, be made chairman of the Continental Hall committee for the ensuing year. Mrs. Kendall, of Maine."

Seconded by Mrs. Brush, Miss Miller, and many others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Read Mrs. Swift's motion now.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called a full month in advance of the time for such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the site committee shall

be called at least five days before such meetings in order to insure full attendance. Mary Wood Swift."

Seconded.

Mrs. SWIFT. The reason for that, Madam President, is that—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is not worth while.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is. The congress desires to hear you.

Mrs. SWIFT. My reason for this is that so many state regents are at such a distance that if they are on the Continental Hall committee they ought to have all the time and information possible. If they cannot have it, and their vote can be sent, that should be arranged; a written vote is not a proxy vote, and they ought to have that privilege, or they should not be on the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. HENRY. You say they can send a written vote?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes, certainly. That is not a proxy vote.

Mrs. ROOME. A written vote is more binding than a verbal one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to the motion of Mrs. Swift, of California?

Miss FORSYTH. There were many seconds.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to speak upon this motion? Are you on the opposite side, or affirmative?

Miss FORSYTH. I speak on the side of the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us have order, please. We have not taken a recess.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I speak on the side of the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait then. The Chair wishes to hear some one on the opposite side of the question. You have heard Mrs. Swift's motion, desiring that members of the Continental Hall committee shall have one month's notice before any meeting shall be called. Do you fully understand it?

Mrs. DRAPER. Pardon me. I was called out of the room. Did I understand that motion to provide that the members of the Continental Hall committee should have one month's notice?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the resolution.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is the previous question ordered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not. We are beginning to discuss it. The state regent of the District of Columbia is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am opposed to the one month's notice. I will tell you why. We will have one opportunity of getting a very fine lot at a very reasonable price, and we will not be able to do it, because we could not get the committee together in time. And we might lose a very desirable piece of land if we had to wait a whole month after an offer had been made. They won't hold property in Washington very long nowadays. Property is right on the bound, and everybody is ready to take it up, and I am afraid it will operate against us to give such a long notice. I would like to ask for two weeks' notice. We could telegraph to California, and the regent could get here in five days.

Miss FORSYTH. Am I in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one on the affirmative of this question. Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, it seems that in so serious a matter as this, the motion of the state regent of the most distant state, I believe, that we have, should have a certain fair recognition. If letters are mailed here to go to California, or even if a telegram is sent to California, or to Washington or Montana, there has to be a certain amount of time allowed for the people to get the word, to have it reach them wherever they may be and for them to get here. I cannot believe that in a matter so serious as this, Madam President, there would be any difficulty in getting people together from all parts of the country. If we come here for our congress to elect ten vice-presidents general and to attend to the routine work of the congress, we certainly would come, those who are members of the Continental Hall committee—which I am not, I am happy to say—the members of that committee would certainly come from all sections and they should have

the opportunity to do so. It is their right. When we are to expend perhaps all that we have in the purchase of a site, each one should have the privilege of being here and knowing when that question is to be decided and where the site is. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. A question for information.

Mrs. COULTON. If we send a telegram from here to California, they will receive it before it is sent. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear.

Mrs. EAGAN. My question is, if we receive notice, is our vote legal in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not the question before us now. We are deciding upon whether we shall have a month's notice given.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is it a practical thing? Suppose they should receive notice that we propose to purchase a certain site. These ladies living in the distant states are not familiar with the sites that have been under consideration, and how would they know how to vote, or anything about the relative value of the different sites, or the desirability of them? They would not know anything about it, unless they came on to see them.

Mrs. SWIFT. They would certainly have the proposition laid laid before them by the Board, and we certainly ought to be able to trust our Board as far as that goes. Moreover, it is not absolutely necessary to put on the committee the vice-presidents and the regents who live so far away. Make your committee near by, where they can come if you must have a personal vote. A proxy vote, however, is not a written vote. You always write the vote. Most of the state regents do know something about property here. They have been here and they know something about Washington.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish simply to add that even the site committee in the city, who have been acting this last season, have had so many sites offered and to be considered, and there have been so many things to be considered in connection with each one, that it has been very difficult for even two or three of the ladies to get together and have the same opinion in regard to a site. There have been almost as many opinions as there

have been members of the committee, as to the desirableness of the different sites, and so it would be utterly impossible, it seems to me, for a committee made up of ladies to come from the ends of the country and ever to agree upon anything in the world, or know what they wanted. We are getting ourselves into deep water when we propose to put ourselves in that situation.

MISS HARVEY. I am on the affirmative side. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I know a little about property, not much, but I think if you buy a desirable site now and find afterwards that it does not suit you, we may be able to sell it at an advance, and make something for the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to some one on the negative.

MRS. DRAPER. May I ask that the whole motion be read, that I am to speak against?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the whole motion.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called a full month in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee shall be called at least five days before such meetings in order to ensure full attendance."

MRS. SWIFT. The sub-committee is here, around somewhere.

MRS. DRAPER. In speaking against that motion, I think possibly the mover of the motion does not understand one of the regulations of the committee, which is that the regular meetings of the Continental Hall committee shall be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, before the Board meeting; that is so that every member from a distance who is able to come, and interested enough in the Continental Hall committee to come, will know that every month the day before the Board meeting there will be a regular meeting of the Continental Hall committee. But, Madam President, as the state regent from the District has said, it might be possible that a very valuable site

might be presented to us, and we should only have four or five days to make the decision—and I think we all agree that it must be a very valuable site in order to have twenty-five women agree upon it. [Laughter.] As the state regent from the District has said, real estate men are not going to wait a whole month. If they give you a bargain, you have to take it right away, or you cannot get it. Therefore, I object to the motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. There are two other questions that I would like to ask. This last winter, I have received notices of special meetings and they were sent out only four or five days before these special meetings. I heard one state regent say that notice did not reach her until after the meeting had been held.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Four or five days is really too short a notice.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to say that I never have yet had a notice of the Board meeting until after the Board meeting had taken place in Washington. [Laughter.] I live only five days away, and ten days would give me the opportunity, if I could come, to do so, and I have never had one notice until after the meeting of the Board had taken place.

Mrs. AMMON. In reference to the notices that were sent out, I received the first notice too late to make arrangements to go, and I requested the recording secretary general to have the notices mailed to me a few days earlier, and my request was granted, and I received notice early enough so that I could have gone, had it been possible for me to do so at those times, through the courtesy of the recording secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The subject before you is this resolution.

Miss JOHNSTON. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which side are you upon?

Miss JOHNSTON. I am not committed. I simply rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss JOHNSTON. One of the members suggested that if we purchased and found it was to our advantage to sell, we could do so. I want to know if the committee is empowered to take such action, to sell again if they thought desirable to do so?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If we could make \$100,000, we would take the chances and do it anyway. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not in order at present. We are considering this amendment before us now, and we would like to have remarks confined to this motion of Mrs. Swift, of California.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move the previous question.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. It is now a quarter of six.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion for a recess before the house. Is it seconded?

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of privilege, before the motion for a recess is taken. I do it, because I am very sure that the committee on the report of the recommendations of national officers would like to have a very full house to hear their report, and I have heard a number of ladies say they are not coming back to-night. I beg of them to come.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would you wish to appoint an hour to hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers?

Mrs. SWIFT. I would suggest half-past eight.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that half-past eight be appointed as the hour at which we shall hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers; that this be made a special order. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

There are some announcements to be read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. How about the recess?

Mrs. FOWLER. We did not vote upon the motion for a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In one moment.

Mrs. FOWLER. Let us stay.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Announcements will be read now.

Announcements by the reader.

Among other announcements was the following. "The representatives of the press wish to express their sincere thanks to the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution

press committee, Mrs. Lockwood, for her always kind readiness to give the press information whenever desired; and also to the pages of the congress for their ever-ready willingness to do favors." Signed by the representatives of the press. Isabel Worrall Ball, *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.; L. Marion Melius, *Springfield Union*; E. R. Brown, *Times*; Oliver P. Newman, *Post*; Rudolph De Zapp, *Washington Times*; Ellen S. Cromwell, *Philadelphia Press*; Mortimer Downing, *World*.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a resolution of thanks.

READER. Another contribution for Continental Hall: "\$10 from Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, N. Y.; also \$10 from Mrs. Roome's chapter, the Martha Washington Chapter of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion has been made to take a recess until eight o'clock. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 5:53 until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8.00 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The delegates will be seated. The business before the congress to-night is the consideration of Mrs. Swift's resolution. That is where we left off when we took a recess.

READER. Mrs. Swift's motion: "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called a full month in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee shall be called at least five days before such meetings in order to ensure full attendance. Mary Wood Swift."

MISS AVERY. I move to amend by striking out "one month" and inserting "fifteen days."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up in writing, please.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to substitute "fifteen days" for "one month" has been made and seconded. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I wish to make one more amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To this same thing?

Mrs. LIPPITT. No; to the last clause, which says "the sub-committee." I would say, "The sub-committee on site."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come after this amendment.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is now before you to substitute "fifteen days" for "one month." Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. ORTON. I rise to a question of information. I would like to ask if fifteen days is sufficient notice to give the far distant members?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Certainly it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that it would be.

Mrs. ORTON. Would the fifteen days include the mailing of the notice?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that a letter from Washington would reach San Francisco in between five and six days. She is, however, ready to be corrected on this point. Is Mrs. Swift in the house, or any other delegate from California?

Miss AVERY. I thought that would be all the time necessary to reach California and the far west.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You know the exact time?

Miss AVERY. The approximate time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you answered, Mrs. Orton?

Mrs. ORTON. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this amendment?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment to substitute "fifteen days" for "one month," will signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Now, is my amendment in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original motion as amended is now before you. Your motion is in order, Mrs. Lippitt.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Then I move to amend by adding "the sub-committee on site," instead of "sub-committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lippitt wishes to add, "sub-committee on site," as those words are not in the original motion. The maker of this resolution is not here, but I presume that does not prevent us from adding "on site."

Mrs. LIPPITT. I am very sure that is what she intended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, "on site"—"sub-committee on site" will be added. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. The reader may now give the motion as it stands, with the two changes.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called fifteen days in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee on site shall be called at least five days before such meetings in order to insure full attendance."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the house understand that this refers to called meetings of the Board—special meeting of the Board?

READER. As it reads, it means any meeting,—

Mrs. ROOME. Of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Continental Hall committee, the Chair wishes to state, has a monthly meeting on the Tuesday preceding the meeting of the Board of Management.

Mrs. SWIFT. May I have that read? I have just come in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read Mrs. Swift's motion as amended.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called fifteen days in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent

with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee on site shall be called at least five days before such meetings, in order to insure full attendance."

Mrs. CUMMINGS. I would like to ask, when there is a stated meeting, what is the object of this fifteen days' notice? Every member must know of the stated meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the understanding of the Chair that possibly the mover of that motion intended to say "special meeting." The Chair calls it to her attention. Did you intend to say "special meetings of the Board?" You know we have a stated meeting time, just before the meeting of the Board of Management.

Mrs. SWIFT. That is true, but as we do not get our notices until after you have had your meetings, we have no notice of the meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They always come the Tuesday before the meeting of the Board of Management, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak in favor of this motion as amended?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. DRAPER. While it is true, as you have stated, that there are the stated meetings of the committee, it is also true that a great many ladies, with their social, and charitable and other duties, sometimes forget the date of the meeting. Therefore I think that this motion meets thoroughly with my views, simply to have the clerk send out the notices of the regular meetings fifteen days ahead of time, and also of any special meetings that may be called.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President,—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift has the floor.

Mrs. SWIFT. We do not know what sites are under consideration, unless we are so notified. We are too far away and we have not the intuition to know about these matters, unless we are notified. Our intuition goes a great ways, but it can't go from California to Washington. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. If the notices are sent out fifteen

days before a stated meeting, the ladies will not forget them before the meeting takes place.

Mrs. CUMMINGS. I move that this amendment be laid upon the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has that motion any second?

Miss FORSYTH. May I speak to this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which do you wish to speak to? The proposed amendment, or the resolution as it is amended.

Miss FORSYTH. To the motion as amended. There was no second to the motion to lay upon the table, and therefore I supposed I was in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are in order, as there was no second to the motion to lay upon the table.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies of the congress. It seems to me that this is one of the best motions that has come before the congress in regard to Continental Hall. It gives every member of the committee full power to know when they should be here for that important matter. It is not possible, of course, that these ladies of the committee can come here regularly every month from all over the country, but it is possible for them to come when this most important matter is to come before them. It is only just to the members of the committee who live at a distance that they should have this opportunity, and in cases where they are too remote to be reached by letter in time to enable them to come here if they so desire, a telegraphic notice should be sent them. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask if this will hinder there being a meeting of the Continental Hall committee following the Board meeting Monday, when so many of the members are here? You can make it illegal or legal, just as you choose. That is what you are doing now. It seems to me it would be very convenient for them to get together, and hear something of what the members of the site committee have to present to them, while they are here.

Mrs. MORGAN. It seems to me that that was a very reasonable motion, as amended, that the notice should be sent. It is such a very important matter, that I think every precaution

should be taken against hasty or ill-advised action, and I would be very glad to see the motion adopted, as amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if the congress wishes to arrange this so that the chairman may call a meeting of the Continental Hall committee immediately following the meeting of the Board of Management on Monday next.

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. DRAPER. How will any person know whether she is a member of that committee or not, until she is regularly informed? Would it be possible for the recording secretary general to inform the different ladies whom the president general wishes to appoint on that committee in time for them to be at the committee meeting on Monday next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair fears it would be very difficult, indeed, for the recording secretary general to do any such work, but she might possibly do so. The recording secretary general will speak on this point.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask if the president general has appointed her Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only in her mind. [Laughter.]

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As I cannot read the president general's mind, I do not see how it would be possible for the recording secretary general to notify this committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is granted grace, under the circumstances. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I move the previous question on this motion as amended.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is made for the previous question, which means that debate shall cease. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and debate is closed. The question now reverts to Mrs. Swift's motion as amended. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Is it in order to ask a question relative to the committees established by this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order. What is your question.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I would like to ask how a quorum is established in the Continental Hall committee. Whether it is an arbitrary quorum established by the committee, or whether the congress or the Board of Management in any way decided upon the number of a quorum in such a committee? I ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As to the Continental Hall committee?

Miss AVERY. Yes, the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Regent of the District, do you remember the number we call a quorum in the Continental Hall committee?

Mrs. PARK. Twenty-five.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is either fifteen or twenty-five. The Chair has forgotten, for the moment.

Mrs. DRAPER. It is the number of members present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The number of members present constitute a quorum.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Do I understand that the number of members present constitute the quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, that is it.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. In view of that statement, Madam President, I move that the quorum of the Continental Hall committee shall consist of fifteen members. I move that for discussion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you have a second for your motion?

Miss AVERY. No one at this moment seconds it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No one has seconded your motion, so the Chair will not present it, but will recognize Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. I will recognize you after Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BRUSH. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I present the following proposed amendment. To amend article VII of the constitution, by adding

to section I: "In any city or town where one or more chapters already exist, no new chapter shall be organized having less than fifty members." Moved by Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut. Signed by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, also by the state regents of California, New York, Wyoming, Rhode Island, and many of the chapter regents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up to the secretary, Mrs. Brush.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Verplanck, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Madam President and ladies: Notice is hereby given of intention to move to amend article IV, section I of the constitution, by adding the words "*except the president general, who shall not hold the same office for more than two terms consecutively.*" Signed by Katherine R. Wolcott Verplanck, state regent of New York, the state regents of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, and numerous chapter regents. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. I offer an amendment to the constitution, which Miss Richards may read, if she will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Notice of an amendment for next year.

READER. "Amend section I of article IV, by inserting, after the words 'hold office for two years,' the words 'excepting the treasurer general.' It will then read: 'These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the society, and shall hold office for two years, *except the treasurer general*, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899, ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively; except the treasurer general.' Mary Wood Swift, state regent of California, Katherine R. Wolcott Verplanck, state regent of New York,"—

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, and members

of the Eleventh Continental Congress: At the request of the chairman of this committee, I offer you the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Allow me first to state that this report, perhaps, does not give the officers in the exact order of precedence to which they are entitled, but we examined them as they were given to us, and I have not had time to arrange them properly. I therefore crave the indulgence of any officers who may not be mentioned in their proper order.

Your committee approve of the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the United States flag, and hope this bill will pass *in toto*; if not, in part.

Your committee also heartily approve the recommendation contained in the report of the treasurer general, which you will remember was that she should retain her office until her successor was enabled to obtain bondsmen.

Your committee desire to say as to the recommendation contained in the report of Franco-American memorial committee, that payment be offered to J. E. Caldwell & Company for the lost insignia, value \$14. This insignia was of the Mary Washington Association.

Your committee find the report of the committee on architecture full and admirable, but in deference to congress withhold their opinion in regard to site.

Your committee entirely approve of the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine.

Your committee approve the report of the editor of the magazine.

Your committee recommend that the first clerk of the registrar general's office shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed two thousand dollars. I will state that heretofore they have been one thousand nine hundred dollars.

Your committee cordially approve the report of the librarian general, and are heartily in sympathy with the recommendations to the state conference, if possible, in adding to the value of the library.

The committee beg leave to say that the report of the insignia committee has just reached them, and for lack of time the committee feel incompetent to act upon its recommendations.

Signed: Florence Gray Estey, state regent of Vermont; E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey; Emily Hendree Park, state regent of Georgia; Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent of Indiana; Caroline M. Murphy, state regent of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers. What may be your pleasure in regard to it?

MISS MILLER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted.

MRS. DRAPER. Is it open for discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MRS. DRAPER. May I ask that it be taken up item by item? There are several items I do not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It may be so ordered, if the congress desires. If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered. It will be read item by item.

MRS. WILES. I would like to ask a ruling of the Chair on one point there. I heartily approve of the treasurer general holding office until the bondsmen of her successor are obtained, but it seems to be that it cannot possibly be done under the recommendation of a committee, because it involves a change in the constitution, which says that all officers shall hold office until the close of the congress at which their successors are elected. I think that must be an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would come in under new business, as an amendment to the constitution. It may be offered under that head to-night.

MRS. WILES. For next year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be offered, but not acted upon until next year.

MISS DESHA. There is Miss Susan B. Anthony! [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the house to rise and greet Miss Anthony.

The house accordingly rose in greeting to Miss Anthony. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to express on behalf of the congress the delight that we have in greeting Miss Anthony, ever an advocate of the progress of humanity, and the emancipation of woman. [Great applause.]

The Chair requests Miss Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey, to read the items one by one, from the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers, so that the congress may act upon them.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask that a correction be made in our report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the correction?

Mrs. MURPHY. It is a slight correction, but might have some effect. I ask that the secretary of our committee make this correction: where the report says that the treasurer general should hold office until her successor was enabled to obtain bondsmen, make it read "duly elected and qualified." I noticed our treasurer general used those words last night, every time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that a correction, Madam?

Mrs. MURPHY. I just ask that the secretary of our committee make that correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection from the house, it is so ordered.

Miss BATCHELLER. First may I state that I was asked, as the secretary to merely state that in explanation. All we have here is simply this: "Your committee also heartily approves the recommendation contained in the report of the treasurer general." The committee asked me to state what that recommendation was, which I did, briefly. It is not written in the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with the first item.

Mrs. DRAPER. Can we take it up item by item?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered. Read it so.

Miss BATCHELLER. The first item is this: "Your committee approve of the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the United States Flag, and hope this bill will pass *in toto*; if not, in part."

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that this recommendation be adopted. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this first recommendation of the committee be adopted. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is adopted.

Miss BATCHELLER. The second recommendation is: "Your committee also heartily approve the recommendation contained in the report of the treasurer general.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that be adopted.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems as if that were an amendment to the constitution, and will have to come in under new business, and be accepted at the next congress.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President, if my recommendation is read, it will be noticed that I offered that as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did offer it?

Mrs. DARWIN. I offered them as amendments, to be considered next year.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to make an inquiry, and to put it somewhat in the nature of a suggestion. The constitution says "until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be duly qualified." Now under the amended constitution is the treasurer general duly qualified until she is bonded?

Mrs. DARWIN. The constitution does not say that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That seems to cover it, but there is no objection to putting in the amendment and having the congress adopt it.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I call for the next recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was the last one accepted?

Mrs. DRAPER. It could not be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, yes. Read the next item.

Miss BATCHELLER. The third recommendation is: "Your committee desire to say as to the recommendation contained in the report of the Franco-American memorial committee, that payment be offered to J. E. Caldwell and Company, for the lost insignia, value \$14; this insignia was of the Mary Washington Association."

Miss HETZEL. I move that this recommendation be accepted. Seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to that? Two years ago I remember perfectly that when the Franco-American memorial committee brought a report to this congress, it was stated posi-

tively that Caldwell would send certain things, at his own expense and risk; that this society incurred no risk at all in this respect. I remember Mrs. Frye, vice-president general from Maine, making that statement. Therefore, I vote against this recommendation.

Mrs. HATCHER. May I speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. HATCHER. I explained that fully yesterday, when I made my report. However, I will explain it again. I ask this in the name of justice. Just simply justice. They were kind enough to loan us silver, diamonds, and many other things, knowing fully that they could not be insured. They made our exhibit attractive. Our books and documents were not so attractive to the ordinary observer, but the diamond insignia, and the Mary Washington Memorial Association badge—which, strictly speaking, does not belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, although it is closely allied with it, and Miss Hetzel and others in the society wanted it—these things added greatly to the attractiveness of our exhibit; so much so that the gentleman who had charge of the department of liberal arts—I have forgotten his name—told Mrs. Manning and many other ladies there that these article attracted a great deal of attention to the exhibit. Mrs. Kinney could say as to that, also, for I believe she was there and saw the exhibit. This gentleman was kind enough to bring the diamond badge back with him. They sent a \$250 diamond badge to the exhibit. The gentleman in charge thought of course they were rhinestones, and was much astonished when he learned they were real diamonds. He was surprised that Caldwell and Company should be willing to send a jewel of that kind to be exhibited in such an exposed place. It staid there all these months and was never harmed, and he brought it back. I believe that was the only thing he brought back with him, and he was kind enough to deliver it in Washington. After he left Paris, however, this little Mary Washington badge disappeared. Whether it was stolen or lost, we do not know, the presumption is that it was lost, because there were other things there of much greater value, that might have been stolen. Caldwell and Company have never said anything about

it, and I thought it was only just to pay the price of this little badge, since they so kindly loaned it to us, knowing it was at their own risk. That is why I made that recommendation. I think that the committee on recommendations of national officers has accepted it.

Mrs. PARK. Being a member of the committee, I want to speak on this point. We at first gave a different report from this, but after considering all the points involved, we decided that it was more in consonance with the dignity of our society to report as we have. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this recommendation will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Read the next item.

Miss BATCHELLER. The fourth recommendation is: "Your committee find the report of the committee on architecture full and admirable, but in deference to congress, withhold their opinion in regard to site."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What may be your pleasure in regard to this recommendation?

Mrs. STERNBERG. Please have that read again. I do not think they heard it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee find the report of the committee on architecture full and admirable, but in deference to congress, withhold their opinion in regard to site." As a member of that committee, I will say that we thought we could not report on the site, as congress had not passed upon that matter, and we wished to show congress every courtesy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your pleasure as to this recommendation.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move its adoption.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the adoption of this recommendation will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is adopted.

Miss BATCHELLER. The fifth finding is: "Your committee entirely approve of the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this recommendation.

Mrs. DRAPER. What was the recommendation? She says "the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine." What was it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come forward and read more loudly, and explain it, Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. I have not before me the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine, but we understand that it was that all the Daughters and members of the society should contribute whatever they could, in various ways, to the genealogical department; as I remember it, that was the only thing asked.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That was not the recommendation of the business manager of the magazine.

Miss BATCHELLER. That was the recommendation of the editor of the magazine.

Mrs. HATCHER. There is the business manager over there. She can tell.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I remember it, the business manager of the magazine is not a national officer, and we accepted her report, with its recommendations, a night or two ago, and therefore this is not necessary.

Miss BATCHELLER. It was handed to us to act upon officially, and so we did what we thought was wise, in our judgment. That is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to adopt—

Mrs. DRAPER. The recommendation was in reference to the cutting of the leaves of the magazine. The business manager did not want the leaves cut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She will state what it was.

Miss LOCKWOOD. I do not think I made any recommendation. I simply asked for an expression of opinion from the congress, on the cutting of the leaves of the magazine. It was not a recommendation. It was a request for an expression of opinion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly repeat it.

Miss LOCKWOOD. I merely asked that the congress should express an opinion on the cutting of the leaves of the magazine,

as to whether they preferred to have them cut or uncut. I have had a great many letters of complaint from those who keep the magazine for binding, and from librarians, and I think from all our main subscribers, who complain most bitterly because they feel that a book cut is a book desecrated. This subject has come up several times before and has been put down as unwise, but the Board felt that for some reasons it was better so, and I have had letters approving it, so I thought possibly an expression of opinion from the congress would be acceptable to the subscribers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand this recommendation Mrs. Swift, of California?

Mrs. SWIFT. I was going to say if we can come here and sit a week, away from our business at home, we can cut the leaves of that magazine ourselves. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that the leaves of the magazine be not cut.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second that motion.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion. It spoils the pleasure of reading the magazine to have the leaves cut.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It certainly spoils it for binding. That is what we want it for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia, that the leaves of the magazine shall not be cut, before it is sent out. Do you desire to discuss this matter?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion of Mrs. Lockwood will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Miss Batcheller is not quite through reading the recommendations of the committee. Proceed with the reading of the recommendations, Madam Chairman.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee approve the report of the editor of the magazine."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion. [Laughter.]

Miss HETZEL. I move that it be adopted.

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this recommendation of the committee be adopted. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee recommend that the first clerk of the registrar general's office shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed \$2,000." It was \$1,900 before. That last remark is not written in the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you any remarks to make upon it?

Miss BATCHELLER. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of the District of Columbia is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe it is understood we are going to have a paid genealogist. The clerical service last year cost \$1,900. Do you think you can secure a genealogist for \$100 a year? [Laughter.] That is what it amounts to. You have got to have the same clerical service. The clerical service is quite different from research service, and the genealogist is one working in another room, who has nothing to do with the clerical service, and who does all this detail work. In the first place, you voted that, and it has not been changed or amended, two years ago, so that the Board with the old resolution is empowered to hire a genealogist, and I do not believe they will spend any more money than they ought to, but this does circumscribe them, so that we should not have any genealogist next year, because no genealogist would work for \$100 a year.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. If the paid clerk is supposed to go into another room by herself and do the work, and there are two other clerks, what will the registrar general do?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Just what she has been doing for the last eleven years, working from morning to night. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MORGAN. Not if she has the same number of clerks and a paid genealogist. I do not see what is left for her to do.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to speak as a member of that committee, as to the idea of the committee, if I may explain it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come forward. They cannot quite hear you.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, and ladies. I only wish to say a word as to the idea of the committee, on this subject, as I think I understand it, but of course it remains to the congress to concur or disagree with the recommendation of the committee as it chooses. I think our idea was that that office has a good many clerks now; that registrars of the chapters generally see a good deal about the genealogy of papers that are sent up here. My own experience in my own chapter is that we pay very particular attention to it, and I have heard several registrars since I have been here say that they send a great many papers and have few returned, and that the instructions on the little paper sent out by the Board are so ample that they assist the people themselves very greatly to get their own genealogy. That is what I hear, and it seems to this committee that rather than create a new expense for our treasury, it would be well to combine the first clerk and the genealogist, and in that way we could secure the services of a very able person, who could combine those duties. I know that my friend, Mrs. Lockwood, for whom I have the greatest respect, will at once say I do not know what I am talking about. [Laughter.] Maybe I do not, but at the same time I rather think that the clerical duties might be combined with those of a genealogist, because those are intermittent. There must be a great number of papers coming to their office in a state of perfection, almost, so that every paper does not have to be examined, and the genealogy of every applicant does not have to be found. It is thought, therefore, with that liberal allowance of \$2,000 for the clerical services—not all the clerical service of that office, because those two ladies sometimes get extra clerical help if they need it—and it was our opinion, at least my opinion, that perhaps this genealogist might possibly do, without any help and get the whole \$2,000. [Applause.]

Miss HETZEL. Madam President General, I just wish to respond to Mrs. Morgan's suggestion that if there was a genealogist, there would be no work for the registrar general to do. Well; I have been a registrar general. I think that most of you do not know what my work was. I do not think I was idle, but even with a genealogist I would have every paper to sign; I would have every certificate to sign, and I would have to satisfy myself, even with the genealogist, of the correctness of the paper before I put my signature to it.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President—

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say, Madam President, that we are talking about one of the learned profession, when we speak of a genealogist, and the work in that office is immense.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the registrar general's office?

Miss JOHNSTON. Yes, in the registrar general's office, and it is not for the daily new members who are coming in, but the whole eleven years have to be investigated by an expert, that our history may be perfect. The work is more than this congress can comprehend. Their records must be correct, and therefore the work of the genealogist for the next five years at least will be worth all the money you give her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this? The Chair was about to recognize Mrs. Morgan, and will do so now if she wishes to speak.

Mrs. MORGAN. Miss Hetzel replied to me that even if a genealogist did this work, the registrar would have to go all over the work again to find out if she did it properly. Then, what is the use of the genealogist. [Laughter.]

Miss HETZEL. If Mrs. Morgan had ever been registrar general she would know the use of the genealogist. She would know what is was to save endless hunts through Revolutionary records, through rosters, and she would know what the work of the genealogist would be. But, still, I feel sure that any registrar general would not feel like putting her name to a paper unless she was sure herself that it was correct.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, in approving the recommendation, and desiring to express my approval of it, it may occur to some of you who have been here year after year, that

several years ago when there were two registrars general, there was but one clerk employed at an expense of \$600 a year. Now the work of the registrar general's office does not increase as the society increases in the same proportion that the work of the other offices does. At that time, four thousand members entered every year, and we heard the report this year that there were between 3,500 and 4,000. Every person that enters and has her record verified is doing the work of the registrar general just so much, and the work of the registrar general's office should be easier now rather than harder than it was four or five years ago. Moreover, there have been very valuable acquisitions to our library since then, which enable the registrars to verify work in the office which before they had to go to the capitol to do. Then, Madam President, in a society of 30,000 members, is it necessary that we should be so anxious to obtain new members that we compel our own national officers to search out their records? If they wish to join us, and cannot prove their records themselves, except at the cost of a great deal of time and expense, let them do as other societies compel them to do, pay for that service themselves. [Applause.] And not compel us to do so. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this recommendation? The Chair recognizes Miss Baird-Huey.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. A question of information only. I simply wish to ask, Madam President, if I understood Miss Johnston correctly, that the work of the genealogist would be to go backward over the records we have already approved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear all the question.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Simply this, if I understood Miss Johnston correctly. Did she mean that the records that were already approved would have to be gone over by the genealogist?

MISS JOHNSTON. I simply meant that there are a great many mistakes. We did not know how to make our records at first. I did not mean for correcting the publications, but for the records to be corrected. A great deal of work should be done on them. If you take up a dozen records, there will be half a dozen with more or less mistakes.

MRS. PARK. Madam President General, and members of the

Eleventh Continental Congress, one of the considerations that moved the committee, or at least one of the considerations that moved me as a member of the committee, was the fact that we believe that every one of the Lineage Books, as they are called, the expensive Lineage Books, that are issued, simplifies or renders easier the work of the registrar general's office. New members are constantly admitted by means of old members, and you simply, if you establish your line with a certain family, refer to that national number, and the work of the registrar general is certainly in that case very simple. [Applause.]

Miss HETZEL. Madam President General, it is quite true, as Mrs. Park says, that the Lineage Books do simplify the papers, but the numbers that come in here are so much greater, and there are new families, families that are not mentioned in the Lineage Book, and that makes the research just about as necessary. During my three years as registrar general, I brought this society 12,750 members. [Applause.] And I had no genealogist. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Would a motion to refer this matter to the Board be in order? I think they can be trusted. You have just elected a new Board and I imagine they are thoroughly honest. [Laughter.] I move you refer the whole matter to the Board.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. I call for the previous question, and would like to know first what we are discussing, whether we are discussing this recommendation, or a genealogist, or whether we are discussing whether we shall have one or not. Nobody knows what we are discussing. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That statement is somewhat broad. It may have some foundation in fact, but the Chair hopes that some do understand it. [Laughter.] Read your recommendation again, please, Madam Chairman, and let them hear it.

Miss BACHELLER. "Your committee recommends that the first clerk of the registrar general's office, shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find

necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed \$2,000."

Mrs. TULLOCH. I move the adoption of the report.

Miss TEMPLE. May I inquire from the chairman of the committee what would become of the registrar whom we have just elected.

Miss BATCHELLER. We want her for our chief clerk.

Miss TEMPLE. Can she serve as chief clerk and at the same time as registrar general?

Miss BATCHELLER. I beg pardon; I mean we want the retiring one for our chief clerk.

Miss TEMPLE. What becomes of the registrar general whom we have just elected?

Miss BATCHELLER. She holds the office and does her full share of the work now.

Miss TEMPLE. And then we have only one clerk?

Miss BATCHELLER. Only one clerk.

Mrs. ROOME. Two clerks.

Miss BATCHELLER. A paid genealogist and only one additional clerk.

Miss TEMPLE. And the registrar general in addition?

Miss BATCHELLER. No; as the committee discussed the matter we thought that the registrar general, a paid genealogist and one clerk would be able to accomplish the work.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. They cannot do it.

Mrs. ROOME. They have three clerks now.

Miss HETZEL. It is perfectly impossible.

Mrs. SWIFT. Let us get down to business. What do we have to pay this paid genealogist?

Miss BATCHELLER. A sum not to exceed \$2,000 for the whole business.

Mrs. SWIFT. You cannot get a genealogist and two clerks for that.

Mrs. MORGAN. The previous question. I move the adoption of the report.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mrs. MORGAN. I move the adoption of the recommendation.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is another motion before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the motion sent up to the reader?

READER. Mrs. Lockwood's motion: "I move that the matter be left to the Board of Management to adjust."

Miss MILLER. That was seconded; there were three seconds to that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion—do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. MORGAN. I think, as the congress is assembled, we members of the Board do not wish to assume any more responsibility, especially as regards the expenditure of moneys than we are compelled to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Quite right.

Mrs. MORGAN. I therefore beg the congress will decide on this matter itself instead of leaving it to the Board.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I will insist. I do not think this congress can possibly have the intelligence of what the work is in the office there that the Board has, with the opportunity which the Board has of being there and seeing and investigating the work. The congress has no idea of the amount of work that is done there and I believe that if this congress could go there they would be willing to leave it to the judgment of the Board as to how they should conduct that department. They know what is necessary and I know they will not use a dollar more than is necessary.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would it not be a very good idea, and would you not get a good deal of information, if the very latest registrar general we have had, who has just gone out of office, could tell us what she thinks on this subject? She has just done the work of the last year, and knows how much work it takes to admit the number of women who have come into the society during her term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not see the registrar general here.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think she is ill.

Mrs. PARK. One other word, please. The main reason that influenced your committee in sending the report worded in this way was that we as members of this congress are perfectly aware of the determination of the congress not to increase the expenses if possible. [Applause.] We knew that this mo-

tion to have a paid genealogist would come up; at least we had been so advised, and taking your interests into consideration, the only way we saw out of the difficulty was to employ your first clerk as a paid genealogist and not allow any clerical service exceeding \$2,000 for that office. At present it is \$1,900 and some odd dollars, and that was the most practical thing that we could propose for your consideration.

MISS TEMPLE. I think the recommendations of the committee are most admirable. They have evidently given this subject a great deal of consideration, and it is quite in harmony with the spirit of this congress. This congress is in the spirit of economy. We want economy, and if we can begin in this line by accepting this admirable recommendation of this committee, I feel there should be a unanimous vote of the congress, and I therefore move the previous question, and hope the congress will show the spirit that they have so often expressed in regard to reform by accepting this recommendation unanimously.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for, which will close debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "No." The "ayes" have it. The question now reverts to the motion of Mrs. Lockwood.

READER. "I move that the matter be left to the Board of Management to adjust. Mrs. Lockwood."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. MANN. I move that it be accepted.

MISS TEMPLE. I move the acceptance of the recommendations.

Mrs. BRYAN. I move that it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the recommendation of the committee.

MISS BATCHELLER. "Your committee recommend that the first clerk of the registrar general's office shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find

necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed \$2,000." Signed by all the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Might I ask if we are not able to hire a genealogist for that, can we have anybody to take her place?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was asking a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it. [After a pause.] The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. Was the motion made in reference to the recommendations?

Miss TEMPLE. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adopting this recommendation will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the recommendation is adopted. Read the next one, Madam Chairman. The house will please come to order and listen to the next recommendation.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee cordially approves the report of the librarian general, and we are heartily in sympathy with the recommendations to the state conference, if possible, in adding to the value of the library."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there a motion in regard to this recommendation?

Miss TEMPLE. I move its adoption.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to adopt this recommendation. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the recommendation is adopted.

Miss BATCHELLER. Just one more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to accept should come up in writing. Every motion should be sent to the desk in writing.

Miss BATCHELLER. "The committee beg leave to say that the report of the insignia committee has just reached them, and for lack of time, the committee feel incompetent to act upon its recommendations."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. As there were no recommendations, I can-

not see as chairman of the insignia committee why we cannot act on it at once. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Just one more remark. Will you excuse me? I want to say there is a young lady in this audience who has said to me that she would be very glad to undertake the work, the entire clerical work of the office and that of the genealogist, if she could have the \$2,000.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We know she could not do it. We would not trust her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the committee on recommendations of national officers having been disposed of, we will now proceed to new business. The recording secretary general is recognized.

Mrs. HOWARD. May the official reader read this letter to the congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She may.

READER. "Salt Lake City, February 15, 1902. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, Daughters of the American Revolution. Dear Madam: Enclosed find a request from the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, which they desire the congress of our order now convening shall act upon. This action was taken in response to a suggestion from Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, that the question of the admission of polygamists and their adherents should be introduced by those who live where polygamy is practiced. No one of us can be present at the congress, but may we not request that you put our petition in the hands of some able woman who will present a suitable resolution? This question is more pressing than the Daughters in the east realize. Mormon doctrine is gaining foothold in the east. Sad as it is for us to acknowledge it, the truth compels us to say that there has been a general return to the practice of polygamy and that its doctrine is persistently taught. The Roberts case is but an example of many another. Those who practice polygamy are lawbreakers; those who believe in it uphold those who break the law; those who condone the practice give aid and comfort to lawbreaking. I have the kindest feelings toward the Mormon people, many of whom are sincerely trying to do right, but the greatest kindness which can be done to them is to rebuke this evil before it grows to greater

proportions. If this is not done in time, our own descendants will feel the blighting effects of this curse. Hoping that you can grant our request, I am, very sincerely, Corinne M. Allen." And this is the resolution: "The Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Salt Lake City, Utah, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, passed the following resolution: Resolved, that the Spirit of Liberty Chapter send greetings to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and earnestly request that the members of that body indicate whether or not they desire as members those who practice, believe in, or condone polygamy. Corinne M. Allen, regent, Anna E. Murphy, secretary."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your pleasure in regard to this communication?

Mrs. DRAPER. I move it be laid on the table.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this communication be laid upon the table. Those in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it. Some action is necessary to be taken.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President, and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, shall we let this grand opportunity slip of speaking up for American womanhood and the purity of the American home? [Applause.] I move that this be considered.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Have we not enough troubles of our own without going to Utah to hunt up some more? [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMP. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, this is the last subject I should have supposed I would be able to speak upon, but I want to speak for Mrs. Allen, whom I know personally. She is an Ohio woman, and she feels keenly and works against polygamy constantly in the state of Utah. I saw her two years ago and she cannot speak of it without the greatest earnestness. She says it is gaining a foothold constantly and she begged of me to do and say all that I could against polygamy, and that is my excuse for saying this word in her behalf. [Applause.]

Mrs. WILES. Is there a motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no motion before the house. They are speaking upon the communication received.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this communication.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion.

Mrs. HOPKINS. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I am heartily in sympathy with this letter, and for a very good reason, that in the City of Chicago these polygamists have men standing on every street corner preaching Mormonism, and making proselytes in the city of Chicago. The churches and the ministers have tried to put it down and they cannot do so, and it is growing very rapidly all over the territories, and all over these United States, and I think they have no regard for the laws that congress makes, and I think in this city of Washington there should be some stringent action taken with regard to it. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know why we should hesitate to take a stand on this when we took a firm stand on the Roberts case. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMP. Just one statement. When we were in Salt Lake, one of the Salt Lake leaders told my husband they had one thousand missionaries all through the United States and Europe, trying to make converts to their church. I think we should be alarmed at that.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house offered by Mrs. Wiles. Has it been sent to the desk?

Mrs. WILES. It has.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion again.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I make an amendment to that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss JOHNSTON. I move that this congress decide that no

polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist, no one in sympathy with polygamy shall be admitted to this society. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This seems to the Chair to be a second motion.

Miss JOHNSTON. It cannot be an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It might be accepted as a substitute motion, but it is not an amendment.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies, if I understand this thing correctly—

Mrs. WILES. The previous question was moved and seconded some moments ago, before any one presented another motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question had not yet been stated by the Chair and the motion had not been read from the platform.

Mrs. WILES. I beg pardon.

Miss HARVEY. If I understand this lady at all, I think she said no descendant of a polygamist could be admitted to this society. That cannot be carried out strictly for this reason; it violates the Edmunds law. There was a time when children born of plural wives were legalized in consideration of the abandonment of polygamy afterwards. They became legalized by that act. We cannot say all descendants of polygamous marriages shall be excluded, but those who believe in or practice polygamy might be barred.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly send up that amendment by substitution. Has it been sent up?

READER. I have it now. Do you put in the words "or present polygamists?"

Mrs. WILES. I understood that the previous question was moved and seconded before this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is so; it was, before the motion.

Mrs. WILES. Before the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before that motion was presented.

Mrs. WILES. Before the amendment by substitution. Madam President, I had offered my motion, and it had been seconded and the previous question was moved and seconded,

and after that an amendment by substitution was offered. All that I wish is to save the time of this assembly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe a motion is not said to be before the house until it is presented from the platform. That is my understanding, Mrs. Wiles, and your motion had not been stated from the platform, therefore, we will vote on the amendment by substitution of Miss Johnston. Kindly read it.

READER. Miss Johnston's amendment: "I move that no polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist or sympathizer with polygamy shall be eligible to membership in this society."

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, and others seconded the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order to call for the order of the day, which is the consideration of the Lineage book?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are under new business, and that seems to be all the business we have.

Mrs. DRAPER. The consideration of the Lineage Book was on Thursday's program and we have not yet reached it.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to speak to my own motion; both my motion and the amendment by substitution are before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do so.

Mrs. WILES. Ladies, I had hoped not to take the time of the congress by speaking to this matter in any way, but because of this amendment by substitution it seems to me necessary. The amendment by substitution, as has just been explained from this platform cannot be carried. We cannot go into that matter to-night. We cannot make a rule that certain people shall not be eligible to this society in this great congress with the limited time at our disposal to-night. But we can defeat the amendment by substitution and carry the motion I had the honor of offering, which simply puts this congress on record unmistakably in its views as to polygamy and as to the position of polygamy in this country of American homes. [Applause.] I simply ask you to defeat this amendment by substitution and carry the original motion.

Miss DESHA. I agree with what Mrs. Wiles has said about that, because, if we are not to admit the descendants of polygamists, we would keep ourselves out, for some of us are descended from Abraham. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Johnston's amendment is now before the house. The reader will read her amendment by substitution—first Mrs. Wiles' motion, and then Miss Johnston's amendment by substitution.

READER. Mrs. Wiles' original motion was as follows: "I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this recommendation. Mrs. Wiles." Miss Johnston's amendment by substitution—

Mrs. WILES. The word was "communication"—"endorse the spirit of the communication."

READER. It looks like "recommendation." "I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this communication." Miss Johnston: "I move that no polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist, or sympathizer with polygamy shall be eligible to membership in this society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. I desire to go upon record as opposing the amendment to this motion. I think Mrs. Wiles was entirely right. We can do nothing but sympathize with the spirit of this communication. The Daughters of the American Revolution sympathize with the spirit of the communication. They naturally will not take any members who are the children of polygamists.

Miss MILLER. Do they not ask for instruction and help that way?

Miss BENNING. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We will now vote on the amendment by substitution of Miss Johnston. Kindly read that.

READER. "I move that no polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist, or sympathizer with polygamy shall be eligible to membership in this society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment by substitution will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." the "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The

"noes" have it and the amendment by substitution is lost. We now revert to Mrs. Wiles' motion. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this communication. Alice Bradford Wiles."

Mrs. THUMMEL. I move it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion of Mrs. Wiles will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; it is in order.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Resolved, that the New York state delegation recommends to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress, that the evening of the first day of that congress be set aside for all state conferences, and state elections. Signed by two members of the committee appointed by the state regent, Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. Kenyon. I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this motion seconded?

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion.

READER. "Resolved, that the New York State delegation recommends to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress that the evening of the first day of that congress be set aside for all state conferences, and state elections. Frances A. M. Terry, of Connecticut, Mrs. B. B. Kenyon."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. Do you wish to discuss it?

Miss BENNING. Inasmuch as all the members of the state conferences are not arrived the first evening, I hope the lady from New York will allow the substitution of the second evening. They are not all here the first evening, and I would like to amend that by saying the "first or second evening."

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Really, ladies, it makes very little difference to New York state what evening. We mention the first evening because we hold our conferences usually on Saturday evening, and on Tuesday evening for the state elections. We were all so thoroughly convinced that to take up valuable time

from the congress to go into these meetings was so very inadvisable, that we resolved unanimously we would ask the congress to have one evening set aside for the purpose. If the first evening is not convenient for all, we will say second or first evening is not convenient for all, we will say second or designated for this purpose, so that the elections can be held and the announcement of the state regents made in the proper time.

Miss BENNING. I move the substitution of "second" evening for "first."

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover accepts the amendment and the motion as amended will be presented to the house.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to ask a question for information. Has not this been ruled by the Board, that one congress cannot make rules for another congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a recommendation for business, merely a recommendation concerning plans for the next congress. The motion offered by Mrs. Verplanck, of New York, as amended, will be read.

READER. "Resolved, that the new York state delegation recommends to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress that the evening of the second day of that congress be set aside for all state conferences, and state elections." Did you accept that amendment?

Mrs. VERPLANCK. It is a recommendation to the committee on arrangements for the next congress—simply a recommendation. I move the adoption of this recommendation. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman will have read the announcement of a committee.

READER. "The Chair appoints the following committee to urge the matter of an appropriation by the national congress of \$200,000 for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge, upon the military committee of the senate and house of representatives. The committee is: Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; Mrs. A.

G. Foster; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa; Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin."

Another proposed amendment to the constitution, offered by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. "No amendment to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed." Signed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that several communications and requests have come up to her from the body of the house requesting that this congress may have the honor of hearing a few words from Miss Susan B. Anthony. [Applause.] The Chair appoints Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Tulloch to escort Miss Anthony to the platform. (After an interval) Allow me to present to you, members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Miss Susan B. Anthony. [Great applause.]

MISS ANTHONY. Madam President, I am delighted at the improvement in order in this house. [Laughter and applause.] It is two years since I was present before, I think—I am not sure but that it is three years—and you have learned a great deal of parliamentary law and of usage in public meetings since then, and I am delighted. I stand before you as an honorary member of the Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester. I am ashamed to say, though I get the notices of every meeting, that I am a very poor attendant, but then I watch their doings and am interested in everything. I enjoy every gathering of women, no matter for what purpose, because it is educating them for the duties that are soon to come upon the women of our country. Your president said that Miss Anthony was engaged in the work of the emancipation of woman. That is true. You are emancipated women. You are marvellously emancipated. [Applause and laughter.] It is delightful to sit here and listen. The women have come up here on the stage and have spoken to-night with as loud and clear a voice as I have, and I have been speaking fifty years in public; you can do just as well as I can. Why, it is marvellous. [Laughter and applause.] I am interested in your subject, and I know that all that you will dig up in regard to the ancestors and the Revolutionary fathers, or in regard to the re-

cent war will teach you to value the country, teach you to be patriots. You will come up to congress—I think you are having a committee appointed now to go to congress—and after you have butted heads against that congress for fifty years as I have [laughter] and got nothing [laughter] you will find out that you had better have a ballot in your hand. I went to the White House this morning and interviewed the president, and I saw all around in every corner of the room old codgers and young codgers from different parts of the country, and the president approached every one with an air that said, as plainly as words, “You are a voter;” but he was courteous and kind to me. [Laughter.] But it was a kind of kindness that showed I had not any power. What I want is that when we women speak to congress or our state legislatures, or the common councils of our city, that we shall speak with authority; that we have got women behind us that can vote to make or unmake those legislative bodies, just as men can. [Great applause.] And when we are educated to do that and when we get the ballot in our hands to do that, we shall walk with heads erect and shoulders back and feel ourselves just as good as the men. [Laughter and applause.] And that is a wonderfully happy feeling. [Applause and laughter.] I just said to the president general: “You would not expect me to speak about anything but suffrage?” and she said: “No; we did not expect anything else.” [Laughter.] So you have got it. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take a seat on the stage, Miss Anthony.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I want to say to-day that we are Daughters of the American Revolution, and I have heard no reminder to-day that this is Washington’s birthday. Shall we not take some action in recognition of the anniversary?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is as the congress desires. It has been heretofore said that the meeting of this great and patriotic body of women for purposes of patriotism, for purposes of humanity, is a sufficient celebration of the day. The Chair does not know but what that is so. We have been very busily employed to-day in works which George Washington would commend. [Applause.] The Chair desires to say,

however, that she expresses the wish that the memory of George Washington may never grow less dear to the American people; that he may ever remain enshrined in our hearts, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Great applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Verplanck's motion is before the house.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. "Resolved, that this congress recommend to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress that the evening of the second day be set aside for all state conferences and state elections."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was this motion seconded?

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Seconded by Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. Kenyon, and the whole state conference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this resolution will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Read the next.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. A question of privilege. My motion of a few moments ago, was seconded, but through some misunderstanding, not quite understood by myself or the Chair. Am I allowed to read it? "I move that fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of general business in the Continental Hall committee."

Mrs. COLEMAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. May I be allowed to explain the reason for it? I have heard some criticisms of the number constituting a quorum of this valuable committee. It seems to me that it is of such value that it would be unwise to allow this meeting to adjourn without careful consideration of the subject. If there is no ruling made governing the quorum of this very large committee, consisting I believe of sixty members, then a majority is a quorum. If the committee consists of sixty members, certainly thirty-one are necessary to act. In view of that, my motion is before you for consideration, al-

though I am not competent to decide upon the number. For that reason I suggested fifteen when I made the motion.

Miss MILLER. Is it not the custom for committees to form rules for their own government and regulation?

Miss AVERY. May I ask a statement from the parliamentary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is said that the committee cannot always, at all events, do that.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to substitute the word "seven" for "fifteen" May I speak to that amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; is it seconded?

Miss TEMPLE. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. I believe in the constitution, seven members constitute a quorum of the Board of Management. Therefore, I think seven a very good number for the Continental Hall committee, which is about the same size.

Miss TEMPLE. Especially in view of the fact that the members are scattered far and wide over the country. From my own experience with committees, I know it is very difficult to get committees together.

Miss MILLER. May I speak once to that? It seems to me that it is a very small quorum for a committee that is to do such great work as to probably decide how much money we are to spend on Continental Hall site, especially as it was decided here to-day that twenty-five members must agree on the site. It seems to me seven is entirely too small a quorum.

Mrs. SWIFT. A question for information. How many members does it take now to constitute a quorum of the Continental Hall Committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we had about fifteen; my impression is that it was seven or fifteen. The Chair does not really remember. Mrs. Draper, can you assist the Chair?

Mrs. DRAPER. I did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the quorum of the committee now? We usually have such a large number.

Mrs. DRAPER. The number present. I have been present when we have been five, ten, fifteen, twenty, etc.

to twenty-five is not yet before the house. It has not been seconded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. When we find a site that we think is very valuable, all we have to do is to have the call given for the members of the Continental Hall committee to come and there would have to be twenty-five here before we could act, but for the preliminaries, the committee should be able to go ahead and do a little work with a smaller number, and when there is some real work to do, we can send for the others. So that I would not make my committee so large that we could never get them together. We would not want to call so many here just to present something in a tentative manner, and then find that it did not amount to anything and let them have their trip here for nothing.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I do not think it is thoroughly understood that this makes no reference whatever to the building site, but to the general business of the committee.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. A question of information. May I ask if this is for the house to decide, or whether the committee themselves have the privilege of deciding for themselves?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While the congress is in session, it is the higher power.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the amendment? The amendment calls for seven to make a quorum. All those in favor of that amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the amendment is lost. The question now recurs to the original motion of Miss Avery. Kindly read it.

READER. "I move that fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of general business in the Continental Hall committee. Clara A. Avery."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks to be made upon this motion?

Mrs. REESE. I think we can trust the chairman of that committee to do what is right. I think that committee has done

very well in the past, and we certainly have no fault to find with it, and I think the rules that have governed it so far can govern it to the end.

Mrs. MONROE. I heartily endorse that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is any further discussion desired?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Be good enough to state what is the size of the present quorum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The number of those present constitutes a quorum at present.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I think it would be well to let well enough alone. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay this motion of Miss Avery's upon the table. Those in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair would like to ask you to repeat that vote. Those in favor of tabling the motion of Miss Avery, of Michigan, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the motion is tabled.

READER. "Whereas, the Patriotic League of the Revolution is engaged in the work of correcting the inaccuracies contained in the histories of the United States as taught in all of our schools and academies; Therefore, be it resolved, that the Daughters of the American Revolution co-operate with the Patriotic League in this important work."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution before the house. What is your pleasure?

Miss HETZEL. I move it be adopted.

Seconded.

Miss MILLER. Whose motion is it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the motion of Mrs. Titcomb, of New York.

READER. It is not signed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Titcomb, of New York, offered the resolution, which has been read to you. Is there a second to that motion?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second it.

Miss HARVEY. Is it too soon for me to speak upon that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open for discussion.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, I consider this a most important resolution. School histories are inaccurate. How many ladies here have always been taught to believe that the Declaration of Independence was read from the State House steps July 4th? It was not. It was not read until July 8th. I would like to ask, just for fun, how many ladies knew that? It is correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have a monopoly of that information. [Laughter.]

Miss HARVEY. It was signed on that day but not read until the 8th, and I believe that story about the boy waiting to tell his grandpa just when to ring the bell on the 4th of July is a myth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have all spoken upon this subject who wish to do so?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of accepting the resolution, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is accepted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a resolution that you passed, but we found that it was not quite correct, and want you to do it again. It is: "I move that this congress empower the committee on Continental Hall to purchase a site, and that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided, that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased." There was a little something in the wording at the top that we thought ought to be corrected.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this motion?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of it will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and Daughters of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I move that the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress request and empower the National Board to arrange for business meetings on the

program of the Twelfth Continental Congress, at which business matters can be discussed without the presence of the public or members of the press. [Applause.]

MISS MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not quite understand your resolution. Will you kindly read it again?

MRS. PARK. "I move that the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress request and empower the National Board to arrange for business meetings on the program of the Twelfth Continental Congress, at which business matters can be discussed without the presence of the public or members of the press."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

MISS MILLER. I second that motion.

MRS. WEED, of Connecticut. I also second it.

MRS. VERPLANCK. May I suggest that such arrangements were made for this congress in the recommendations on the first page. If they had so desired, they could have had them at any time during this congress. Meetings of that kind were arranged for in the recommendations on the first page of your program for this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The discussion before you is upon the resolution of Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Do you wish to discuss it any further?

(Cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this resolution of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. What is the next? The treasurer general is recognized. [Applause.]

MRS. DARWIN. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I ask for recognition for the moment that I might thank you for the exceedingly kind and gracious action of this morning in regard to myself. Far beyond the money consideration is the kindly spirit in which it was offered, which I certainly appreciate more even than the money I assure you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to speak for a moment on a certain point, if the congress will grant her the

privilege. [Applause.] The Chair wishes to refer to the very delightful time which the Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed on flag day at Buffalo, and to return her thanks to the Daughters of the Buffalo Chapter for the beautiful entertainment which they gave us. The Chair wishes to speak of this, as she thinks she has not before mentioned it, and it is a matter worthy of mention. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHURCH. A question of privilege. I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barber for the beautiful and most enjoyable reception which she so kindly gave to the Daughters of the American Revolution this afternoon?

Mrs. HOPKINS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I move that the vote be made a unanimous, rising vote.

Mrs. MANN. I move a vote of thanks be given the chairman of the program committee.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion, and wish to say that I think we never had a more carefully arranged program, or one more satisfactory.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house is to return a vote of thanks to the chairman of the program committee. The Chair would suggest that you also include the members of the program committee.

Mrs. ROOME. Right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And give them a rising vote of thanks. All in favor of this motion to give the chairman and members of the program committee a vote of thanks will rise. It is so ordered unanimously by a rising vote.

Miss BENNING. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress, I move that the thanks of this body be tendered its gracious president general for the courtesy and impartiality with which she has presided over the Eleventh Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. [Great applause.]

This motion was spontaneously carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Mrs. KENDALL. May I speak to that motion just one moment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. HORTON. Buffalo Chapter desires to thank the president general for her kindness in contributing to the success of Flag day.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution. I think there is one thing that we should all remember in making this vote of thanks to our president general; that we have not only had an able presiding officer, but that she has given us a lesson which we should carry home with us, and pay her the compliment of imitating her, in showing how we can harmonize and develop our chapter's progress in the right direction.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am going to change the program from pleasure to business—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the Chair to thank the Eleventh Continental Congress, and the mover of this gracious motion, from the depths of a heart full of gratitude. [Great applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to state to the ladies here that there might come a time when you might wish to vote although you might not be present. We have taken the pains to consult several lawyers in this District in regard to a proxy vote. They tell us that a proxy vote is a vote when you authorize another person to vote for you, but a direct vote is a written vote. There are one or two outside of the District of Columbia that do not exactly agree with that. You may want to vote when you would not be able to come to us, on some of these important things that are coming up, and if this congress says that it shall be legal to send a written, direct vote, it is law. You can make it so. While in the District we have not much doubt but that it is legal anyway, at least we have the advice of three good lawyers on that point, there might be some question outside, and you can very easily fix that so that in case you did want to vote "yes" or "no" on any subject, a written vote would be a direct vote. May I make a motion on that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I shall move that this congress pass this resolution, that a written vote shall be a direct vote, a legal vote.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that motion.

Miss BENNING. Isn't that an amendment to the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send your motion to the desk in writing.

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to speak upon this question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait until it is stated. I will state it to you in just a minute.

Mrs. CROSMAN. A point of inquiry. I wish to inquire whether this privilege would apply to votes for election, which our constitution says must be made by ballot?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is a different thing entirely. I am not talking about a ballot vote, ladies; not at all.

Mrs. SWIFT. A committee vote.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes; that is what I meant, a committee vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pending the writing of this resolution, the chair will entertain any other new business.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I move, Madam President, a vote of thanks to the minute men for their kindness in acting as our president general's escort.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the Chair to correct, "as the guard of honor for the Eleventh Continental Congress."

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is sure that the congress wishes to give a rising vote upon that, rendering our thanks to the gallantry of the minute men in acting as our guard of honor. The rising vote of thanks is unanimous.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President —

Mrs. HOPKINS. I want to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Temple, of Tennessee, has the floor.

Miss TEMPLE. I move a vote of cordial thanks to the young ladies who have so faithfully and untiringly served us as pages during the Eleventh Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hopes you will include the

very faithful and efficient service of the chairman of the house committee.

Miss TEMPLE. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will then present this motion to the house. Do you understand it?

(Cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. The rising vote of thanks to the pages and chairman of the house committee is unanimous.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I rise for a little information. I want to state, in regard to our insignia, being manufactured by a jeweler who had no authority, and the statement that some of the Daughters bought their insignia from that jeweler, I wrote to Mr. Caldwell, and I was authorized by him to find out the truth of the matter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would interrupt Mrs. Hopkins long enough to say that she thinks this matter may be safely referred to the committee on insignia.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I just wanted to state what happened, with regard to the insignia which Mr. Caldwell authorized me to buy. When he found out that we were on the track of his irregularity and that Mr. Caldwell was the official custodian of the insignia, he said he had only one to sell, and Mr. Caldwell authorized me to buy it, and I did so and sent it to him, and he said it was a registered pin, which a Daughter sold him. Now, I could have gone and bought that pin without any card and without any authority showing that I was a Daughter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This must be referred to the chairman of the insignia committee. There is a motion from Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, to be presented to the house.

Dr. ROOT. A question of information about that motion of Mrs. Lockwood's. Does that apply to the next congress, or only to meetings of the Board of Management, or of committees?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer the question, please.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Lockwood's motion refers to committees, during this interval while you are not here.

Mrs. KINNEY. May I ask a question, whether it would be entirely legal to send this proxy without an affidavit?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They make a distinction between a proxy vote and a written vote. Explain the difference.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The proxy vote is when you designate somebody else to do your voting. A direct vote is a written vote. You may send it yourself direct to the chairman of the committee, and she opens it. If you want to make it doubly sure, you can have it certified to before a notary, which would make it very certain.

Miss BATCHELLER. I only desire to state that one of the most able lawyers in New Jersey told me that if I ever wished to cast a vote, to have it written in a legal form and certified to before the proper officer, and no court in the land could contradict or gainsay it.

Mrs. ROOME. I was first promised recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I cannot hear, Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. I wanted to say that a business man, who has belonged to a great many associations and other corporate bodies says that in case the society orders that to be done, it is more legal and binding even than a *viva voce* vote; that if you sign a paper in that way, saying that you vote in a certain way, it is recognized in court as more binding than a *viva voce* vote.

Miss HETZEL. All I wish to do is to call for a vote of thanks to Mr. Chase and to the employes of this theatre who have made things so comfortable for us.

Mrs. HATCHER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would like to speak to that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not yet been presented to the house in its corrected form.

Mrs. MORGAN. Are you going to read it?

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. You will get through handsomely if you are quiet and go right on with the business.

Miss MILLER. I have been trying for some little time to make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house already, of Mrs. Lockwood.

Miss MILLER. Is was in the line of thanks for the pages. May I say something in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait for this motion, until it is voted upon.

READER. Mrs. Lockwood's motion: "I move that this congress recognize the legality of a written vote, having been first certified to before a notary public and presented at the meeting of any standing committee."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We won't need Continental Hall if we do that.

Mrs. DRAPER. Do we realize the full significance of that motion? You remember that a motion was passed to-day, amended by myself, in which the number necessary to select an available site for Continental Hall was put at twenty-five, and I said at that time that I limited it to twenty-five because it was difficult to get more than that number present voting for any one special thing. It was expressly stated that we would not ask for a majority vote of the full committee, on account of the difficulty of having the ladies present. This would affect that motion, which was passed this morning, when there were fully twice as many members here. And, Madam President, I feel it but just to say that while we have had legal opinions on one side, I myself, as secretary of the committee on site this last year, consulted a lawyer and he decided on the other side. We do not want to get into any more questions where we will have to consult lawyers. Do let us vote this motion down. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My consultation with a lawyer was on exactly the same ground as Mrs. Draper's. What we want now is to facilitate business and not to clog it up. I hope, ladies, that you will see that there is nothing in this but straightforward business, and will vote for the resolution.

Mrs. LIPPITT. If this motion of Mrs. Lockwood's passes, I shall feel called upon—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to hear Mrs. Lippitt, on account of the conversation in the house.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, if this motion of Mrs.

Lockwood passes, I shall feel called upon to vote to reconsider two motions which we have passed one that the fifteen days' notice shall be allowed members voting in the Continental Hall committee on site, and the other, as to twenty-five being necessary to select a site, because in each case, the ladies living in California who are required to give a written vote would not be able to do so if this motion is adopted. They have got to do it by correspondence, and they cannot in fifteen days receive notice of this meeting, write back to people to inquire and then get their vote back here in proper time, allowing for delays in the mails, etc. And, moreover, in that case twenty-five is not enough to protect a committee of over a hundred.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move the previous question.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for—

Mrs. McLEAN. It has not been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will close debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. I did not hear a second. I desire to accord entirely with the lady who has just spoken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Avery, of Michigan, seconded it, I think.

Mrs. McLEAN. Excuse me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wish to ask a question for information. Is this on the subject of proxy voting, a vote in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; a vote in writing.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is not that a proxy vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. That requires a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. Does not the previous question require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does. The Chair thought there

was a two-thirds vote in favor of it. The vote will be taken again. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now reverts to Mrs. Lockwood's resolution. Kindly read it.

READER. "I move that this congress recognize the legality of a written vote, having been first certified to before a notary public, and presented at the meeting of any standing committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MORGAN. I was going to speak to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was in the midst of a vote. Debate had been closed. The motion is lost.

Mrs. WILES. I move to rescind the action by which we recommend that the press be excluded from certain sessions of the congress next year. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to your motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the action of the congress in adopting the motion excluding the press from certain business meetings be rescinded. Mrs. Wiles may speak to her motion.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies. I feel that I must first explain offering a motion to rescind, for it is a very, very rare thing for me to do it. I did not speak to the motion when it was before the house because I considered it impossible that this assembly would carry it. I supposed of course it was going to be lost, and that there was no need of wasting your time in talking about it, but to my great surprise it was carried, and, as I voted against it I could not move to reconsider, and the only possibility was to move to rescind, which I have done. I move to rescind for the reason that I think the congress is very much better off in the hands of the press *present* here with us than it is in the hands of the press out in the lobbies—[Applause.]—and on the sidewalk, and in the hotel lobbies, hearing a story first from one woman, and then

from another woman, and getting everything more mixed up than they do if they are here present. [Applause and laughter.] Every one is liable to make mistakes, and I recognize the fact that the representatives of the press here present cannot with one hearing always understand all the intricacies of our business. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should say not. [Laughter.]

Mrs. WILES. But if they cannot understand the intricacies of our business when they sit here in front and hear it all discussed by the ablest women in the country, how can they possibly understand it when they hear it outside from one woman, when they do not know whether she knows anything about it or not; they do not know whether she is prejudiced or not; and they do not know whether her statements have been contradicted by somebody on the other side of the case or not. We are very much better off with the press present, and I hope that this action of the congress in adopting that motion may be rescinded. We certainly have nothing whatever to be ashamed of. If the press come here and misreport us, we can hold them responsible for it; whereas, if they are not present, we cannot blame the press for what they say. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that motion.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, I would like heartily to endorse every word of Mrs Wiles; and those of you that were here at the congress when we made an attempt to exclude the members of the press at one session, will remember the story, which is quite true, of the interview with a reporter of the *Washington Post*. Three ladies, myself being one of them, waited upon him and asked him how he obtained the information that he published in his paper, when there were no members of the press present. "Why," he said, "ladies, I am sorry, but really we had to report the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. You know it is a feast for us, and we had to say something, and as you would not let us in to know exactly what you were doing, we said what we thought you were doing." [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does any one wish to speak on the negative side?

Mrs. PARK. Madam President and ladies. No one is a greater friend and admirer of the noble press of our country than myself, but I do believe that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been continually misrepresented in the press of the country, at least in the capital city, where we meet. Now, perhaps, those in the states near at hand, may not have had the experience in this matter that we have who live some distance away. These reports are very bad here but when they get down to Georgia we "warring Daughters" of the American Revolution are in the midst of a revolution. It is wars and rumors of wars with us. The people read those remarkable stories in the newspapers about us and when we get home you have no idea how glad the people are to receive us, and to know that we have arrived home safely, these stories are so much exaggerated. I picked up a paper the other day, read the headlines, and thought to myself, "Where was this meeting held?" It was headed "Warring Daughters," or something like that. I said to myself, "That cannot refer to the session of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Perhaps it was the Daughters of the Revolution." I read on further, another heading, "A Stormy Session." We had a very quiet and peaceable session that morning; there was nothing stormy about it. This motion excluding the press does not relate to every meeting, but we do have matters which are private, pertaining to our society, in which the public have no business to be interested, and the press have no business to be interested. It is only for the dignity and the good of our society that I am in favor of the resolution. If they want to create these fairy stories, these wildest flights of the imagination that is all right; people will then know that they are pure creations. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I wish to say a few words—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side?

Mrs. McLEAN. I am on the affirmative. Potent as are the arguments presented pro and con, there is one argument which has not yet been presented, in my hearing at least, and it is this: We were formed as a great patriotic body, to instill patriotism. If we have patriotism to instill, we have nothing to

hide, and we should have nothing but patriotism to instill; therefore, we should have nothing to hide. Those who give us the real truth, are our real friends. If aught takes place which we deplore and it is made known to the country, so much the sooner will we remedy our shortcomings. If we, as I candidly believe we have done this congress and will in the future, live up to the high standard of our calling as patriotic women of America, then we can afford to set a public example to the patriotic women of America. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think I shall have to say something. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are always glad to hear you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was going to call on Miss Anthony, who has been our teacher for many years, to ask whether in her great organization they ever tried to get along without having some business sessions in which they could lay out their work before them in private. I am a friend of the press, and I always work for the press. I do not believe there is a press man or a press woman but what will say, as one of them said to me last winter "Why don't you arrange for some quiet business meetings before you come here and open your doors to the public?"

A MEMBER. An executive session.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think they would stand by us, not feeling that we were crowding them out, but that we have work to plan and many things to talk over which we should do in private and I will tell you to-day that the grand woman who has just gone out of that door told me five or six years ago that if all they did in their business sessions and in their executive meetings was before the public they would be scored worse than we have been. "But," she said, "we do that kind of work behind the doors. Then we go out before the public and present our work and show to the world what we are doing." It is not anything against the press, and I know that two of the best friends we have among the press told me last winter that they did not see why we did not provide for business sessions. [Applause.]

Mrs. BAKER. I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the official reader for her efficient service during this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come up by and by. Have you any further remarks to make on this motion? Any one in favor of Mrs. Wiles' motion can come forward and speak.

Mrs. WILES. I want to close debate with a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall do so. Are there any others who desire to speak upon this rescinding motion?

Mrs. WILES. I simply wish to say that we have had a very potent example before us all this week. There has been nothing in this entire week that might not be published to the whole press of the country, and I do not believe there ever will be anything.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of Mrs. Wiles' motion to rescind will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it.

Mrs. WILES. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very willing to call for the vote again. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Wiles to rescind will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. WILES. I call for a division, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A division shall be had. Those in the affirmative will rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Some of the delegates near me think that the question is on the exclusion of the press entirely from our congress.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is to rescind the motion by which it was provided that the members of the press and the public shall be excluded from business meetings. That is the motion before you, the motion to rescind.

Mrs. MORGAN. May we not be taking premature action? If the time comes when we need to have an executive session might we not move it then? I am not decided one way or the other, but was just wondering if we could not wait until the necessity arose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls for the negative upon

this vote. Those opposed to rescinding will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The reader will announce the vote.

READER. In favor of rescinding, 119; opposed, 84.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to rescind was carried.

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President, and Daughters of the American Revolution. I have only just a word to say, but I want to make it very expressive. I want to say that owing to the very gracious and efficient presiding of our president general, and the very excellent behavior of all the members of the congress, including myself [laughter], I think we can all go home and say as the children do, that we have had "the most beautiful time we ever had in our lives."

MISS MILLER. May I have a chance now to present my motion? I have given it to the reader to read for me.

MISS BATCHELLER. I forgot the very thing I wanted to say. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have an opportunity later.

READER. Miss Miller's motion: "I move that this congress give to each of the pages who have served us during the past week one of the souvenir spoons of the society. Virginia Miller."

Mrs. HATCHER. I second that motion.

MISS MILLER. This has been the custom of our congresses for several years past.

MISS BATCHELLER. I would like to offer an amendment to that if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you finish?

MISS MILLER. I had not quite finished. I would say that this has been the custom of our congresses for several years past, and it seems to me only a very slight recognition of the services of these young ladies who have been here day after day, and also every evening, to wait on us and help us through with our work.

Mrs. HENRY. Before a vote is taken on that, I would like to amend it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your amendment?

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to ask if Miss Bessie Brewer cannot be added to the list of pages. She has been the clerk to

the credential committee. She was invited to be a page, but on account of her services being required for that committee, she was compelled to refuse. Every year she has been at the box office, attending to the duties there in connection with the credential committee, and I think that is a small reward to give Miss Brewer also a spoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

Miss MILLER. I shall be very glad to incorporate that in my own motion, and there is one other thing; I should have added that the official reader should also receive a spoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that?

Miss Batcheller and Mrs. Kendall seconded the motion.

Miss BENNING. Have the tellers and our credential committee been thanked for their work?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do that later. Read the amended motion of Miss Miller. It has not been handed to me in writing.

Miss MILLER. I wish to add to my motion, Miss Brewer and Miss Richards, our official reader.

READER. Miss Miller moves: "I move that the congress give to each of the pages who have served us during this past week, to Miss Brewer and to the official reader, one of the souvenir spoons of the society."

Miss TEMPLE. I wish to speak to this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly do so.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, I regret exceedingly to speak against this motion, but I certainly feel very heartily against it. I feel that the pages are daughters of members of this organization—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that you come to order so that you may hear Miss Temple's remarks.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, and ladies of this congress. I regret exceedingly to speak against this motion but I feel that the pages are daughters of Daughters, and many of them are Daughters themselves; that we are all engaged in patriotic work; that many of us come thousands of miles at great expense and have no spoons voted us; that we do work all the year round that is almost as arduous as the work of the pages during the Continental Congress and that we have no

reward whatever. I believe that this body is a patriotic body, and I think it is beneath our dignity to give this very small recognition, because it is a patriotic work that we are engaged in, and the pages who serve us should do so from love of the work. I believe I voice their feeling when I say that they do, because I have the expression from two of the pages saying that their patriotism is greater than their love of this small reward, and that they would gladly dispense with these spoons, especially at this time when we are saving and working so hard. I speak very feelingly because I have done it personally in my own chapter, in selling every ticket that enabled me to bring \$104 here as a contribution from my chapter last night. Therefore, I feel that if these pages will gladly do away with the custom of previous years in the giving of spoons by this congress, and will gladly contribute that sum towards Continental Hall, we should allow them to do so, and I think this house will put itself on the basis of a higher patriotism when it votes down this motion to-night, because we will be saving this and applying that crumb to this worthier and higher object, and we will be complimenting these beautiful young girls who have been such an ornamental part of our congress. And, of course, in that connection the official reader would not under any circumstances feel that she as a member of this organization would wish to have a spoon given to her.

Miss RICHARDS. I rise to a question of privilege. I agree, as far as I myself am concerned with what Miss Temple has said. I desire to say that I appreciate the kind feeling which prompted the offer of this recognition, but that I would rather contribute the price of the spoon to Continental Hall fund. I hope my name may be left off that list, and thank you very much for the recognition.

Mrs. HATCHER. I want to say a word about the spoons. The pages are not always Daughters of the American Revolution, or daughters of Daughters. They are young ladies who are willing to come here and work all week for us, and they have to work very hard. It has been my experience in the last four years, during three of which I had charge of the pages, that this little souvenir was highly prized by the young ladies, and therefore I would be glad to see them receive the spoons

especially one young lady that I am very much interested in, and who is the youngest page we have this year.

Miss CLAY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you opposed to the motion?

Miss CLAY. No; I am not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we shall have to listen to some one opposed to the motion first.

Mrs. TERRY. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been moved, which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it debate is closed. The question now reverts to Miss Miller's resolution to provide the pages with spoons. Miss Miller will kindly speak to her own motion.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, Mrs. Hatcher has so ably presented my views on the subject that I feel there is very little left for me to say, except that I think we all ought to realize, as ladies, that we have been asking a great deal of these young ladies and that we have also had the services of our reader and therefore I do request that her name and that of Miss Brewer be not dropped but that these spoons be given as the motion asks, in recognition of their services. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the resolution of Miss Miller will express it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. [Applause.] Is there any further new business before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin will give us the amount contributed to Continental Hall fund. We will listen to the treasurer general.

Mrs. DARWIN. Ladies, perhaps you do not want to hear anything more from me to-night.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes; we do.

Mrs. DARWIN. Do you want to know about the final result of the Continental Hall contributions?

Mrs. ROOME. Has the contribution I handed in been turned over. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DARWIN. It is in the safe. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was read also.

Mrs. ROOME. I did not hear it.

Mrs. DARWIN. It was taken down to my office and put in the safe, and I understand that it was read to the congress also.

Miss MILLER. It was; I heard it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Before the Continental Hall contributions were sent in last night, I received through the mail \$1,199.25 in contributions, \$250 in life memberships. There were put in last night in checks and cash, \$4,288.18, and to-day's mail brought me \$58 more, while there were \$616 paid me in checks and cash to-day, making a total paid in of \$6,411.43. In addition to that there were pledges received yesterday and to-day amounting to \$1,347.50, making a total of \$7,758.93 all told. [Great applause.] Most of these pledges, I presume, will be paid in during the next few months, and they all will probably be paid in before next congress, so you can see there has been a very sensible addition to the fund. Now ladies, after you have heard this, I want also to speak of another matter. Since thanks are in order, you seem to have forgotten one who should have been thanked, our faithful and devoted registrar general. I think no one has thought of her in her illness at home. I would therefore move a rising vote of thanks to our retiring registrar general, Miss Mickley. [Applause.]

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion. All those in favor of this will please rise. It is unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, you all know we have had to depend a great deal upon the men in the opera house and they have worked hard and faithfully, and it would be a very good thing if the congress would recommend a little extra pay for their overtime services. The chairman of the house committee, and the chairman of the pages recommends that to the congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. How much did we pay last year?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Three dollars apiece. We have about twenty-three this year.

Miss MILLER. May I ask the chairman of the house committee if she has included the woman in the waiting room also?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. As the mover last year, or the one that seconded the resolution last year, to pay those men, I desire to say that it was expressly stated then by the chairman of the house committee that we should not be asked to do it again, that it should be put in the contract between the Daughters of the American Revolution and Chase, that this compensation should be given them by him and I remember distinctly reading it in the written contract in the minutes of the Board of Management.

Mrs. HATCHER. I was the chairman of the house committee and I made the motion last year.

Mrs. DRAPER. I seconded that motion, with the express stipulation that it was not a precedent.

Mrs. HATCHER. We had always done it, and Mr. Chase has nothing at all to do with these men that work here over time. It is now eleven o'clock, and all theatres are out by half-past ten, and besides, we come here at ten o'clock in the morning and stay until ten at night, and it has always been the custom to pay this little extra money to the men for staying so long over time. I had no arrangements whatsoever with Mr. Chase about any extra payment.

Mrs. TERRY. May we hear what is being said?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform; they do not hear.

Mrs. HATCHER. Of course I cannot remember every word I said last year. [Laughter.] But I had no intention of saying that Mr. Chase was to enter into any contract to assume our responsibility in giving a small fee to the various employes of the house. As you all know, the woman who has charge of the waiting room has been most courteous this week. On account of the bad weather she has taken charge of our wraps and attended to everything very nicely; and the young boys have all done very well, I am sure. It has been the custom to give them this small fee, and if I said last year that Mr. Chase would assume this responsibility hereafter, I don't know what I could have been thinking about, because I never talked to him on the subject. I am sure Mrs. Draper must have misunderstood me. Nothing of that kind was included in the contract which I signed with Mr. Chase, a copy

of which is in the building. This matter is left to the generosity of the congress.

Miss MILLER. I move the previous question.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not quite time yet. The Chair will ask you to vote upon the motion of Mrs. Richards the chairman of the house committee.

Miss MILLER. It has been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Mrs. Richards is requested to send her motion to the recording secretary general in writing. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Tulloch, the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It seems very necessary to have the lists of state regents and the state vice-regents approved by this congress. They have been all carefully prepared, and the official reader will read their names to be approved by the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to hear the elections of the state regents, and the state vice-regents?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the question?

Miss BENNING. I think we must hear them. Our vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters asks it and I think we must hear them.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It belongs to you to approve your action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read the names. The constitution calls for this.

READER.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

ALABAMA—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, "South Highlands," Birmingham. Mrs. J. H. Bankhead, Fayette, state vice-regent.

ARIZONA—Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 North Seventh street, Phoenix Rock.

ARKANSAS—Mrs. Helen M. Norton, 923 Scott street, Little

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. John F. Swift, 824 Valencia street, San Francisco.

COLORADO—Mrs. Charles Eldredge, 18 Willamette avenue.

Colorado Springs. Mrs. W. S. Ament, 1445 Washington avenue, Denver, state vice-regent.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven. Mrs. Clara A. Warren, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, state vice-regent.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Claymont.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., state vice-regent.

FLORIDA—Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Jacksonville. Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff, St. Augustine, state vice-regent. Washington address, 1644 Twenty-first street.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Robert Emory Park, 48 Merritt's avenue, Atlanta. Mrs. Thomas R. Mills, Griffin, state vice-regent.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, "Overlook," Moline. Miss Eliza Mansfield, 112 Perry avenue, Peoria, state vice-regent.

INDIANA—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette.

IOWA—Mrs. Julian Richards, Waterloo.

KANSAS—Mrs. A. H. Thompson, 610 West Tenth street, Topeka.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham, 102 Adams street, Henderson. Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, 603 Frederica street, Owensboro, state vice-regent.

LOUISIANA—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 North street, New Orleans.

MAINE—Mrs. W. E. Youland, Biddeford. Mrs. Charles H. Nason, 51 Green street, Augusta, state vice-regent.

MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park street, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Miss Helen M. Winslow, 52 Atherton street, Roxbury. Miss Marie W. Laughton, Copley Square, Boston, state vice-regent.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. William Chittenden, 134 Fort street, West. Detroit. Mrs. E. S. Brayton, 328 College avenue, Grand Rapids, state vice-regent.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Winona. Mrs. William Liggett, 2201 Scudder avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, state vice-regent.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Box 214, Natchez. Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, "Battle Hill," Jackson, state vice-regent.

MISSOURI—Mrs. George H. Shields, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis. Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis, state vice-regent.

MONTANA—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 West Park street, Butte. Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Butte, state vice-regent.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Laura B. Pound, 1632 L street, Lincoln. Mrs. Mildred L. Allee, 620 Park avenue, Omaha, state vice-regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland, Durham. Mrs. John Walter Johnston, 1819 Elm street, Manchester, state vice-regent.

NEW JERSEY—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Somerville. Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, Bound Brook, state vice-regent.

NEW YORK—Mrs. William S. Little, 188 Brunswick street, Rochester. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, state vice-regent.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fé.

NORTH CAROLINA—Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, Fargo.

OHIO—Mrs. John A. Murphy, care Franklin Bank, Third street, Cincinnati. Mrs. William Brooks MacCrackin, Lancaster, state vice-regent.

OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 Seventh street, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Lancaster. Mrs. Abner Hoopes, West Chester, state vice-regent.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard avenue, Providence. Mrs. Edward L. Johnson, 158 Cross street, Central Falls, state vice-regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Columbia. Mrs. George W. Nicholls, Spartanburg, state vice-regent.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, Hot Springs.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, 237 East Terrace, Chattanooga. Mrs. J. M. Head, South Spruce street, Nashville, state vice-regent.

TEXAS—Mrs. John Lane Henry, 513 Gaston avenue, Dallas. Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, 1416 Franklin avenue, Houston, state vice-regent.

UTAH—Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Wallace, 525 East Fourth street, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. Stranahan, St. Albans, state vice-regent.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Charlottesville.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. George W. Bacon, 512 Tenth avenue, South, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, Hedgesville.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.

WYOMING—Mrs. W. A. Richards, 2455 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. Mondell, New Castle, Wyoming, state vice-regent. Washington address, 1402 Twenty-first street, N. W.

READER. "I move to offer a vote of thanks to our official reader for her efficient service rendered this congress." (Carried.) Mrs. Wagar, of Ohio.

Mrs. CUMMINGS. Pennsylvania desires to make a motion that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Fox, the parliamentarian, for her sound rulings during this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make that as a motion?

Miss MILLER. I second that, and move that we make it a rising vote. She has been most agreeable to us all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will rise. It is unanimously carried by a rising vote.

READER. A motion from Mrs. Holcomb: "I move that Miss Finckel's name be added to the list of pages to receive a spoon. She sat in the cold lobby and worked very hard over the railway service, and would otherwise have been a page." This is moved by Mrs. Holcomb and seconded by Miss Desha.

Miss MILLER. I will certainly accept that amendment to my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying 'aye;' those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. STERNBERG. May I be recognized for one moment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the congress would be seated until we finish. We are almost through.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Now that we have almost finished with the business of the congress, I have asked one moment that I may assure you of my great appreciation for your vote of thanks, as chairman of the program committee. I am sure that the committee feel highly gratified that their efforts have been appreciated. [Applause.]

Miss BENNING. Madam President, and ladies. I have not heard any vote of thanks for the chairman of our credential committee. We have not had any hitches about the credentials and there has been no vote of thanks to the tellers, who stayed up nearly all night.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh! Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We had one for the tellers.

Miss BENNING. I did not hear that vote of thanks, or any vote to our recording secretary general. She has to listen very laboriously, and also to the stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make a motion?

Miss BENNING. I make the motion that these thanks be offered by the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the chairman of our credential committee, and the recording secretary general, and the stenographer be rendered the thanks of the congress. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. There are two or three important announcements.

READER. I am requested to mention the fact that the April number of our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will contain the state regents' reports, the May number the first half of the proceedings of this Continental Congress, and the June number will contain the conclusion of the proceedings. Also, that the meeting of the National Board of Management will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Other announcements were also read.

Mrs. DRAPER. I made that as a motion, about the magazine.

READER. It did not so read.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again.

Mrs. DRAPER. It did not say "I move." I did not understand it so. "I move that the April number of the magazine contain the state regents' reports, the May number the first half of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, the June number the conclusion of the proceedings.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Miss TEMPLE. I move that the lists of new officers, including state regents, be sent out at once, without waiting for our committees to be formed; as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that?

Mrs. ROOME. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Get up on the platform and announce it, Miss Temple.

Miss TEMPLE. Ladies of the congress, I move that the names

of the new Board, including the vice-presidents general and the state regents be sent out as soon as possible, without waiting for the committees to be formed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the motion?

Mrs. HENRY. That would call for double expense. We would have to have another sent out after the committees were formed.

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me this is an unnecessary expenditure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Temple, I am requested to ask whether a type-written list will do.

Miss JOHNSTON. I move to lay the motion on the table.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay Miss Temple's motion on the table. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. COLEMAN. If there are no further announcements to be made, I move that the Continental Congress close by singing one verse of "America."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; in a few moments. There are two announcements.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, that before we adjourn we sing one verse of "America." We have finished our program. [Applause.] It is not yet twelve o'clock, and we have finished our program. [Great applause.] The Chair desires to return thanks to the Eleventh Continental Congress for their kindness and attention, and their enthusiasm upon all patriotic subjects and wishing that we may all meet again at the Twelfth Continental Congress, she declares the Eleventh Continental Congress adjourned as soon as we shall have joined in singing one verse of "America."

The congress accordingly rose and sang one verse of "America."

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

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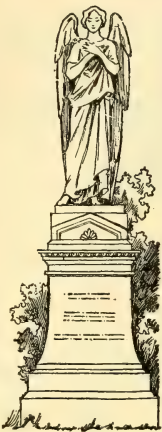
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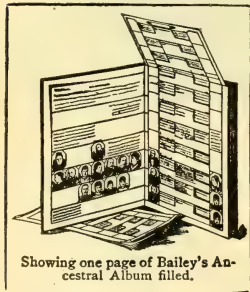
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